Implementation Plan of Recommendations

Project Title and Reference No.: Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency

Framework (ID 9835)

Contact Person (TM/PM): Asher Lessels- Ana Celeste Schweiger.

	PLANS			
RECOMMENDATIONS	ACCEPTED (YES/NO/PARTIALLY)	WHAT WILL BE DONE?	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	REPONSIBLE OFFICER/ UNIT/ DIVISION/ AGENCY
Enhance the integration of the Chilean MRV framework into inter-ministerial coordination and ministerial activities, including with the support of GEF projects.	YES	It is important to note that the implementation of the MRV framework is an ongoing process that requires sustained effort from the government of Chile: • A guide for integrating MRV into sectoral plans has been developed. • Workshops have been conducted with different sectors to train them in the use of the guide. • MRV pilots have been initiated in some sectors. Actions taken by Chile since 2022 to integrate the MRV framework into interministerial coordination: • A cooperation agreement has been signed with FAO to support	5 years	Ministry of Environment of Chile

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		the implementation of the MRV framework under a CBIT II. Strengthening the Interministerial Committee on Climate Change (CICC): Regular meetings of the CICC have been held to discuss and advance the implementation of the MRV framework. The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) has been updated to include MRV indicators. A technical working group has been established to support the CICC in implementing the MRV framework. Budget has been allocated for the implementation of the MRV framework. International financing sources have been sought to support the implementation of the MRV framework. We are working on the NZNP for Chile with the Ministry of Environment, and in this regard, we are incorporating key concepts to enhance the NDC reporting system, including tools and regulations to improve MRV.		

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Dedicate time and resources in UNEP/GEF projects to plan and prepare well in advance the executing arrangements to minimize procurement and closing process delays.	Partially	It is important to note that as established in the Project Agreement (PCA), the procurement processes' responsibilities are the Executing Agency's responsibility. In this case, the UN's regional office for Latin America and the Caribbean (LACO) has been the executing agency. For this specific situation, the GEF has requested a new delivery model from UNEP, focusing on agile execution for efficient contracting. As UNEP we have been working on this new policy, an example is the ongoing Chile NZNPA project, where we're issuing calls for proposals and conducting due diligence to gather valuable lessons. However, given the complexity inherent in these processes, UNEP has taken additional steps to address these issues: • Develop specific training for project staff on procurement processes and closing procedures aligned with the guidelines of the PCA, UNEP standards, and GEF policies. • Create internal and external detailed manuals outlining step-by-step guidance for procurement	2 years	UNEP

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		procedures under the PCA and UNEP guidelines. Provide active support for the management of procurement processes through the inclusion of a table in UNEP's reporting system for regular tracking. Allocate specific funds within project budgets for monitoring and evaluation of procurement processes. Facilitate peer learning sessions via UNEP's global platform to share best practices and lessons learned between countries. These actions will enhance project staff's capacity, streamline procurement processes, and ensure efficient resource management in UNEP/GEF projects		
Use UN convening power to promote knowledge exchange and communication of results including more effectively through the promotion of South-South and horizontal cooperations.	YES	The UN created the Climate Transparency Platform to facilitate information sharing among countries regarding climate efforts. This platform provides forums for countries to learn from each other. An example of these interactions can be seen at https://climate-transparency-platform.org/the-platform. Additionally, it's worth mentioning that the first Global Transparency Forum will be held this May	2 years	UNEP

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		2024 in Tokyo. Additionally, the UN's regional office for Latin America and the Caribbean (LACO), along with UNEP Global, is working to improve communication strategies at different levels. This will help countries in the region work together more effectively on climate issues.		

The following is a summary of lessons learned from some of the project's experiences and based upon explicit findings of the review. They briefly describe the context from which the lessons are derived, and the potential for wider application:

Lesson Learned #1:	Building a robust and integrated platform within projects aimed at coordinating data across different Ministries and ensuring systems interoperability is crucial. It should be based on existing systems and facilitated by process workflows modeled on daily management activities to ensure long-term sustainability
Context/comment:	Even though the Centralised National Climate information platform was established, many planned features could not be developed or implemented due to time and capacity limitations. For example, the sectoral counterparts are not allowed to access the ministry's systems which increases the number of transactions needed to upload the data. Besides, the platform is based in Excel, PowerPoint, and Dropbox tools to gather information and in SharePoint to systematize and make data available instead of being developed under national infrastructure or software systems. A more robust engagement with national processes and systems could benefit the project's installed capacities in the long run.

Lesson Learned #2:	A strong, united, and enduring project team plays a vital role in achieving long-term impact by enhancing the connection between decision-makers and implementing partners, thereby ensuring the realization of the project's political vision.
Context/comment:	Project management and link to policy bond were successful mainly because the same team lasted implementation-wide and provided efficiently with the accomplishment of planned activities and outputs. The continuity of the CBIT team was highlighted during different interviews and agreed as a strength of the Project. As a spillover, this strength allowed the team to manage the project successfully virtually under the context of the COVID-19 pandemic maintaining planned activities and reaching targeted outputs on time

Lesson Learned #3:	Project management teams must receive adequate training to effectively carry out project closure procedures, ensuring that activities are concluded properly. Termination activities should be meticulously planned and supervised by trained personnel to align with predefined work plans and achieve timely completion of objectives.
Context/comment:	The complexity of project administration was also a key issue when implementing necessary steps in the closure procedure of the project. This was due mainly to the amount and complexity of steps needed as well as the lack of knowledge of rules and regulations by in charge personnel. Lack of governmental knowledge about UNEP administrative mechanisms plus usual delays in operations management infringed a one-year offset in contract administration which caused a delay in the work plan. The time invested in project closure can affect the overall efficiency of the project if not performed on time.