Ministerio del Medio Ambiente

Gobierno de Chile

CHILE LO HACEMOS TODOS

Chile´s experience in participating in the ICA

PATPA Retreat 2018

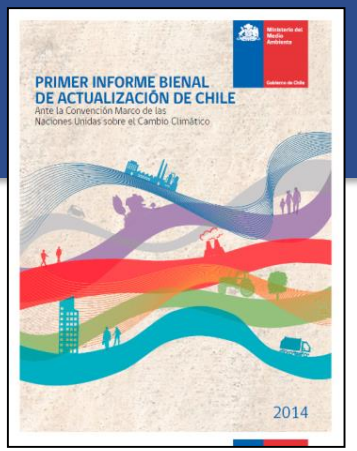
Felipe Osses

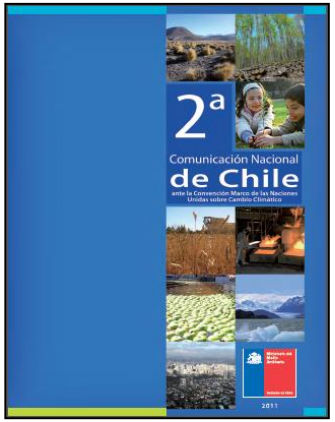
Climate Change Office

Ministry for the Environment

Reports submitted to date

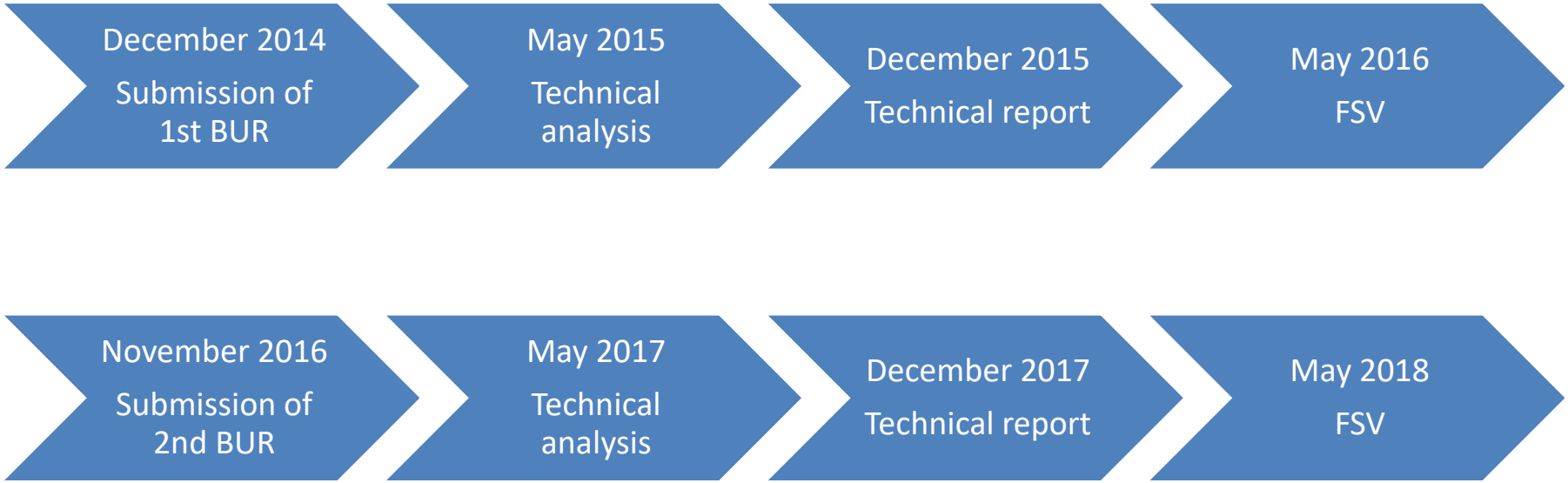
- 3 National Communications (1999, 2011, 2016)
- 2 Biennial Update Reports (2014, 2016)
- Each BUR followed by an ICA process





Chile´s BURs and ICA Cycles

Complete ICA cycle takes about 17 months



Technical Analysis: How useful?

