

Governments and Civil Society Advancing Climate Agendas



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Governments and Civil Society Advancing Climate Agendas

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ACRONYMS

ACOMUITA	Talamanca Indigenous Women's Commission Association
BAU	Business as Usual
BCSD Argentina	Business Council for Sustainable Development Argentina
BURs	Biennial Update Reports
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CAIT	Climate Data Explorer
CATIE	Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center
CEDARENA	Environmental and Natural Resource Legal Center
CeMIE	Mexican Innovation Centers for Clean Energy
CGCEREE	Management Committee for Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency Competencies
CICC	Inter-Ministerial Climate Change Commission
CIEFAP	Center for Research and Extension for Andean and Patagonian Forests
CNCPS	National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies
COFEMA	Federal Environmental Council
CONAGO	National Conference of Governors
CONANP	National Commission of Protected Natural Areas
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPEUM	Political Constitution of the United Mexican States
CSO	Civil Society organizations
DCC	Climate Change Directorate
DGVOSC	Directorate General for Liaison with Civil Society Organizations
DIGMA	General Directorate for Environmental Affairs
DOF	Official Gazette of the Federation
ECDBC	Low Carbon Development Strategy
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ENCC	National Climate Change Strategy
EN-REDD+	National Strategy on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
FARN	Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FEIM	Foundation for Women's Studies and Research
FMCN	Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature
FONAFIFO	National Forestry Financing Fund – Costa Rica
FONDEN	Natural Disasters Fund
FOPREDEN	Fund for Natural Disaster Prevention
FVC	Green Climate Fund
FVSA	Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina
GESE	Gender equality and social equity
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIZ	German Cooperation Agency
ICE	Costa Rica Electricity Institute
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IMN	National Meteorological Institute
INAI	National Institute of Indigenous Affairs
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
INDESOL	National Institute of Social Development
INECC	INECC
INEC	National Institute of Statistics and Census
INTA	National Institute of Agricultural Technology
JCDT	Jamaica Conservation & Development Trust
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
LGCC	General Law on Climate Change
LGEEPA	General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection

LTE	Energy Transition Law
MADS	Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MINAE	Ministry of the Environment and Energy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDP	National Development Plan
NEPA	National Environment and Planning Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRCA	Natural Resources Conservation Authority
OWG-SDG	Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals
P10	Principle 10
PA	Paris Agreement
PNA	Protected Natural Areas
PNACC	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan
PSA	Payment for Environmental Services
RAMCC	Argentine Network of Municipalities Against Climate Change
REDAF	Chaco Argentina Agroforestry Network
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REDMEREE	Women's Network on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
RENIECYT	National Registry of Scientific and Technological Institutions and Enterprises
RIBCA	Bribri and Cabécar Indigenous Network
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEMARNAT	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources
SENER	Ministry of Energy
SER	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
SERPAJ	Peace and Justice Service
SESA	Strategic environmental and social evaluation
SIMARCC	Climate Risks Map System
SINAMECC	National Metrics System for Climate Change
SISCLIMA	National Climate Change System
SNMB	National Forest Monitoring System
TAI	The Access Initiative
ToR	Terms of Reference
UMSEF	Forest Assessment System Management Unit
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WRI	World Resources Institute

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INTRODUCTION

In December 2015, the 175 Parties (174 countries plus the European Union) attending the COP21¹ signed the Paris Agreement (PA) on the reduction of climate change. The agreement would enter into force if ratified by at least 55 countries² which, together, account for at least 55% of the total greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.³ Less than a year after its adoption in November 2016, the PA entered into force. At the closing of this assessment, 177 Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) had ratified the Agreement.⁴

The adoption of the Paris Agreement signified the beginning of a new global climate change regime. Signatory countries committed to maintain global temperature rise within 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5°C. Governments also agreed to reinforce their adaptation capacities to face the effects of climate change.

¹ The COP is the supreme decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The purpose of the COP is to guide the efforts of countries that are "Parties" to act against climate change, i.e. prevent dangerous interference with the climate system. For further information, see <http://www.cop21paris.org/about/cop21>

² Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Union, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Laos (Lao People's Democratic Republic), Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, San Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe. For more information, see UNFCCC portal: http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php

³ As set forth in Article 21 of the Paris Agreement.

⁴ To know the status (signature, adoption, ratification, adherence, etc) of each country, see https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=0800000280458f37&clang=_en



Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)

In their efforts to meet the objectives set in the Agreement, PA parties resort to a number of planning instruments called Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), which help them identify and prioritize mitigation and adaptation measures through common yet differentiated responsibilities and their own national capacities⁵. To attain these goals, Article 4, paragraph 2 of the AP establishes that “each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve.” At the closing of this assessment, 169 Parties had reported their Nationally Determined Contributions⁶. The measures adopted have been set for implementation between 2020 and 2030.⁷

The role of Latin America in the implementation of the Paris Agreement

According to the “Synthesis report on the aggregate effect of intended nationally determined contributions”⁸ by the UNFCCC Secretariat⁹, the INDC¹⁰ presented in 2015 will signify a 2.7°C to 3.9°C temperature increase by 2100, far from the targets set in the Paris Agreement.

In this context, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have a crucial role to play. Although the region produces a mere 9% (3,132.60 MtCO₂e) of all global GHG emissions¹¹, there is a clear upward trend, mainly in the energy, waste and industrial processes sectors¹². The region is also characterized by its high levels of social inequality and vulnerability to the effects of climate change. A 2°C rise will imply social costs in the order to 2 to 4% of the region’s current GDP by the year 2050.¹³

5 <https://unfccc.int/es/news/portal-de-la-cmnucc-para-que-los-paises-presenten-sus-planos-de-accion-climatica>; <http://iki-alliance.mx/como-se-lograran-las-metas-de-las-contribuciones-nacionalmente-determinadas-ndcs-primeros-planos-de-implementacion/>

6 To check the (i)NDC record, see <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/Home.aspx>

7 The PA also established that there will be a global stocktake every 5 years starting in 2020 and that successive NDCs will represent a progression beyond each Party’s then current nationally determined contribution (Article 4, paragraph 3 of the Agreement).

8 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) “2015). Synthesis report on the aggregate effect of intended nationally determined contributions. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/07.pdf>

9 The UNFCCC Secretariat supports the Convention and its bodies by providing organizational and administrative support, experience and technical knowledge. Its functions include facilitating the flow of reliable information on Convention application and distribute relevant information. For more information, visit http://unfccc.int/portal_espanol/informacion_basica/la_convencion/estructura/items/6206.php

10 Prior to the entry into force, NDCs were called Intended Nationally Determined Contributions.

11 Portal of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2015, <http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/PerfilesNacionales.html?idioma=spanish>

12 Portal Climate Data Explorer [CAIT], 2017, <http://cait.wri.org>

13 Climate Change Portal, IDB, <https://www.iadb.org/en/climatechange>



Engaging Civil Society in the implementation of the Paris Agreement

UNFCCC provisions establish that all Parties must “promote and cooperate in education, training and public awareness related to climate change and encourage the widest participation in this process, including non-governmental organizations”^{14,15}. Article 12 of the Paris Agreement ratifies this commitment by indicating that Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, awareness, training, public participation and public access to information. Article 13 states that in order to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation, the Agreement establishes an enhanced transparency framework that builds on the arrangements under the Convention, including national communications and biennial reports, with the possibility of developing new procedures and guidelines¹⁶.

In this sense, access to information and other citizen engagement practices may contribute to the effective implementation of NDCs by providing a clear vision of the measures taken towards the Convention objectives (purpose of the transparency framework), mobilizing and enhancing climate change actions (PA Preamble and Article 12) and reinforcing mitigation and adaptation actions (Preamble, paragraph 119). Participation from non-Convention actors such as Civil Society and the private sector can increase NDC implementation and the commitments that will help Parties achieve the reduction goals of the PA.

¹⁴ UNFCCC (1994). UNFCCC Text, Article 4 paragraph i; <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf>

¹⁵ For the IDB Group, “Civil Society” consists of a large number of organizations (CSOs): associations; academic and not-for profit institutions; professional and corporate social responsibility groups; non-governmental and not-for profit organizations; trade unions; foundations; faith-based institutions; youth groups; indigenous groups; groups of people of African descent; formal and informal organizations which belong to or represent community interests with a philanthropic, ethical, cultural, ethnic, religious and scientific perspective. For more information, see <https://www.iadb.org/en/node/1029>

¹⁶ The purpose of the transparency framework is to provide a clear vision of the measures against climate change in the light of the Convention objectives as set forth in Article 2, enhancing clarity and facilitating monitoring of the progress made regarding each Party’s nationally determined contributions as established in Article 4, and the adaptation measures adopted by the Parties by virtue of Article 7, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps as a basis for the global balance referred to in Article 14.

2030 Agenda and Principle 10

In addition to climate change negotiations under the UNFCCC, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean participate in other environmental sustainability processes which include (i) the development of the 2030 Agenda¹⁷ at national level and (ii) the negotiation of the Regional Agreement on the rights of access to information, participation and environmental justice (Principle 10) known today as the Escazu Agreement¹⁸.

(i) The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). It established 17 goals and 169 targets that integrate economic, social and environmental aspects.¹⁹ Following its ratification, countries have worked internally to feed and promote this agenda. It is in this context that the right to citizen participation in public matters becomes particularly relevant.²⁰

(ii) The protection of Human Rights, including the Right of Access to Information, Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters enshrined in Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 1992, is the foundation stone of environmental democracy.²¹ Similarly, the United Nations World Economic and Social Survey 2016 indicates that the right of access to information, participation and justice is essential to fight inequalities and build climate resilience strategies. These rights not only guarantee that environmental issues affecting disadvantaged groups and vulnerable communities will be addressed, but also that the needs of these groups will actually be taken into consideration²². Furthermore, during the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held in 2012, 24 LAC countries signed the Declaration on the application of Principle 10, where they undertook to advance a regional agreement leading the full implementation of the rights to information, participation and environmental justice, with support from

17 The 193 United Nations member states (<http://www.un.org/es/member-states/>) signed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. "The Agenda implies a common and universal commitment, however, since each country faces specific challenges in their pursuit of sustainable development, the states have full sovereignty over their wealth, resources and economic activity, and each will set their own national targets, sticking to the Sustainable Development Goals".

18 The Regional Agreement was opened for signature by the 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on September 27, 2018 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City, coincidentally with the Annual General Debate of the United Nations General Assembly. See <https://www.cepal.org/en/pressreleases/fourteen-countries-sign-new-generation-agreement-un-headquarters-access-information>

19 UN News, September 2015, <https://news.un.org/es/story/2015/09/1340191>

20 Goal 16, Peace, justice and strong institutions includes "ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels" as one of its components. This component evidences the need to include the voice of citizens in public decision-making (Rojas, Alberto; Carbajal, Jorge (2017), El derecho a la participación en los asuntos públicos, en Análisis de la estructura y operación de los Consejos Consultivos para el Desarrollo Sustentable de la Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales 2011-2016). Other relevant SDGs: 13 "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts" and 17 "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development".

21 World Resources Institute, The Access Initiative (WRI, TAI, 2015). Measuring, Mapping and Strengthening Rights. The Environmental Democracy Index; http://www.environmentaldemocracyindex.org/sites/default/files/files/EDI_Brochure_English_6_2015.pdf

22 United Nations (2016). World Economic and Social Survey 2016: Climate change resilience — an opportunity for reducing inequalities, available at https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/WESS_overview_2016_E.pdf

ECLAC acting as technical secretariat. This translated into the negotiation and adoption in March 2018 of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean I - also known as the Escazú Agreement. The modality of participation is also a milestone in international negotiations, as the preliminary document was subject to an open public consultation process that encouraged a variety of non-governmental actors to send in their contributions. The modality also allowed Civil Society to collaborate directly in the negotiations.

About this Study

The Paris Agreement, the 2030 Agenda and the Escazú Agreement recognize engagement with Civil Society as a tool for the implementation of environmental sustainability goals. It is along this line that the IDB Group, in partnership with expert organizations, has prepared this study in an effort to provide effective support to the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean in advancing their climate change and sustainability agendas.

