Alfonso Galarce, Head of Climate Finance, Chilean Ministry of Environment

Alfonso works at the Climate Change Office in charge of the government climate spending. He coordinated the update of the 2020 Chilean Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for the Paris Agreement and has also supervised the first issuance of Chile’s Green Bonds.

Public Administrator, he has a Masters of Public Administration in Environmental Science and Policy from Columbia University and a Masters of Public Policy from Universidad de Chile.
THE CHILEAN EXPERIENCE UPDATING ITS NDC 2020

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Chile’s updated NDC 2020

• Concrete answer to Paris Agreement requirements

• Clear goals for Chile’s sustainable development by 2030.

• Chile accomplished its commitment as Presidency of COP25
Main challenges

- Define a participatory and multi-sectoral process to update our 2015 NDC
- Incorporate the most recent scientific recommendations and knowledge into our NDC goals
- Deal with both global climate crisis and national sustainability challenges
The update process

- Process lead by the Ministry of the Environment, with active participation of sectoral ministries (ETICC + CMS)

- Promote the participation of multi-stakeholder (Civil society; private & public sector; Scientific representatives)

- Transparent elaboration process:
  - Public record* of the updating process
  - Early participation
  - Formal public participation process
  - Approval by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability
  - Final approval by the President of the Republic

* https://mma.gob.cl/primer-proceso-de-actualizacion-de-la-contribucion-determinada-a-nivel-nacional-ndc/
Science role in updating the NDC

- The inclusion of scientific analysis (e.g., SR 1.5°C) generates more confidence in stakeholders and therefore greater acceptance.

- Use innovative processes such as “call for evidence” to obtain robust information that contributes to the process.

- COP25 Scientific Committee
Global and local challenges

- Consider the political-social reality of the country with transparent processes where citizens can express their opinions and contribute (Social Pillar).

- Political will, with clear guidelines and involvement of the authorities. Carbon neutrality and increased resilience by 2050 (Climate Change Framework Bill).

- Incorporate cost-effectiveness analysis and macro-economic evaluation of the mitigation goal, where the Ministry of Finance was a key actor.
Chile’s NDC structure

- **Means of implementation**: capacity building, technology transfer and finance
- **Transparency**: Katowice rules 2025
Mitigation: economy wide goal

2020-2030 CARBON BUDGET: 1.100 MtCO$_{2eq}$

EMISSIONS PEAK: 2025

ABSOLUT EMISSIONS: 95 MtCO$_{2eq}$ BY 2030

More transparent and ambitious goal, in line with the Paris Agreement
Science has proven us that temperature increases are directly related to accumulated emissions, therefore it’s relevant to establish a carbon budget goal.
Results with broad base support

• NDC presentation to the UNFCCC
  09/04/2020
Lessons learned

• Having a long-term goal of carbon neutrality by 2050 facilitated setting intermediate milestones

• It required a high-level political mandate

• Governance arrangements and a clear elaboration process were fundamental to update the NDC

• Multi-stakeholder participation is critical to validate the proposal
Thanks for your attention