- Helpful for identifying what might need more clarity/ detail.
- Low contribution for identifying capacity needs not previously known by the reporting country.
- But makes those needs more visible and facilitates setting priorities.
- Summary report is particularly useful as an overview of key findings, BUR content and scope

Technical Analysis: Feedback and capacity building

(a) Development of an improved methodology for collecting and consolidating information on financial resources received, in order to be able to differentiate the amount of resources disbursed in the period versus the total amount of resources committed to the project, among other required methodologies;

(b) Enhance the estimation of GHG emissions from the waste sector;

(c) Increase and promote scientific research on the development of country-specific emission factors, especially for the energy sector.

(d) Strengthen the institutional arrangements (roles and responsibilities) of the different units involved in the preparation of the GHG inventory;

- What is next after the ICA?

Follow-up: Provide a summary of needs identified in ICA and their status

Table 7: Needs identified in ICA

Needs identified in ICA of the 1st BUR	Status of the Need
a) With regard to GHG inventory development, Chile mentions the importance of ensuring a sufficient number of qualified technical staff in the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System to increase the quality of the inventories. In addition, it mentions the need to create the internal capacity to generate country specific emission factors, especially for the key categories. (CMNUCC, 2015)	At present, the technical capacity of professionals in SNICHILE has increased through different training initiatives such as workshops, seminars, courses, exchange of experiences, etc., however, there is still a gap in terms of the lack of permanent professionals involved in GHG inventories; hence, it becomes necessary to increase the number of professionals on permanent contracts, where their functions include the creation of GHG inventories. In this way, the preparation of Chile's NGHGI can be sustainable over time. Regarding internal capacities for the development of country specific emission factors, the Sectoral Technical Teams have made progress; particularly, the AFOLU Technical Team has begun new research to determine country specific emission factors for N_2O emitted directly from agricultural soils, identified as key categories. In Addition, this same team is still doing research and measurements to improve the parameters used for forestry and for changes in land use such as biomass carbon content, biomass increase rates, forest allometric equations, etc. Conversely, there is still no progress on the determination country specific emission factors for CO_2 generated by the burning of solid fuels (main source of emission of the country) due to lack of information. Nonetheless, since the uncertainty of the default emission factors of CO_2 from solid fuel burning is low, the priority now is towards the development of country specific emission factors in the AFOLU sector, where the focus is the uncertainty of Chile's NGHGI.
b) Chile indicates that capacity building activities are needed to address knowledge gaps in the energy sector of the GHG inventory, resulting from the turnover of the expert team involved. Specifically, the staff require training on how to understand and apply the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to the energy sector. (CMNUCC, 2015)	While there is personnel turnover on the Energy Technical Team in the Energy Planning and Policy Division (DPPE) of the Ministry of Energy -responsible for the National Energy Balance and for the Energy GHG Sectoral Inventory (ISGEI), among others- there are professionals on the team with the necessary technical competences to elaborate the Energy ISGEI. These competences have been developed during the previous update process and also through international trainings encouraged by the Coordinator Technical Team. Moreover, the DPPE has incorporated to their activities the elaboration of the Energy ISGEI; hence, these activities are already part of the 2017 work plan. The DPPE is also including the Energy ISGEI elaboration in the job description of their professionals, which means progress in terms of the sustainability of the Energy ISGEI elaboration and consequently, of Chile's GHG National Inventory (NGHGI).
c) In order to enable continuous and sustainable	

Facilitative Sharing of Views: How useful?

17 questions received in advance
None of them from developing countries

GHG inventories (6)

Mitigation actions (5)

MRV (2)

General (3)

National circumstances (1)

- Helpful for identifying what might need more clarity/ detail.
- But most importantly, was it useful for you?

What could be different?

- Follow-up on feedback from previous ICA
- Set priorities for next reports
- Scope of review
- In-country review option
- Review timing and/or periodicity of ICA

Summary

- Overall, the ICA process helps to improve transparency in national reports.
- Magnitude of that improvement is strongly linked to the country´s post-ICA actions.
- There is scope for improving the process itself.

Chile´s experience in participating in the ICA

PATPA Retreat 2018

fosses@mma.gob.cl

Ministerio del Medio Ambiente

Gobierno de Chile

CHILE LO HACEMOS TODOS

Felipe Osses

Climate Change Office

Ministry for the Environment