The study is divided into 3 chapters. Chapter 1 presents the conceptual framework that guides the assessment and includes definitions relevant to the analysis of good engagement practices, Chapter 2 describes good engagement practices in the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas for the 7 countries studied, and Chapter 3 makes a comparative analysis and offers recommendations.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The seven national cases examined in this regional report reveal a wide range of government engagement practices that involve Civil Society in the implementation of climate change policies, SDGs and P10. A total of 137 engagement practices were identified in the levels of Information, Dialogue, Consultation, Collaboration and/or Partnership. Since many of these practices fit into more than one engagement level, 243 engagement level classifications were established in the 7 countries studied. Most practices are found in the Information (32%) and Dialogue (27%) levels, followed by Collaboration (16%), Consultation (13%), and Partnership (11%). It must be mentioned, however, that the main goal of the methodology used is to identify good practices only, so many other practices not deemed “good practices” were left outside the scope of this assessment. A methodology seeking to account for all existing practices would most likely produce different indicators.

The study has tracked practices relative to climate change agendas with an emphasis on NDC and/or specific sectors, SDG and P10. Both the focus of the research and the main findings are relevant to the climate change agenda, which includes 102 identified engagement practices (in different levels) compared to 25 for SDG and 10 for P10. It is important to note that the research period coincided with P10 negotiations, so the practices identified are valid for this phase only. The following table summarizes the total number of practices identified by country and by process. The full list of practices can be consulted in Annex 1. This assessment presents a maximum of 5 practices per country, which have been verified and analyzed within the body of each country chapter.



Table 1. Total number of engagement practices identified in the 7 countries studied, organized by country and agenda:

Country	Climate change	SDG	P10	Total
Argentina	18	4	2	24
Chile	15	2	1	18
Colombia	12	6	2	20
Costa Rica	16	2	1	19
Jamaica	14	2	1	17
Mexico	19	5	1	25
Peru	8	4	2	14
Total	102	25	10	137

Table 2. Total number of engagement levels identified in the 7 countries studied, organized by country and agenda

Agenda	Climate change						SDG						P10						
Country/ Engagement level	Information	Dialogue	Consultation	Collaboration	Partnership	TOTAL CC	Information	Dialogue	Consultation	Collaboration	Partnership	TOTAL SDG	Information	Dialogue	Consultation	Collaboration	Partnership	TOTAL P10	Total
Argentina	4	7	4	1	2	18	2	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	24
Chile	12	6	7	6	2	33	2	1	1	1	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	2	40
Colombia	9	4	5	0	1	19	5	3	3	0	1	12	1	2	1	0	0	4	35
Costa Rica	13	6	3	13	4	39	3	2	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Jamaica	5	8	0	8	9	30	1	2	1	1	1	6	1	1	0	1	0	3	39
Mexico	4	10	3	4	5	26	3	3	0	1	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	35
Peru	7	4	2	2	0	15	2	3	0	0	0	5	2	1	1	0	0	4	24
Total	54	45	24	34	23	180	18	15	6	4	4	47	6	6	3	1	0	16	243

Good practices in all engagement levels. At least 35²³ of the practices identified meet the criteria for considering them good Government/Civil Society engagement practices, such as **accessibility** to ensure proper access by the parties concerned; **sustainability** to ensure recurrent actions can be maintained through time; **relevance** to effectively contribute to the goals of the respective policies and agendas; and promotion of **gender equality and social equity** to incorporate the views of relevant yet usually underrepresented groups in the implementation of climate change and environmental sustainability agendas.

Good practices have been identified in all 5 levels of engagement. With regard to *Information*, we can mention the online platforms used to disseminate data that will eventually serve to create policies and actions that lead to the achievement of the goals established. Examples include *INFOCARBONO*, which publishes GHG emissions in Peru and allows determining which measures should be implemented and whether or not they are consistent with sustainable development goals; and *Climate Finance*, which reports public and private climate finance in Colombia. Other important dialogue, consultation and/or partnership practices incorporate information elements into existing structures, such as the *Preparation of the Energy Policy 2050* in Chile, which already had a webpage with information on the process, and the Participatory Construction of the National Climate Change Action Plan – PANCC, which included a series of workshops to share information.

In the *Dialogue* level, good practices include isolated actions like the Information Sessions on the 2030 Agenda in Mexico and structured spaces that take the form of multi-actor working groups and extended bureaus like the *Commissions and Working Groups under the 2030 Agenda* in Chile, the *National Forum on Social Responsibility in Argentina*, and the *MCLCP* in Peru. Mexico's *Advisory Council for Energy Transition* is another dialogue-related practice that is well-structured and permanent, combining dialogue and consultation functions.

In relation to *Consultation*, good practices include both in-person and online spaces to collect inputs on (I)NDCs such as Argentina's *Forms about Mitigation and Adaptation Measures*; sectoral and national climate change plans like the Preparation of the REDD+ Strategy in Costa Rica and the *PIVA* program in Colombia; and P10 negotiations like Argentina's *Workshop to Review the Negotiation Text of the Escazú Agreement*.

Concerning *Collaboration*, a number of innovative training programs were identified, such as the *Women's Network on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative (REDMEREE)* in Mexico and the *Cultural Mediators* and *ICE Biogas* programs in Costa Rica. Each one adopts its own particular learning format, which may consist of a training network, the training of indigenous participants or the provision of technical advice.

Finally, *Partnership* is reflected in the implementation by Civil Society of a component of the climate change agenda. One outstanding good practice is the *Climate Change Adaptation Program for the Large Islands of the Gulf of California* in Mexico.

23 Of the total practices identified, 5 good practices were selected per country. A good practice is one that meets at least 2 to 4 analysis criteria (accessibility, sustainability, relevance and gender equality). In order to arrive at up to 5 practices, other non-mandatory criteria have been considered, such as: 1. practices that cover the most levels of engagement; 2. most innovative practices; 3. practices with the best results in the different evaluation criteria; and 4. practices that remain valid at the time of closing this report.

General Conclusions

Conclusions regarding the potential impact of engagement practices. Measuring the impact of engagement practices is not the purpose of this study and no reliable sources or studies have been found that measure such impact. Also, the chances that these practices will effectively contribute to the implementation of climate change policies, SDGs and P10 are directly proportional to the number of actors engaged in the implementation of policies and commitments. This is especially true if these policies and commitments depend on the participation of multiple stakeholders to achieve the expected results in terms of emission reduction, improved resilience and environmental sustainability.

Some of the findings confirm this statement. First, the large number of practices identified suggests that engaging with Civil Society has become part of the governments' regular strategies to implement these agendas. Second, the study has identified a few emblematic cases where government-Civil Society engagement has effectively contributed to their implementation. In Argentina, the *Forms* containing municipal and Civil Society contributions presented during the NDC revision have expanded the range of measures identified to achieve the NDC; in Mexico, the *Women's Network on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (REDMEREE)* has built capacities that empower women to become leaders in energy mitigation actions, thus contributing to the country's NDC and SDG goals; and in Costa Rica, the *Cultural Mediators Program* has brought technical support



to indigenous communities on climate change and REDD+ issues in an easily understandable manner, thus advancing forest mitigation measures in line with UNFCCC recommendations on the “full and effective participation of stakeholders, such as indigenous peoples and local communities”²⁴.

Conclusions regarding the relationship between levels of engagement and the development stages of the agendas. As mentioned earlier, this study has identified engagement practices mostly in the climate change agenda and in the levels of Information and Dialogue. This concentration may be a consequence of using certain methodological tools or the reflection of a specific stage in the evolution of each agenda. This study was conducted mainly during the P10 negotiations and the initial stages of SDG implementation. In their early stages, agendas tend to produce more Information and Dialogue practices, as the bases for commitments and policies have just been laid down. Later on, Consultation, Collaboration and Partnership practices might grow in number.

Conclusions regarding the potential for regional replicability and exchange of good practices. This study identified very solid government-citizenship engagement best practices. There is ample room for cross learning. For starters, most good practices meet 2 or 3 criteria, with room for improvement in other criteria, such as gender equality and social equity, as well as accessibility and sustainability. Also, there are several cases of successful and innovative practices that may be shared and even replicated at regional level.

²⁴ In regards to “Policy Approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries”, decision 1/CP.16: asks that “during the development and implementation of national strategies or action plans, developing countries should address, inter alia: the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure issues, forest governance issues, gender considerations and the REDD+ safeguards including the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, inter alia indigenous peoples and local communities.”

CHAPTER 1:

GENERAL FRAMEWORK

The purpose of this report is to identify, systematize and analyze good practices for advancing the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas of seven countries of the region with participation from Civil Society: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, Mexico, and Jamaica. To help understand the cases presented in Chapter 2, this chapter introduces the objectives, definitions and methodology used during the research.



1.1. Objectives of the Study

This assessment seeks to identify examples of good practices implemented by LAC governments for advancing their climate change agendas through the inclusion of Civil Society and presents conclusions and recommendations common to all countries studied to aid in the implementation of the best practices identified.

1.2. Definitions

The following definitions are provided for a better understanding of the scope and results contained in this report:

Civil Society: Civil Society is composed of all the organizations that make up the social fabric in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and are not affiliated with the government or the private sector. For example, social enterprises, trade associations, foundations, not-for-profit organizations, professional associations, corporate social responsibility units within companies, non-government organizations (NGOs), indigenous people's organizations, Afro-descendant organizations, grassroots, community groups, etc.

Engagement: Government engagement with Civil Society refers to the early, coordinated and measureable planning of strategic actions where the inclusion of Civil Society is deemed most effective for the implementation of climate change and environmental sustainability agendas. The objective is to maximize opportunities for the Government to advance the design and/or sustainable implementation of such actions by resorting to Civil Society's technical experience.



Engagement Plan: An engagement plan refers to all the actions and/or processes that involve Civil Society, either sequentially or simultaneously, in one or more of the following five levels: Information, dialogue, consultation, collaboration, partnerships.

Purpose of Engagement: The purpose of engagement is to capture the best opportunities to maximize the impact of Government actions in line with their climate change and sustainability agendas.

Levels of Engagement: They refer to the levels of involvement and commitment for work with Civil Society. The engagement plan may include activities in one or more levels and each level may operate sequentially or simultaneously with other levels without conflicting. This will depend on the climate change and environmental sustainability actions the Government seeks to leverage by incorporating Civil Society's technical experience.

Good Practice: For the purpose of this study, good practices are those that meet 2 to 4 of the criteria used in the analysis (accessibility, sustainability, relevance, and gender equality and social equity – see the methodology section) and contribute to the implementation of NDCs, SDGs and/or Principle 10.



1.3. Methodology

Scope of the Research

This study identifies a number of engagement practices implemented by the different national governments to contribute to: the preparation, design and review of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions ((i)NDCs); the implementation of (i)NDCs in specific sectors²⁵; the design and institutional structure of the national 2030 Agenda, and/or negotiations of the Escazú Agreement. From a methodological point of view, practices²⁶ have been classified into one or more of the following categories of analysis: Information²⁷, Dialogue²⁸, Consultation²⁹, Collaboration³⁰ and Partnership³¹.

Information Sources

Country cases were developed from a preliminary review of primary and secondary information sources³² that included laws, regulations, institutional web pages and documents related to engagement practices in the agendas examined. After reviewing the bibliographical references, the research team conducted 103 interviews with key actors from government, Civil Society, the private sector, academia and international level of the 7 countries studied, with a focus on the identification of best engagement practices between the government and Civil Society. Table 1 shows the number of interviewees by country.

25 The following sectors have been considered for each country: for Argentina, Forests and Adaptation; for Chile, forests and energy; for Colombia, forests, financing; for Costa Rica, energy and forests; for Mexico, energy and adaptation; and for Peru, NDC and forests. The sectors selected were proposed by each national consultant based on sectors already considered in the NDC of each country and pertinent in terms of their imitation/adaptation impact, and about which there was previous knowledge regarding the existence of engagement practices with Civil Society.

26 For the purpose of this assessment, these initiatives will be referred to as "climate change and environmental sustainability agenda".

27 All actions related to information access and dissemination. It includes information dissemination actions as well as those designed to collect mass and open data. The goal of this level is to secure the use of new technologies by foreseeing information dissemination/access actions related to climate change and environmental sustainability relevant to those actions, and to forecast and include initiatives for managing mass open-format data. The public may be known or unknown and may have either a technical or non-technical profile.

28 These are actions for the direct, active and regular exchange in thematic tables and/or open in-person or online meetings. They may respond to a mandate within the climate change or environmental sustainability initiative analyzed. The purpose of this level is to create spaces that strengthen constructive relationships, bring people together and generate trust to familiarize oneself with opinions and/or development perspectives about policies, projects and/or government strategies on climate change, and to exchange technical experiences regarding specific topics and sectors. The public may consist of stakeholders and beneficiaries of a project or strategy, or other actors whose inputs are considered appropriate. Given its nature, the number of participants is limited and may correspond to a technical (thematic roundtables) or less specific profile (open dialogues or forums).

29 These are in-person or online actions (depending on the audience profile) that respond to a legal or regulatory national mandate on climate change/environmental sustainability of the country studies and/or international. This level is different from the dialogue level because it corresponds to an ad hoc consultation plan that follows directives set forth in legal/regulatory frameworks and/or operating policies that are also determined, and best universal practices. The purpose of this level is to collect specific inputs on certain points of a climate change strategy/project. The audience may be technical (especially where sector inputs in particular are required) or non-technical depending on the nature of the consultation with community members (technicians or not, residents or not, but with a proven stake in the subject matter of the consultation and/or a knowledge of the subject) and/or other stakeholders whose participation is justifiably pertinent for the success of the consultation.

30 These are the actions where CSOs and the Government come together to create knowledge products and/or where CSOs participate in government institutional training programs or initiatives in climate change for technical training on different sectors and in order to add human capital to the region. The purpose of this level is to add CSO knowledge with a view to provide technical contributions and to improve CSO capacity to advance development in climate change and sustainability issues in their own sectors and/or territories. The audience is technical or moderately technical.

31 These actions include and provide financing to CSOs for the implementation of a climate change project or project component. The goal is to include technical or properly trained CSOs in the efforts to implement project components where the inclusion is most effective for the Government. The audience is technical or previously trained.

32 Published until November 2017

Table 3. Number of Interviewees by Sector and Country

NUMBER OF INTERVIEWEES	COUNTRIES							TOTAL
SECTORS	Argentina	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Jamaica	Mexico	Peru	
Government	10	9	4	5	9	4	7	48
Civil Society	10	5	4	6	2	7	7	41
Private sector	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Academia	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
International		1	1		1			3
TOTAL	25	16	10	12	12	12	16	103

Source: Authors' elaboration

After concluding the interviews, the data collected was systematized, analyzed and presented in seven online workshops (one per country)³³ where participants provided inputs on engagement practices. The total number of participants in the workshops was 150.

Analysis of Practices

The interviews, online workshops and bibliographical review led to the identification of 137 practices that were classified along one or more categories of analysis according to four criteria:

- *Accessibility*: Regardless of their socioeconomic, physical or cultural conditions, the people and stakeholders identified as target must have access to the practice.
- *Sustainability*: There must be a formal mandate or obligation with specific resource allocations to conduct the practice on a regular basis and/or the practice must be institutionalized or established.
- *Relevance*: The methodology used in the practice must be conducive to the achievement of the climate change objective sought.
- *Gender equality and social equity (GESE)*: The practice must be gender-responsive and include actions that promote gender equality and social equity.

The practices selected are discussed in Chapter 2.

³³ <https://wiconnect3.iadb.org/formacion-y-becas/nuevo-ciclo-de-talleres-para-agendas-cambio-climatico-y-sostenibilidad-ambiental/>

CHAPTER 2:

GOOD PRACTICES BY COUNTRY

This chapter presents a selection of good engagement practices identified in seven countries of the region: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Mexico and Peru, using the methodology described in the previous chapter.

Each country is analyzed using the following structure:

- i) introduction of the climate, SDG and Escazú Agreement agendas in the country, a summary of the legislation relevant to these agendas and to information access and participation.
- ii) presentation of up to 5 good practices per country; iii) discussion of the practices selected and iv) conclusions.





As a way to introduce the national contexts, the following table presents some macroeconomic facts about the countries studied.



Table 4. Macroeconomic Facts of the Countries Studied

Country	Total Population (in thousands) 2018	Annual GDP at current prices (millions of US\$) 2016	Share in the regional GDP	CO ₂ eq Emissions (Mt)*
Argentina	44,522	545,477	9.8%	440
Chile	18,349	247,028	4.4%	97 ³⁴
Colombia	49,454	282,463	5.1%	180
Costa Rica	4,964	57,141	1%	2.5
Jamaica	2,899	14,027	0.3%	10.2
Mexico	129,499	1,076,914	19.3%	730
Peru	32,554	191,642	3.4%	160

Sources: CEPALSTAT | Databases and Statistical Publications, <http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/PerfilesNacionales.html?idioma=spanish/>
 *ClimateWatch, <https://www.climatewatchdata.org>

The following table presents the good engagement practices selected by country.

Table 5. Summary of Good Practices by Country

Country	Engagement Practices
Argentina 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dialogue- Extended Bureau of the National Climate Change Cabinet 2. Dialogue- REDD Technical Working Groups 3. Consultation- Forms about Mitigation and Adaptation Measures to be integrated into the NDC Revision 4. Dialogue- National Forum on Social Responsibility 5. Consultation- Workshop to Review the Negotiation Text of the Escazú Agreement
Chile 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information, Consultation, Partnership- Participatory Construction of the National Action Plan on Climate Change 2017-2022 (PANCC-II) 2. Information, Dialogue, Consultation- Preparation of the Energy Policy 2050 3. Information, Dialogue, Consultation- Preparation, Assessment and Implementation of the ENCCRV Strategy 4. Information, Dialogue, Consultation, Collaboration- Commissions, Working Groups, Workshops and Focal Groups for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda 5. Information, Dialogue- Sessions preceding and following each negotiation of the Escazú Agreement

34 No change in soil use

Colombia



1. **Information, Dialogue, Consultation-** Participatory Construction of the Indigenous Pillar of the Amazon Vision Program (PIVA)
2. **Information, Dialogue-** Climate Finance Event and Web Tool
3. **Information, Dialogue, Partnership-** Colombia Saber Hacer Strategy
4. **Information, Dialogue, Consultation-** Intersectoral Committee for Environmental Democracy (MIDA)

Costa Rica



1. **Information, Consultation, Collaboration-** Preparation of the REDD+ Strategy
2. **Information, Dialogue, Collaboration, Partnership-** Cultural Mediators Program
3. **Information, Collaboration-** ICE Biogas Program
4. **Information, Collaboration-** National Indigenous Consultation
5. **Information, Dialogue, Collaboration-** Co-creation of the III Open Government Action Plan

Jamaica



1. **Consultation-** Public engagement with community groups in climate change dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement
2. **Collaboration, Partnership-** Delegation of legal functions to Civil Society Groups for the management of protected areas
3. **Information, Dialogue-** PANOS Caribbean Climate Justice Songs – Engagement in climate change dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement
4. **Collaboration, Partnership-** Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (Five Cs) to implement the Coastal Protection for Climate Change Adaptation (CPCCA) Project
5. **Information, Dialogue, Collaboration-** Experience 2030

Mexico



1. **Dialogue-** Public-Private Dialogue on Mexico's Nationally Determined Contributions
2. **Dialogue, Consultation-** Advisory Council for Energy Transition
3. **Collaboration, Dialogue-** Women's Network on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative (REDMEREE)
4. **Dialogue, Partnership-** Design and development of the Climate Change Adaptation Program for the Large Islands of the Gulf of California (PACC-RGIGC)
5. **Information, Dialogue-** Informational Sessions on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Peru



1. **Information, Dialogue, Collaboration-** Meetings of the National Forecasting Team on Climate Change Mitigation (ENPCC) and Consulting Technical Groups (CTGs) as part of the Climate Change Planning Project (PlanCC).
2. **Information, Dialogue, Collaboration-** Spaces for dialogue created under the Multi-Sector Working Group (GTM) responsible for generating technical data to guide the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions
3. **Information-** INFOCARBONO
4. **Dialogue-** National Roundtable for the Fight Against Poverty (MCLCP).
5. **Information, Dialogue-** Periodic meetings between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and feminist, indigenous and Afro-descendent women's organizations

2.1. ARGENTINA

Virginia Scardamaglia

2.1.1. National Context: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Commitments

I. Climate Change Agenda with Focus on NDC

Argentina presented its INDC on October 1, 2015. After the signature of the Paris Agreement and the change of Administration in December 2015, the country undertook to review its INDC and presented a revised version in November 2016 on occasion of the COP22 held in Marrakech, Morocco. In the revised version, Argentina commits to:

- unconditionally reduce emissions by 18% compared to the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario³⁵, and
- reduce up to an additional 37% contingent upon certain means required for implementation such as financing, transfer of technology and capacity building. Still, the support needed to implement these conditional measures has not been quantified.

Argentina was one of the first countries to review its NDC comprehensively, for which purpose it created the National Climate Change Cabinet via the promulgation of decree 891/16 of July 25, 2016. The Cabinet's mission is to coordinate climate change policies and raise awareness about its importance across all levels of society. This is an inter-ministerial task that involves ministers, focal points and thematic tables, with participation from Civil Society, academia and the private sector through the meetings of the Cabinet's "Extended Bureau" (for further information, see the analysis of the practice selected). In 2016, the Cabinet worked on the revision of the NDC and in 2017 it began its implementation through the preparation of sectoral plans.

The climate change agenda for the forest sector (a sector selected for assessment in this study) includes the advancement at national level of the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD).³⁶ In July 2015, Argentina's Climate Change Directorate launched the program with the purpose of strengthening the country's capacities to prepare and implement the REDD+³⁷ mechanism nationwide. In September 2017, the preparatory work for the National REDD+ strategy was merged with NDC-related activities into the "Forest and Climate Change Action Plan".

³⁵ scenario where no mitigation measures are applied.

³⁶ REDD is a mechanism designed to incentivize developing countries to protect, manage and improve the use of its forest resources, thus contributing to the global fight against climate change.

³⁷ REDD+ strategies cover a lot more than deforestation and forest degradation, as they include conservation, sustainable management and valuation of forest carbon stock in emission reduction.

II. 2030 Agenda for Environmental Sustainability

In December 2015, the National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies (CNCPS) was ratified as the entity in charge of coordinating the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda. In March 2016, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship served as venue to launch the initiative and present the guidelines of the globally adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Under the CNCPS, work has focused on prioritizing a number of goals and producing indicators. Six commissions were created around strategic areas, each one consisting of different ministries and government agencies: Education; Science and Technology; Sustainable Agricultural Production; Housing, Habitat, Urban Development and Infrastructure; Work and Employment; and Social Protection.

Since the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs requires the combined efforts of the Government, Civil Society and the private sector, the government has sought to establish coordination mechanisms with these actors in a number of spaces that will be discussed further on.

III. Escazú Agreement

Argentina joined the P10 negotiations on May 13, 2013 and participated in all the meetings of the Negotiation Committee. Argentina has set up policies, laws and international treaties in the three main lines of action established in the agreement: Information, Participation and Justice.

IV. Regulatory Framework

The following table summarizes the national legislation that is most relevant for the development of engagement practices discussed in this study³⁸.

³⁸ The table is a sample of the regulatory framework that supports engagement practices. The study does not intend to assess its effectiveness and relevance.

Table 6. Summary of Argentina's legislation concerning engagement levels between the Government and Civil Society

Legislation/ Institutional Framework	Year	Objective or relevant topics (related to the goal of the assessment)
National Constitution of the Argentine Republic	1994 Reform	<p>The Constitution establishes specific mechanisms for citizen participation in State affairs such as Legislative Initiatives, Popular Consultations and Writ of Amparo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative Initiative: Article 39 of the Constitution • Popular Consultation: Article 40 • Writ of Amparo: Article 43
Access to Public Information Law, Law No. 27,275	2016	<p>Its purpose is to “guarantee the effective exercise of the right of access to public information, promote citizen participation and transparency in public management.” The law provides that all requests for public information are to be fulfilled within fifteen (15) business days. This time limit may be exceptionally extended for another fifteen (15) days if special circumstances make it reasonably difficult to collect the information requested. The law also created an Access to Public Information Agency that is to function as an independent entity within the national Executive Branch.</p>
Law No. 25,831 on Access to Environmental Information	2003	<p>The law establishes the minimal budget for environmental protection in order to guarantee the right of access to environmental information held by the Estate. It includes the national, provincial, municipal levels, the city of Buenos Aires, as well as independent bodies and public service official providers, including public, private or mixed enterprises.</p>
Argentina General Environmental Law No. 25,675	2002	<p>The law considers citizen participation in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 10 on Environmental Planning, and • Special chapter on the provisions of “Citizen Participation”, which is divided into 3 articles.
Decree 891/16 that creates the National Cabinet on Climate Change	2016	<p>The decree includes a specific provision on climate change in relation to citizen participation.</p>



2.1.2. Good Engagement Practices

The study identified 18 engagement practices related to the climate change agenda, particularly regarding NDCs, the forest sector and adaptation³⁹, 4 practices related to the SDG agenda and 2 concerning the Escazú Agreement negotiations.

The following section provides information on those selected as good practices⁴⁰:

1. **Dialogue-** Extended Bureau of the National Climate Change Cabinet
2. **Dialogue-** REDD Technical Working Groups
3. **Consultation-** Forms about Mitigation and Adaptation Measures to be integrated into the NDC Revision
4. **Dialogue-** National Forum on Social Responsibility
5. **Consultation-** Workshop to Review the Negotiation Text of the Escazú Agreement

2.1.3. Results: Analysis of Engagement Practices

Agenda: Climate Change with Focus on NDCs, Forests and Adaptation

Of the 18 NDC-related engagement practices identified in Argentina, three were selected as examples of good practices. The *Extended Bureau of the National Climate Change Cabinet* was implemented as a space for national Dialogue to discuss the advances of the national climate change agenda and to receive contributions from academia, Civil Society and the private sector. At dialogue level, the *REDD+ Technical Working Groups* have created spaces to receive feedback from government and Civil Society experts on the documents generated by the Program. Finally, the *Forms on Mitigation and Adaptation Measures to be Integrated into the NDC Revision* have served as consultation tools to receive specific contributions during the NDC revision process.

³⁹ These sectors were selected by the consulting firm responsible for the national chapter, considering sectors already incorporated into each country's NDC, relevant in terms of the mitigation/adaptation impact, and with previous existence of engagement practices with Civil Society.

⁴⁰ The total number of practices identified is included in Annex 1.

1. EXTENDED BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE CABINET



Level of engagement

Dialogue



Background

The National Climate Change Cabinet⁴¹ was created through decree 891/216 of July 2016. Its aim is to coordinate climate change policies and raise awareness about its importance across all levels of society. The Cabinet is coordinated by the Climate Change Directorate (DCC) under the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MAYDS) and has established dialogue with Civil Society by means of Extended Bureaus.



Summary

Dialogue of the Climate Change Cabinet with Civil Society, academia and the private sector via regular meetings.

The National Climate Change Cabinet organizes “Extended Bureau” meetings with participation from Civil Society, academia and the private sector. These regular meetings generally take place twice a year. In them, the Cabinet presents the advances in the climate change agenda and participants from various sectors provide feedback and observations on the steps to follow. Until the closing of this report, two NDC revision meetings had been held in 2016 and two in 2017 to define the roadmaps for implementation of the NDC.



Accessibility

The meetings are announced through an extended mailing list of the Climate Change Directorate (DCC). The first meeting had an attendance of 145⁴².

After each meeting, the DCC circulates a report on its results.



Sustainability

In Article 7, decree 891/16 entitles the Climate Change Cabinet “to summon or require the participation of experts and representatives from sectors with a stake in the matter, from the different sectors of Civil Society and the authorities of the national, provincial and municipal governments, as well as the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires.” Although the foregoing is not mandatory, meetings have been held regularly in 2016-2017 on a twice-yearly basis.

⁴¹ <http://ambiente.gob.ar/cambio-climatico/gabinete-nacional-de-cambio-climatico/>

⁴² http://cyt.rec.uba.ar/piubacc/SiteAssets/Documentos%20del%20sitio/Jornadas/Presentaciones/MORENO_PUBACC_2017.pdf



Notwithstanding, the frequency of the meetings has not been established in a regulatory framework and no specific budget has been allocated. Funding is obtained from different Ministerial projects.

Relevance



The topics addressed in Extended Bureau meetings are relevant to the advancement of the climate change agenda since their goal is to validate policy proposals and receive feedback on the work conducted.

In 2016, the Extended Bureau worked on the NDC revision, contributing directly to expanding its scope. As a result, the Extended Bureau and associated practices (like the *Forms* presented below) have added value to and prioritized 41 mitigation and adaptation measures. In 2017, the work on sectoral plans set the basis for implementing the national commitment⁴³.

Although this is not the rule, sometimes these meetings lead to concrete agreements. However, no instruments have been established to monitor these agreements, if any, or provide feedback on Civil Society proposals.

Gender equality and social equity



No gender-responsive measures or specific measures targeted at vulnerable groups were identified.

⁴³ http://cyt.rec.uba.ar/piubacc/SiteAssets/Documentos%20del%20sitio/Jornadas/Presentaciones/MORENO_PiUBACC_2017.pdf

2. REDD TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS



Level of engagement

Dialogue



Background

Technical Working Groups fall under the UN-REDD Program and have been created as an Advisory Committee.



Summary

Technical space for discussion with government and Civil Society experts.

In 2016, the UN-REDD Program Advisory Committee became a broader bottom-to-top process that includes working groups of government and Civil Society experts who discuss the technical documents generated through the program and give recommendations on how to move on. As of November 2017, the groups were: 1) Causes of Deforestation and Policies, Actions and Media; 2) Social and Environmental Benefits and Safeguards; 3) National Forest Monitoring System; 4) REDD+ Financial Structure and Financing; 5) Indigenous Peoples.



Accessibility

The working groups are formed according to the selection criteria of the UN-REDD Program but following the standards of the organizations. The work conducted is only disseminated inside the group and to certain experts in particular.

The Working Groups rely on mechanisms that systematize and incorporate expert contributions through the development of workshops where Program products are presented (especially consultancies) and questions about their results are made, or, occasionally, about the approach a certain topic should adopt before proceeding. In general, documents and minutes are sent to all participants prior to and after the meetings, respectively.



Sustainability

Although the UN-REDD program initially considered an Advisory Committee consisting of experts and Civil Society representatives, a revision introduced in late 2016 eliminated the committee. The change came from the current management's realization that maintaining this type of superstructure was indeed ineffective and that a bottom-up approach was more appropriate. Working groups could therefore start operating without a policy or regulation that mandated their establishment. Meetings are held on demand but are regularly conducted twice or three times a year depending on the group and with funding from the Program budget.



Relevance

The topics discussed in these working groups are considered relevant since they include an analysis of the consultancies or technical projects to advance the different lines of action. In general, group meetings produce agreements on the steps to follow regarding each topic.



Gender equality and social equity

Working groups consist of technical specialists and do not include gender-responsive or specific measures for groups considered especially vulnerable.

3. FORMS ABOUT MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION MEASURES TO BE INTEGRATED INTO THE NDC REVISION



Level of engagement

Consultation



Background

As part of Argentina's revision of its NDC described above, the Climate Change Cabinet has resorted to a variety of engagement practices to involve Civil Society in the revision process. One such practice is the Forms about Mitigation and Adaptation Measures to be Integrated into the NDC Revision.



Summary

Reception of observations to the NDC revision process via an electronic form.

In September 2016, the Climate Change Directorate sent to all entities participating in the Extended Bureau of the Climate Change Cabinet an electronic form to collect feedback on the mitigation and adaptation measures to be included in the NDC and to propose new measures.



Accessibility



The practice was targeted at Extended Bureau participants and experts and contained specialized jargon understandable only to a specialist audience. One of the actions to increase accessibility was the creation of the Argentine Network of Municipalities on Climate Change (RAMCC) for a more effective delivery of the Forms to the different members of the Network.

Information was presented in writing and the nature of the consultation was undetermined. No mechanisms were set up for publishing contributions or replying to comments.

Sustainability



The consultation was an isolated case within the National Climate Change Cabinet and was funded with the budget allocated to other projects of the Climate Change Directorate.

Relevance



The practice has elicited contributions from Civil Society, sub-national governments and other sectors to the NDC revision process. In the revised version of the NDC⁴⁴, the section on adaptation makes reference to a consultation for the identification of initial needs in the area of adaptation and mentions those actors who have made contributions.

Gender equality and social equity



No gender-responsive measures or specific measures targeted at vulnerable groups were identified.

⁴⁴ <http://ambiente.gob.ar/wp-content/uploads/NDC-Revisada-2016.pdf>

Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals

Of the 4 SDG-related engagement practices identified in Argentina, one was selected as an example of good practice: the *National Forum on Social Responsibility*. The Forum is a space for dialogue that convenes the government, the private sector and Civil Society to share successful territorial-scale SDG projects that may be replicated. The following table examines the practice following the criteria used in this study.

4. NATIONAL FORUM ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



Level of engagement

Dialogue



Background

The Forum⁴⁵ was convened by the Undersecretariat for Social Responsibility under the Ministry of Social Development as a tool for the materialization of projects that contribute to the achievement of the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda.



Summary

The Forum provides space for Dialogue to create or replicate successful SDG projects and implement them in the territory.

Since December 2016, regular meetings are organized around thematic tables on social innovation for the creation of specific SDG-related social responsibility programs, projects and initiatives with a real community impact through a collaborative effort between the government, the private sector and CSOs⁴⁶. The thematic tables are: Women; Employability; Children; Youth and Adolescence; and Sustainable Communities⁴⁷.

⁴⁵ <http://www.desarrollosocial.gob.ar/foronacionalderesponsabilidadsocial/>

⁴⁶ National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies (2017) "Voluntary National Report - Argentina", United Nations High-Level Political Forum, July 2017. Available at: http://www.odsargentina.gob.ar/public/documentos/seccion_publicaciones/ods/ivn_16-06_.pdf

⁴⁷ <http://www.desarrollosocial.gob.ar/foronacionalderesponsabilidadsocial/>, <http://www.desarrollosocial.gob.ar/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Foro-Nacional-de-RS.pdf>

Accessibility



Forum meetings are held once a month and the agenda for each thematic table is set at the beginning of the year. Meetings are always held in Buenos Aires, making it hard for organizations from interior provinces to participate on a regular basis.

A regulation on participation establishes mechanisms for systematizing and providing feedback to the contributions received. Among other aspects, participating organizations in each thematic table commit to participate regularly along the entire process. Between meetings, organizations share information to ensure progress is made.

Sustainability



No regulatory framework has been established regarding the Forum, although a budget has been allocated for the monthly meetings and for per diem expenses.

Relevance



The Forum is considered relevant since it seeks to create or replicate successful SDG-related projects and implement them across the country. Also, the Forum has been held simultaneously with the nationwide SDG goal and indicator agenda prepared as part of a different framework.

Relevance is also evidenced by the existence of a number of agreements on how to proceed in each thematic table, as all projects generated must be implemented within 100 days. A Google group was created for the monitoring of each table, although participating organizations are free to communicate and work as they please.

Gender equality and social equity



Participants interviewed in this study have reported that, given the nature of the Ministry that manages the agenda, the Forum always targets organizations that deal with vulnerability issues. Also, one of the thematic tables specifically addresses gender issues.

Agenda: Negotiation of the Escazú Agreement

Of the two P10-related engagement practices identified in Argentina, one was selected as an example of good practice: the *Workshop to Review the Negotiation Text of the Escazú Agreement*. The workshop was a standalone consultation practice implemented as part of the negotiations of the Agreement text to raise contributions from Civil Society.

5. WORKSHOP TO REVIEW THE NEGOTIATION TEXT OF THE ESCAZÚ AGREEMENT



Level of engagement

Consultation



Background

The workshop was organized by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the purpose of collecting feedback from different actors about the negotiation process under way.



Summary

Workshop to receive feedback on the text of the Agreement, which was used during the negotiations.

A thematic workshop was held in Buenos Aires on July 19, 2016 to analyze the negotiation text of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean. Several observations and amendment proposals were made to the text.



Accessibility

The event was only disseminated among organizations previously contacted by the Ministry about the topic.

Participants were sent information prior to the workshop, which contained tools for systematizing the contributions received. However, such systematization was not made public nor did participants receive any feedback.



Sustainability

The workshop was conducted only once (a standalone consultation not included in any regulatory framework). However, its results were used in the negotiations until the Agreement was adopted, as reported by interviewees.

Relevance



The workshop worked directly on the negotiation text to elicit specific opinions on several of its articles, which continued to be used all along the negotiation process. No agreements or commitments were made; only impressions on each topic were collected.

With regard to the monitoring of contributions made, the meetings that preceded and followed the negotiation rounds served as a monitoring tool. Also, the Ministry created a contact email to continue receiving comments, suggestions and queries.

Gender equality and social equity



No gender-responsive or vulnerable group-related measures were considered.



2.1.4. Conclusions for Argentina

The study revealed the existence of at least 24 engagement practices between the government and Civil Society in Argentina, especially regarding the climate change agenda included in the NDC revision process led by the National Climate Change Cabinet and the UN-REDD Programme. Argentina was the first country to revise its Nationally Determined Contribution, involving different sectors in the reformulation of its goals and laying out a foundation for strengthening NDC implementation.

As regards the levels of engagement, most practices identified correspond to Dialogue (38%), Information (25%) and Consultation (21%), followed by Partnership (13%) and Collaboration (just 4%). These results suggest there is room to increase Collaboration and Partnership in order to implement the country's environmental commitments.

From the point of view of the analytical criteria used in this study, the following good practice attributes stand out:

- Accessibility at federal level was made possible by the practice of the NDC Revision Form;
- The presence of tools to systematize and incorporate expert contributions into the UN-REDD Working Group practice, which strengthen accessibility;
- The relevance of the Extended Bureau during the NDC revision, which contributed to the achievement of a revised national commitment.
- The intention to incorporate gender equality and social equity issues into the Forum on Social Responsibility. This intention is reflected both by the target audience of the Ministry that manages the agenda and the existence of a gender working group.

Recommendations for improving practices are provided in the final chapter of this study.

2.2. CHILE

Paola Vasconi
Paula Fuentes

2.2.1. National Context: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Commitments

I. Climate Change Agenda with Focus on NDC

From an institutional perspective, the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) is responsible for formulating climate change policies and plans. Given the strategic nature of these instruments, the ministry decided to involve Civil Society through a process of public consultations and citizen participation, for which purpose it developed a specific instruction⁴⁸ to guide the steps to follow. As a result, all climate change policies, regardless of their modality and depth, have incorporated the citizen participation and consultation components. In some cases, this practice has extended to other ministries that formulate closely related policies and address climate change issues.

Through the years, climate change has become a major national concern, generating massive amounts of new information and knowledge about the country's vulnerability and the expected impacts in its territory, as well as mitigation and adaptation policies, plans and instruments. The main policies and instruments are the National Climate Change Strategy (2006), the National Action Plan on Climate Change (2208-2012 (PANCC, 2008) and its updated 2017-2022 version; the Nationally Determined Contribution (2015); the National Strategy of Climate Change and Vegetational Resources 2017-2025 (2016); the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2014); the Sector Adaptation Plans for Agroforestry (2013), Biodiversity (2014), Fisheries and Aquaculture (2015), Health (2016), Energy (2018), Cities (2018); the Energy Sector Mitigation Plan (2017) and the Infrastructure Services Adaptation and Mitigation Plan (2017).

The MMA relies on the “Council of Ministers for Sustainability” (CMS)⁴⁹ as an overarching governing entity whose functions include adopting climate change policies and plans, and “promoting and facilitating citizen participation in the creation of policies and plans, quality and emission standards during the strategic environmental assessment of line ministry policies and plans”⁵⁰.

48 The Ministry of the Environment's General Citizen Participation Rule establishes certain formal and specific channels as part of Law 20,500 of 2015. Available at http://www.mma.gob.cl/transparencia/mma/doc/Norma-PAC-MMA_Res-0601.pdf

49 The Council of Ministers for Sustainability is composed by the Minister of the Environment, who presides the council, and the ministers of Agriculture, Finance, Health, Economy, Promotion and Reconstruction, Energy, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation and Telecommunications, Mining and Social Development.

50 (article 70, letters h) and y) of the new legal text)

In Chile, the design and formulation of climate change policies is a multi-sector process coordinated by the MMA and the different ministries and State agencies concerned through the Inter-ministerial Technical Team on Climate Change (ETICC)⁵¹ and different levels of governance via the Regional Committees on Climate Change (CORECC).

The Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change (ASCC) was created in 2016 to promote the inclusion of climate change and sustainable development considerations in the private sector via public-private agreements and the execution of programs and projects that contribute to a low-carbon economy while promoting compliance with the country's commitments under the Paris Agreement.

Other relevant actors in national climate change governance include the Climate Change Division under the Secretariat for the Environment and the Permanent Presidential Advisory Commission on Climate Change composed of more than 30 members of the public and private sectors, academia and Civil Society. Among other functions, the Commission is responsible for developing proposals for the design of instruments and processes aiming at the definition and implementation of the national public policy on climate change and ensuring compliance with international commitments. The Intra-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change under the Ministry of Agriculture comprises 11 ministerial services. Its role is to evaluate all policies and programs related to the Agroforestry Plan. The ENCCRV is a policy instrument aimed at ensuring compliance with the Paris Agreement regarding Land Use and Change of Land Use and Forestry (UTCUTS).

II. 2030 Agenda for Environmental Sustainability

Chile adopted the 2030 Agenda in September 2015 and soon after created the National Council for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, presided over by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and composed of the Ministry of Economy, Promotion and Tourism and the Ministry of the Environment and Social Development, which manages the Technical Secretariat. The role of the Council is to advise the President of the Republic and to act as coordinator for the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs and the Agenda. It counts on the support of the National Institute of Statistics (INE) for the generation and definition of indicators.

The country also created the SDG Government Network consisting of 23 ministries and conducted a number of dissemination and participation activities, including Commissions (Social, Economic and Environmental) and Working Groups (SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals) that convened participants from the public and private sectors, Civil Society, academia, autonomous agencies and other branches of the State. Chile submitted the Voluntary National Report to the High Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2017, and in September of that same year presented its Initial Assessment Report during the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly (2017).

⁵¹ ETICC: composed of the focal points of the ministries with a stake in climate change (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, Ministry of Public Mining, Undersecretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Production Promotion Corporation under the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of the Environment, among others) and the Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change.



III. Escazú Agreement

Since the beginning, Chile has been strongly committed to the negotiations of the Escazú Agreement, led by the MMA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The process began during the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in June 2012 with the signing of the Declaration on the Application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Chile actively participated in all preparatory meetings (2012-2014) and in the nine meetings of the Negotiation Committee established in 2014⁵², striving to establish opportunities for information dissemination and exchange at national level, with participation from the public and private sectors and academia. The agreement is open for signing by all Latin American and Caribbean countries.

IV. Regulatory Framework

The Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile recognizes the right of access to information, participation and association. The specific treatment of these rights is regulated by the arrangements presented in the table below.

One instrument that is relevant to the Government-Civil Society engagement is the Presidential Note on Citizen Participation/2014, which seeks to strengthen and universalize citizen participation in public management by implementing existing measures⁵³ as well as new ones not included in the Law of General Bases for State Administration.

With regard to the environment, article 4 of Law No. 19,300 on the General Bases of the Environment (amended by Law No. 20,417 of 2010) establishes that the State is responsible for promoting citizen participation, ensuring access to environmental information and launching educational campaigns for the protection of the environment.

The following table summarizes the national legislation that is most relevant to the development of engagement practices discussed in this study⁵⁴.

⁵² The agreement comprises the following Latin American and the Caribbean countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay.

⁵³ Rules for citizen participation, creation of citizen participation units, civil society councils, participatory public account, register of not-for-profit organizations, among others.

⁵⁴ The table is a sample of the regulatory framework that supports engagement practices. The study does not intend to assess its effectiveness and relevance.

Table 7. Summary of Chile's legislation concerning engagement levels between the Government and Civil Society

Legislation/ Institutional Framework ⁵⁵	Year	Objective or relevant topics (related to the goal of the assessment)
1. Law 20,285 on Access to Public Information	2008	The law regulates the principle of transparent public service, the right of access to information held by Government agencies, law enforcement procedures and exceptions to information disclosure.
2. Law 20,500 on Associations and Citizen Participation in Public Management	2011	The law recognizes people's right to participate in State policies, plans, programs and actions (article 69) and provides that all Government agencies shall establish Civil Society advisory boards in a diverse, representative and pluralistic manner that consist of non-profit associations related to the scope of the respective agency.

2.2.2. Good Engagement Practices

The study identified 15 engagement practices related to the climate change agenda, particularly NDCs in the forests and energy sector⁵⁶, 2 practices related to the SDG agenda and 1 related to the Principle 10 negotiation. The following is a list of practices by level of engagement, of which 5 meet 2 to 4 of the good practice criteria.

The following section provides information on those selected as good practices⁵⁷:

- Information, Consultation, Partnership-** Participatory Construction of the National Action Plan on Climate Change 2017-2022 (PANCC-II)
- Information, Dialogue, Consultation-** Preparation of the Energy Policy 2050
- Information, Dialogue, Consultation-** Preparation, Assessment and Implementation of the ENCCRV Strategy
- Information, Dialogue, Consultation, Collaboration-** Commissions, Working Groups, Workshops and Focal Groups for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda
- Information, Dialogue-** Sessions preceding and following each negotiation of the Escazú Agreement

⁵⁵ Para una revisión más exhaustiva de los marcos normativos que le son pertinentes al país en materia de acceso a la información, la participación y la justicia en asuntos ambientales véase el Observatorio del Principio 10 en América y Latina y el Caribe de la Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL). [En línea] <http://observatoriop10.cepal.org>

⁵⁶ These sectors were selected by the consulting firm responsible for the national chapter, considering sectors already incorporated into each country's NDCs, relevant in terms of the mitigation/adaptation impact, and with previous existence of engagement practices with Civil Society.

⁵⁷ The total number of practices identified appears in Annex 1.

2.2.3.Results: Analysis of Engagement Practices

Agenda: Climate Change with Focus on NDCs, Forests and Energy

Of the 15 engagement practices identified under Chile's climate change agenda, three were selected as examples of good practices – all of them in the context of the National Action Plan on Climate Change, which is one of the instruments used to materialize the commitments made in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The first practice is the *Participatory Construction of the National Action Plan on Climate Change 2017-2022 (PANCC-II)*, implemented as Information, Consultation and Partnership to develop a new plan to address climate change. Within the Energy sector and touching upon three engagement levels – Information, Dialogue and Consultation – we find the *Preparation of the Energy Policy 2050* process, which has led to the formulation of the Energy Policy 2050. Finally, the process for the *Preparation, Assessment and Implementation of the ENCCRV Strategy* has combined Information, Dialogue and Consultation practices to develop a national strategy for the forestry sector.

1. PARTICIPATORY CONSTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE (PANCC-II)



Level of engagement

Information, Consultation, Partnership.



Background

The Ministry of the Environment (MMA) initiated a robust participatory process to elaborate a new National Action Plan on Climate Change (PANCC).





Summary

Constructing the PANCC involved the participation of CSOs and stakeholders during the phases of initial evaluation, formulation and preparation, as well as the traditional public consultation. The engagement practices implemented include:

1. Partnership for assessing the implementation of the first version of the National Action Plan on Climate Change 2008-2012 (PANCC-I). A university, an NGO and a consultancy submitted to the Ministry a joint preliminary proposal that contained the lines of action and the measures the new Plan should have. The process engaged the participation of key actors like Civil Society through workshops, interviews, etc.
2. Early participation in PANCC II via a consultancy that organized a number of workshops throughout the country and in-person interviews with participants.
3. Public consultation about the final document called Preliminary PANCC-II Project.



Accessibility

Workshops were publicized via open calls using the databases of the MMA's regional secretaries. Workshops provided spaces for information, interaction and dialogue with MMA experts in order to survey the country's capacities in this matter.



Sustainability

Although this practice is not supported by a specific regulatory framework, its relevance warranted the granting of MMA financial resources for implementation.



Relevance

The practice is considered relevant because the PANCC is the instrument that coordinates the country's entire public policy on climate change adaptation and mitigation. Also, it is expected to help achieve, at least partially, the country's NDC commitments.



Gender equality and social equity

No gender-responsive or vulnerable group-oriented measures were considered.

2. PREPARATION OF THE ENERGY POLICY 2050



Level of engagement

Information, Dialogue, Consultation



Background

Discussions about the lack of a long-term energy policy and a common vision in Chile led to the implementation of this process.⁵⁸



Summary

Participatory construction of the Chile Roadmap and the National Energy Policy through the “Energy 2050” plan. The process is led by the Ministry of Energy.

The construction of Energy 2050 began in 2014 and continued for about one and a half years, structured into four development stages and three participation levels (participation in the political-strategic level through the Advisory Committee; in the technical, expert and energy-related sectors through thematic tables; and at society-wide level through the citizen platform).

The process ended with the publication of the National Energy Policy 2050, which was submitted to the Presidency of the Republic in December 2015. Among other goals, the policy establishes that by 2050 GHG emissions in the energy sector must be consistent with global limits and the respective national reduction goal, and that 70% of the electric power matrix must come from renewable sources by that same year⁵⁹.



Accessibility

This practice showed that CSO participation took different forms during each stage of the process, some more accessible than others.

As part of the Policy elaboration process, an online Public Consultation was conducted through the www.energia2050.cl portal, where stakeholders sent comments or remarks to any section of the document. More than 400 comments were received, with a wide variety of standpoints and comments. Additionally, 5 workshops were organized in the cities of Santiago, Calama, Puerto Montt, La Serena and Concepción, with discussion rounds regarding the Energy Policy document subject to Public Consultation. Approximately 420 people from different energy-related sectors participated in the workshops and submitted 316 additional comments through a dedicated email inbox.

⁵⁸ Energía 2050. Política Energética de Chile, <http://biblioteca.olade.org/opac-tmpl/Documentos/cg00390.pdf>

⁵⁹ Ibid



Sustainability

The preparation of the Energy Policy 2050 was an unprecedented practice within the Ministry of Energy. However, given its relevance to the country's interests, it received technical and financial resources.



Relevance

For years, Chile's lack of a long-term energy policy and common vision was a topic of discussion. In this sense, the practice is relevant to the construction of a long-term Energy Policy that is socially, politically and technically validated.



Gender equality and social equity

With regard to particularly vulnerable groups, the Indigenous chapter includes efforts to incorporate the energy-related vision and the role of indigenous people. The work considered the regulations and principles laid down in ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in independent countries.

Energy 2050 did not include any gender-based perspective during the preparation process or in the policy itself.

However, it should be noted that after March 2017 the Ministry of Energy launched the Gender and Energy Agenda, which is expected to incorporate a gender perspective into public energy policies, enhancing the role of women in the energy sector, from their integration into participatory processes for the generation of projects to their egalitarian incorporation into the labor force, thus eliminating stereotypes and cultural factors that restrict women's participation in science-related areas.

3. PREPARATION, ASSESSMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENCCRV STRATEGY



Level of engagement

Information, Dialogue, Consultation

Background

ENCCRV development has been led and coordinated by the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) under the Ministry of Agriculture. Its purpose is to reduce social, environmental and economic vulnerability caused by climate change, desertification, land degradation and droughts on vegetational resources and human communities that depend on them; boost ecosystem resilience and mitigate the effects of climate change by promoting greenhouse gas reduction and capture.⁶⁰

The strategy is expected to be institutionalized by 2025 as a public policy instrument that incorporates payments for environmental services associated to native vegetational resources, with the relevant climate change mitigation and adaptation benefits. It has been developed in three phases: i) Preparation (2010 – 2016), already concluded but in a constant process of updating, where all the conceptual elements and inter-relations were designed; ii) Implementation of the measures (2016 onwards); and iii) Payment for Results of the measures implemented as from 2018.

Summary

The formulation and validation of the strategy implied a broad participatory process at national and subnational level. 15 regional workshops⁶¹ were organized along the country, with a total of 865 participants. 4 additional workshops were organized for CONAF experts and employees in the central, south and far south zones of the country, with 75 attendees. Finally, a national workshop for relevant actors and specialists was conducted with 125 attendees.

⁶⁰ <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl>

⁶¹ Further details at <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/participacion/proceso-de-validacion>

The validation process included the following steps:

- Dialogue and Indigenous Participation: A number of workshops were conducted where Indigenous Peoples representatives reviewed the activities and measures proposed in the ENCCRV, with more than 1,800 participants.
- Citizen Consultation: The purpose was to obtain feedback about the Strategy document. The online Consultation was held over a period of two months (June 20 through September 20, 2016), with 504 replies.
- Self-assessment: Organized through macro-zone workshops (north and south) and in collaboration with the public sector and academia, which rated the ENCCRV process and formulation.

Accessibility



The strategy was designed and formulated through a broad, highly accessible participatory process from the very beginning. Since the aim of this strategy was to respond to international social and environmental safeguards, it required solid standards. A number of multi-actor Partnership and Collaboration actions were therefore established early on to ensure the involvement of different focal groups from Civil Society, the public and private sectors, and academia, among others. Local CONAF counterparts were responsible for mapping territorial actors in order to organize the workshops, and for delivering the feedback report after workshop conclusion.





Sustainability

This practice is not expected to be held periodically or repeatedly.

At least one third of the budget allocated was reserved for networking, engagement and participation activities with non-government actors. This was a crucial element in supporting CONAF's efforts to develop a preparation and validation strategy that lasted almost 2 years.



Relevance

All the activities in the strategy elaboration process were relevant because they all aimed at securing inputs for designing the strategy and, therefore, the climate change objectives pursued.



Gender equality and social equity

Some of the actions had gender equality and social equity components. For example, besides the fact that 35% of workshop participants were women, the coordinating authority highlighted that a number of measures had been implemented to facilitate women's access. Furthermore, some workshops were exclusively designed for a female audience as a way to incentivize them to express their issues. The reason is that, in mixed-gender workshops conducted especially in rural areas, women's opinions were generally subordinated to those of their husbands. Also, the concept of "Female Cultural Counterparts" was introduced to convey female participants' opinions more effectively.

With regard to social equity, a number of measures were integrated to promote participation, such as transportation from rural communities, transportation expenses and food, among others.

Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals

The engagement practice identified in relation to the SDG agenda in Chile consisted of a number of Commissions, Working Groups, Workshops and Focal Groups for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda that touched upon the levels of Information, Dialogue, Consultation and Collaboration. The following table examines the practice following the criteria used in this study.

4. COMMISSIONS, WORKING GROUPS, WORKSHOPS AND FOCAL GROUPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA



Level of engagement

Information, Dialogue, Consultation, Collaboration

Background

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda explicitly considers the principles of inclusion and participation.

Summary

Mechanisms for the participatory elaboration of actions and guidelines for the 2030 Agenda.

Three commissions were created –Economic, Social and Environmental– as well as two working groups –Partnerships for Sustainable Development and Peace, Justice & Solid Institutions.

Participants in these commissions and working groups come from the public and private sector, Civil Society, and academia at national and subnational level. Their goal is to 1) Study the advancement of public actions in relation to SDGs; help elaborate an initial assessment of each dimension; review the indicators related to the objectives and goals, and propose sources of information and data methodologies when not available; 2) Review, analyze and consolidate the work of the commissions, elaborating proposals for submission to the Council; 3) Propose the creation, coordination and monitoring of Working Groups organized around specific objectives; 4) Consolidate, review and analyze Working Group progress by preparing summaries for submission to the Council; and 5) Propose recommendations to the Council to maintain or speed up progress towards the achievement of the goals proposed.

As part of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, 8 dissemination workshops have been organized at regional level and one at national level. Also, focal groups have been conducted with specific groups that are hard to reach with traditional workshops in order to identify their main challenges: i) vulnerable women, ii) people with disabilities, iii) migrants, iv) indigenous peoples, v) residents of environmentally challenged areas, etc.



Accessibility

In an effort to expand the reach and participation in the activities developed under the 2030 Agenda assessment, all workshops organized by the National Council in Santiago and the regions have been broadcast via streaming. Each workshop counted on the presence of sign language interpreters and its contents have been disseminated online.



Sustainability

A sustainability regulatory framework has been established to secure the resources needed through the Ministry's budget.



Relevance

The activities developed are in line with the objectives sought, as they promote participation in preparing the actions and guidelines contained in the 2030 national agenda.



Gender equality and social equity

Spaces have been created to receive the opinions and expectations of specific groups such as children and adolescents; vulnerable women; indigenous peoples; people with disabilities; migrants; residents of environmentally challenged areas, etc.

Nevertheless, no planned actions were identified that include gender-responsive and socially inclusive considerations.

Agenda: Negotiation of the Escazú Agreement

The engagement practice that relates to the negotiation of the Escazú Agreement in Chile is the organization of Sessions preceding and following each negotiation, in the levels of Information and Dialogue. The following table describes and analyzes this practice.

5. SESSIONS PRECEDING AND FOLLOWING EACH NEGOTIATION OF THE ESCAZÚ AGREEMENT



Level of engagement

Information, Dialogue



Background

In Chile, several spaces and mechanisms have been established for participation in public environmental affairs⁶². The Information and Dialogue sessions pertaining to the Escazú Agreement respond to the Government's interest in obtaining "relevant contributions from social actors in order to develop an ambitious and efficient process to advance democracy and sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations"⁶³.



Summary

Spaces for receiving information and contributions regarding the negotiation process.

Before each Escazú Agreement negotiation round, the MMA summons an open meeting to inform on the reach and contents of the negotiation. A space is then provided to receive contributions. Following each negotiation, a new monitoring meeting is summoned where the government informs about the main points touched during the negotiation.



Accessibility

The workshop is open to all actors interested and is publicized using databases that are not always up-to-date. Meetings are generally held in the city of Santiago (with a few exceptions), a feature that limits the potential of participation of actors in other regions. The session is not broadcast.

⁶² <http://portal.mma.gob.cl/participacion-ciudadana/>

⁶³ <http://portal.mma.gob.cl/asuntos-internacionales/democracia-ambiental-cooperacion-internacional-para-derechos-ciudadanos/>

Sustainability

There is no legal mandate or obligation that allocates a specific budget to these sessions. Instead, they are held as part of the hitherto voluntary commitments of the Chilean Government under the negotiations of the Escazú Agreement.

Relevance

The sessions seek to generate dialogue and exchange around topics presented or discussed as part of the P10 agenda for environmental sustainability.

Gender equality and social equity

No gender-responsive measures or specific measures targeted at vulnerable groups such as indigenous communities were identified.

2.2.4. Conclusions for Chile

This assessment has identified at least 18 engagement practices between the government and Civil Society that relate to the implementation of the NDC-focused climate change and environmental sustainability agendas in Chile. Many of these practices consist of robust strategies that include meetings, workshops and working groups with a common purpose.

The distribution of practices by level is Information (38%), Dialogue (20%), Consultation (20%), Collaboration (18%) and Partnership (5%)⁶⁴. Most of these practices have coincided with the implementation of the climate change agenda at national level.

There is general agreement about the significant progress made in the promotion and development of more and better spaces for engagement between the government and Civil Society. For example, the Ministry of the Environment (the main coordinator of the climate change and environmental democracy policy) has launched an internal directive that guides the participation mechanisms to be used during the execution of its functions. This translates into a number of spaces for interaction with Civil Society that until 15 years ago were simply unthinkable.

⁶⁴ Percentages have been calculated dividing the number of times a level of engagement has been identified by the sum of levels of engagement found (40) in the 18 practices. For example, 15 of the 40 engagement categories reported correspond to Information, i.e. 38%.



From the point of view of the analytic criteria used in this study, the following good practice attributes stand out:

In all levels of engagement, the practices identified are regulated by a certain type of rule, although not all are supported by a legal text. Therefore, practice sustainability is not so much defined by this factor (which may be present or not) but by the political determination and the budgetary resources to carry it out. In fact, those engagement practices with the best standards are precisely those that integrate financial support as a key element of their sustainability strategy.

Another crucial element is the high-level mandate to promote these engagement practices in order to meet the climate change and/or environmental sustainability objectives sought. For example, the Energy Minister himself was a great leader and promoter of the Energy Policy 2050.

Good practices have also emerged when the need arises to promote solid engagement processes that meet international cooperation standards concerning social and environmental safeguards. Such is the case of practices like ENCCRV, which is led by CONAF and funded with international resources.

With regard to gender equality and social equity, a number of good practices were identified in the ENCCRV, with good chances for expansion into other practices that do not have specific measures. This is clearly exemplified by the segregated male-only and female-only workshops designed to promote women's participation in unequal contexts.

2.3. COLOMBIA

Astrid Milena Bernal

2.3.1. National Context: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Commitments

I. Climate Change Agenda with Focus on NDC

Colombia adopted the UNFCCC through the promulgation of Law 164 of 1994, which contains the full text of the Convention. Years later, it ratified the Kyoto Protocol through Law 629 of 2000, which entered into force in February 2005. With these two legal instruments enacted, the country has formulated national and regional policies and programs that seek to mainstream climate change as an integral part of national development models. In this sense, the main public policy tools on climate change in Colombia are: i) National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC), ii) Low Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC), iii) National Strategy on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (EN-REDD+), and iv) National Strategy for the Reduction of Fiscal Risk to Natural Disasters. Also important is Law 1,715 of 2014, which promotes the development and utilization in the national energy system of non-conventional energy sources, especially renewable ones, and the document “Green Climate Fund Country Strategy (GCF).”

The “Institutional Strategy to Articulate Climate Change Policies and Actions in Colombia” (CONPES 3700 of 2011) laid the basis for the National Climate Change Policy, conceived to articulate existing climate change initiatives with the new commitments made under the Paris Agreement, i.e. Nationally Determined Contributions presented to the UNFCCC during the COP21 in 2015.

It is important to mention that both before and after the Peace Agreement signed on September 26, 2016 and until closing of this report, the country had undertaken a number of initiatives to promote international cooperation around those commitments and the long-awaited peace process. For example, the *Fondo Colombia en Paz* (CONPES 3859) is an umbrella fund that finances specific actions for the achievement of the agreements mentioned. Also, an exceptional legislative mechanism called ‘fast track’ was developed to submit reforms, some of which touch upon environmental issues.

II. 2030 Agenda for Environmental Sustainability

In an effort to align the achievement of SDGs with public policy and the different institutional agencies, Decree 280 of 2017 created the High Level Institutional Commission for the preparation and effective implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and its associated Sustainable Development Goals (aka the SDG Commission)⁶⁵. The commission is composed of seven entities (including the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Finance) and is presided over by the National Planning Department (DNP), which also acts as the commission’s Technical Secretary.

⁶⁵ <https://observatorioplanificacion.cepal.org/sites/default/files/instrument/files/DECRETO%20280%20DEL%2018%20DE%20FEBRERO%20DE%202015.pdf>

III. Escazú Agreement

Colombia was one of the 24 countries that adopted the Escazú Agreement.

IV. Regulatory Framework

Colombia has sought to mainstream the environment as a strategic and overarching component of its national development. The code of renewable natural resources (Law 2811 of 1974) declared the environment to be common heritage of public use and social interest and defined the role of the private and public sectors in its preservation. With the enactment of the Political Constitution of Colombia in 1991, the country's framework of principles and fundamental rights incorporated a number of regulatory guarantees that have translated into a model of participatory democracy in environmental decisions.

At macro level, several laws promote participation and transparency. One of them is Law 1712 of 2014, which sets up principles and procedures for exercising the right of access to national public information and transparency. Along this line, Law 1715 of 2015, also known as Law on Citizen Participation, “sets forth provisions regarding the promotion and protection of the right to democratic participation and regulates the political and administrative mechanisms needed to guarantee citizen participation”. All these rules also apply to the Colombian environmental framework, guaranteeing, among other things, that information will be disseminated through the use of technological tools and that citizens may participate in law and decision-making processes.

The following table summarizes the national legislation that is most relevant for the development of engagement practices discussed in this study⁶⁶.

⁶⁶ The table is a sample of the regulatory framework that supports engagement practices. The study does not intend to assess its effectiveness and relevance.

Table 8. Summary of Colombia's legislation concerning engagement levels between the Government and Civil Society

Legislation/ Institutional Framework	Año.	Objective or relevant topics (related to the goal of the assessment)
Political Constitution of Colombia	1991	General constitutional framework for information access and citizen participation. Fundamental rights.
Law 99 of 1993	1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the development of Colombia's environmental policy. • Formulation of the national environmental policy with participation from the community led by the Ministry and the Presidency. • Participation of Civil Society, ethnic groups and private sector in the management of environmental territorial entities (CARs).
CONPES 3700 of 2011 / Institutional Strategy to Articulate Climate Change Policies and Actions in Colombia	2014	<p>The strategy proposes the creation of SISCLIMA as a body for inter-sectoral and multi-actor coordination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It creates the National Climate Change System -SNCC- as a coordinating body. The Executive Climate Change Commission - COMECC- serves as an inclusive inter-sectoral bridge. • It establishes community participation as a requirement for implementing the climate change policy. • It stresses the need to have relevant, accessible and quality data for adaptation.
Law 1712 of 2014	2014	This statutory law created the Law of Transparency and the Right of Access to Public National Information, which regulates the right of access to public information, the procedures for exercising such right, the guarantees and the exceptions to information disclosure. It sets forth principles, scope, definitions information availability, differentiated access criteria, etc.
Law 1715 of 2014 (Renewable energies)	2014	The law regulates the integration of non-conventional renewable energies into the National Energy System.
Law 1757 of 2015	2015	Law of Citizen Participation, which "sets out provisions regarding the promotion and protection of the right to democratic participation."
National Climate Change Policy	2017	<p>Among other aspects, the law establishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to generate and disseminate strategic agroclimatic information. • Multi-actor monitoring and evaluation. • The creation of the Intersectoral Commission on Climate Change (CICC).
CONPES 3918	2018	Strategy for the implementation of sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Colombia.



2.3.2. Good Engagement Practices

A total of 20 engagement practices were identified, 12 relating to the climate change agenda, especially NDC and the forests and financing sector⁶⁷, 6 to SDGs and 2 to Principle 10 negotiations.

The following section provides information on those selected as good practices⁶⁸:

1. **Information, Dialogue, Consultation-** Participatory Construction of the Indigenous Pillar of the Amazon Vision Program (PIVA)
2. **Information, Dialogue-** Climate Finance Event and Web Tool
3. **Information, Dialogue, Partnership-** Colombia Saber Hacer Strategy
4. **Information, Dialogue, Consultation-** Intersectoral Committee for Environmental Democracy (MIDA)

2.3.3. Results: Analysis of Engagement Practices

Agenda: Climate Change with Focus on NDC and Forests

Of the 12 engagement practices identified under Colombia's climate change agenda, two have been selected as good practices. The first one is the *Construction of the Indigenous Pillar of the Amazon Vision Program (PIVA)*, implemented as a process of Information, Dialogue and Consultation for the creation of the indigenous component of the strategy to reduce deforestation in the Amazon region by 2020. The second is the *Climate Finance Event and Web Tool*, which provides clear and accessible information on climate change financing.

⁶⁷ These sectors were selected by the consulting firm responsible for the national chapter, considering sectors already incorporated into each country's NDCs, relevant in terms of the mitigation/adaptation impact, and with previous existence of engagement practices with Civil Society.

⁶⁸ The total practices identified are presented in Annex 1. In the case of Colombia, some practices are included that are still under development.

1. PARTICIPATORY CONSTRUCTION OF THE INDIGENOUS PILLAR OF THE AMAZON VISION PROGRAM (PIVA)



Level of engagement

Information, Dialogue, Consultation

Background



The Amazon Vision 2020 strategy seeks to bring net biome deforestation to zero by 2020. Its goal is to promote a new development model for the region, improve the population's welfare and forest conservation in areas nationally designated for this purpose, and promote additional reforestation and restoration. It has received international cooperation through a payment for results scheme (REDD+) where resources are received against proof of reduction of deforestation-related emissions.

Amazon Vision was developed around five pillars after an analysis of the determining factors of deforestation, the strengths and weaknesses of the institutional environmental framework, and the opportunities resulting from biome conservation. The pillars are: 1. improved forest governance; 2. agro-environmental development; 3. sustainable sectoral development and planning; 4. environmental governance in indigenous territories (PIVA); 5. enabling activities⁶⁹.

Summary



Direct participation of Indigenous Peoples in the national strategy to achieve zero deforestation.

The Environmental Governance in the Indigenous Territories pillar, also known as PIVA, focuses on the capacity and knowledge of indigenous people regarding forest management and use. It was developed through a process that gives Indigenous Peoples direct participation in the definition and implementation of the zero deforestation strategy.

To implement the PIVA, 13 initial workshops were held with Indigenous Peoples, together with some additional technical feedback workshops aimed at consolidating project proposals and promoting the inclusion of departmental contributions with a regional focus.

As a result, indigenous Amazonian communities submitted 41 project proposals, 10 of which were chosen at an estimated execution cost of 6 billion Colombian pesos.⁷⁰

69 <http://visionamazonia.minambiente.gov.co/proteccion-de-la-amazonia/>

70 <http://visionamazonia.minambiente.gov.co/pilar-4-gobernanza-ambiental-con-pueblos-indigenas/>



Accessibility

This practice is targeted at a specific group, i.e. Indigenous Peoples from the Colombian Amazon region.

The Amazon Vision 2020⁷¹ document indicates that PIVA will be established through a participatory process based on principles that guarantee accessibility: “participation, inter-cultural approach, recognition of cultural differences, a clear definition of decision-making processes, gender perspective, and special attention to vulnerabilities.”



Sustainability

The practice falls under the Amazon Vision project and the targets established in the National Development Plan 2014-2018 for the Center-South region.

Activities related to the Indigenous pillar of the Amazon Vision project have not received specific public funding, so workshops have been organized with support from other entities or international cooperation.

Indigenous community representatives interviewed highlighted the need for further resources and support to increase participation in the construction of PIVA.



Relevance

The practice is consistent with the climate change goals established by the national and local governments.

Indigenous community representatives consider it a good practice that may be effective in the fight against climate change, the achievement of the objectives set in the NDC and territorial protection.



Gender equality and social equity

PIVA includes the selection and support of projects related to the Amazon Vision. To achieve this, it has set as a requisite for project selection a “significant level of participation or gender impact and women’s organizations”, and includes as an objective *to empower indigenous women and promote their leadership in decision-making, highlighting and promoting their rights inside the community as agents of change towards an improved quality of life.*

⁷¹ http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/Atencion_y_participacion_al_ciudadano/consultas_publicas_2015/viceministerio/Resumen-VisionAmazonia-WEB.pdf



2. CLIMATE FINANCE EVENT AND WEB TOOL



Level of engagement

Information, Dialogue



Background

The SISCLIMA Financial Management Committee was created as an instrument for interinstitutional coordination and public-private dialogue regarding climate change financing. Its purpose is to systematically incorporate climate change elements into the country's economic and financial planning as well as the execution and evaluation cycles to secure the flow of public, private and international cooperation funds in the attainment of the national climate change adaptation and mitigation goals.



Summary

Publicize the country's achievements and identify the main climate finance challenges.

*Finanzas del Clima Colombia*⁷² is an annual event organized by SISCLIMA Financial Management Committee to publicize the country's achievements and to identify the main climate finance challenges. Each year, different objectives are set for the event. For example, the fourth Climate Finance event was held in November 2017 with the goal of highlighting the importance of the private sector in mobilizing resources for achieving the country's climate change commitments while understanding the role of the public sector in facilitating resource mobilization.

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<https://finanzasdelclima.dnp.gov.co/Eventos/Paginas/Finanzas-del-Clima-2018.aspx>



Accessibility

The event is targeted at a general audience and includes the participation of experts, Civil Society, academia, and the private and public sectors. The event promotes interaction and dialogue among participants.

Besides the event itself, the results, presentations and other information related to climate finance is made public through www.finanzasdelclima.com. The site offers access to documents related to climate finance in Colombia in a reader-friendly style (and therefore not always targeted at experts) that can be downloaded and used in different types of analyses.

This practice is considered a good practice as long as there is access to the Internet.



Sustainability

The event is not under a legal mandate. The entity in charge of organizing it is the Financial Management Committee, with funding from various sources. Still, interviewers report that SISCLIMA does not have any specific resource allocations. Instead, the resources come from interinstitutional participation agreements, so each commission within SISCLIMA uses its own resources to achieve its goals. For example, the Ministry of Mines and Energy used resources from the public budget to create its own climate change department.



Relevance

Both the event and the web tool are relevant at the Information level because they allow disseminating the government's climate change actions in full consonance with the country's climate change objectives. The event is also relevant at Dialogue level.



Gender equality and social equity

No gender-responsive or inclusive actions were identified.

Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals

Of the 6 engagement practices identified in Colombia's climate change agenda, one has been selected as good practice: Saber Hacer Colombia Strategy, which systematizes experiences in Private Philanthropy and Social Investment that contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

3. COLOMBIA *SABER HACER* STRATEGY



Level of engagement

Information, Dialogue, Partnership



Background

Colombia has developed different initiatives to encourage private sector and Civil Society participation towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. The *Saber Hacer Colombia* Strategy was born from a Partnership between the Entrepreneurial Foundations Association (AFE) and the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia (APC-Colombia).



Summary

Portfolio of national and territorial experiences that contribute to the achievement of SDGs.

The *Saber Hacer Colombia* Strategy⁷³ was created as a portfolio of national and territorial experiences allowing for the generation and learning of practices, methods and experiences that are pivotal for development by documenting cases of Private Philanthropy and Social Investment that contribute to the achievement of SDGs and the challenges of the 2030 Agenda.



Accessibility

The tool is accessible to public, private or Civil Society institutions that have or wish to present initiatives to meet one or more SDGs. The initiative has not been broadly publicized.



Sustainability

No legal framework makes reference to this practice and no budget has been allocated to it.



Relevance

This practice is considered relevant for SDG achievement as it involves participation from public and private actors and Civil Society while promoting knowledge and the exchange of ideas between them and with the international community.

⁷³ www.apccolombia.gov.co/seccion/saber-hacer-colombia



Gender equality and social equity

The initiative seeks to link vulnerable and/or displaced groups in all phases of the initiative: research, formulation, structuring, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The population groups include victims of the armed conflict, former combatants of illegal armed groups, current or ex-members of the public forces involved in the armed conflict, or vulnerable populations as a result of the conflict. For example, youth in neighborhoods dominated by outlaw groups or in areas with no economic opportunities.

Agenda: Escazú Agreement

Of the two engagement practices identified as part of the Escazú Agreement negotiation, one was selected as an example of good practice: the *Intersectoral Committee for Environmental Democracy (MIDA)*, implemented as information and dialogue practice for the implementation of Principle 10.

4. INTERSECTORAL COMMITTEE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DEMOCRACY (MIDA)



Level of engagement

Information, Dialogue, Consultation



Background

The Intersectoral Committee for Environmental Democracy (MIDA) was launched in November 2016 in an effort to build an innovative and participatory strategy for implementing the rights of access to information, participation and justice in environmental matters. The Committee was born in response to the desire of government officials, Civil Society organizations and academia to advance the effective implementation of the fundamental rights of access to information, participation and environmental justice.



Summary

A space for constructive and equitable dialogue between different actors around Principle 10.

MIDA is an integral part of the P10 participatory strategy in Colombia, providing a space for constructive and equitable Dialogue between different actors around Principle 10. It is a joint initiative of the government, academia and Civil Society to conduct collective actions toward the achievement of Principle 10.

Accessibility



The initiative provides spaces for dissemination and dialogue with participating actors. Although information dissemination and dialogue and consultation processes take place within the Committee, there are plans to expand participation to more Civil Society and academic actors. Information exchange and dialogue are held via meetings or documents created jointly or shared online⁷⁴. Information and meeting proceedings are systematized and sent to participants.

Sustainability



MIDA was institutionalized in September 2017 during the launch of the III Open Government Action Plan, which specifically states that the MADS created the Intersectoral Committee for Environmental Democracy as a related social participation exercise, adding that “a gradual governance process will allow the consolidation of a stable and regular space for constructive and equitable dialogue between different actors around the rights of access to information, participation and environmental justice, among others.” Nevertheless, the MIDA does not have an allocated budget to secure its future sustainability.

Relevance



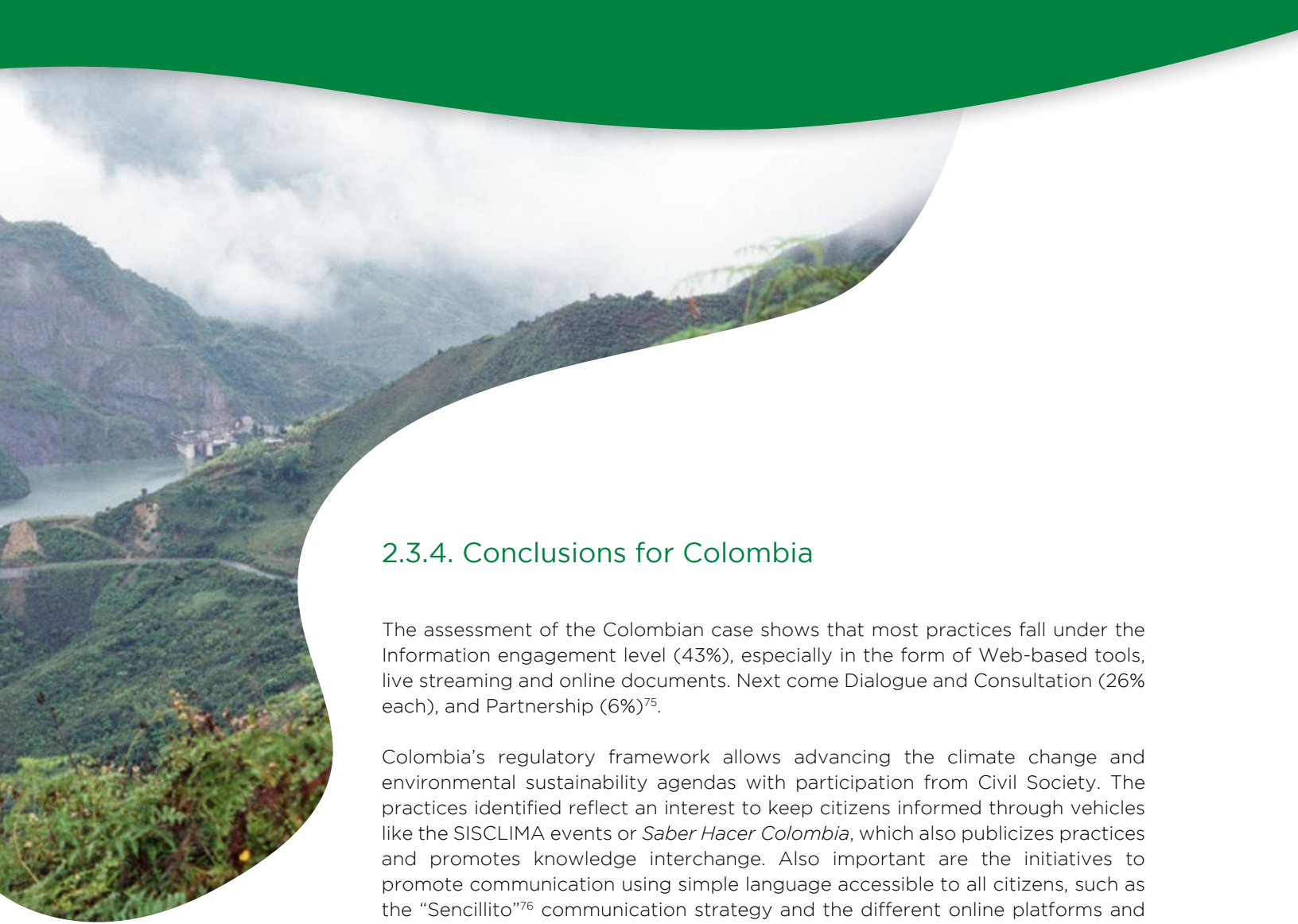
The initiative is consistent with the environmental sustainability agenda contained in the country’s National Development Plan.

Gender equality and social equity



There are no strategies for gender-responsive dissemination. Still, the committee suggests the consolidation of a user baseline that identifies environmental information needs and interests, as well as preferences of access to such information.

⁷⁴ <http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/asuntos-internacionales/oai#mesa-intersectorial-para-la-democracia-ambiental-mida>



2.3.4. Conclusions for Colombia

The assessment of the Colombian case shows that most practices fall under the Information engagement level (43%), especially in the form of Web-based tools, live streaming and online documents. Next come Dialogue and Consultation (26% each), and Partnership (6%)⁷⁵.

Colombia's regulatory framework allows advancing the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas with participation from Civil Society. The practices identified reflect an interest to keep citizens informed through vehicles like the SISCLIMA events or *Saber Hacer Colombia*, which also publicizes practices and promotes knowledge interchange. Also important are the initiatives to promote communication using simple language accessible to all citizens, such as the "Sencillito"⁷⁶ communication strategy and the different online platforms and documents. The future will show whether those practices that seek to disseminate information actually translate into more informed participation and strengthened engagement at Dialogue, Consultation and Partnership level.

As regards gender equality and social equity, the practices of PIVA directly involve Indigenous Peoples and require the participation of women's and gender impact organizations in order to select projects; the *Saber Hacer Colombia* strategy promotes links with vulnerable groups in all its phases; and MIDA identified the necessity of creating tools to assess the needs in a group-specific manner.

⁷⁵ Percentages have been calculated dividing the number of times a level of engagement has been identified by the sum of levels of engagement found (35) in the 20 practices. For example, 15 of the 35 engagement categories reported correspond to Information, i.e. 43%.

⁷⁶ <https://www.dnp.gov.co/Paginas/Departamento-Nacional-de-Planeación-lanza-campaña-de-Lenguaje-Claro-.aspx>

2.4. COSTA RICA

Alejandra Granados Solís
Andrea Quesada

2.4.1. National Context: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Commitments

Costa Rica's engagement practices with Civil Society are framed in the three climate change and environmental sustainability agendas.

I. Climate Change Agenda with Focus on NDC

In 1973, Costa Rica began legislating on climate change and has since ratified various international conventions and proposed multiple laws and strategies on climate change⁷⁷. In 2009, the country launched its National Strategy on Climate Change (ENCC)⁷⁸ in response to the commitments undertaken as part of the UNFCCC and the neutral carbon goal. The strategy proposes the creation of citizen participation mechanisms, the launch of citizen information campaigns to sensitize the population on climate change and its effects, and the development of a webpage to publish the studies conducted by the National Weather Institute (IMN)⁷⁹. In 2015 the ENCC action plan was launched⁸⁰.

Responsibility for climate change planning and management is in the hands of the Climate Change Department (DCC) under the Ministry of the Environment and Energy (MINAE). For its part, the National Forestry Financing Fund (FONAFIFO) is responsible for the Payment of Environmental Services (PSA) and the Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and more (REDD+). In recent years, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) has assumed a leading role in climate change issues and has designated negotiators inside the UNFCCC. The IMN under the MINAE is responsible not only for carrying out national inventories, but also several climate change studies contained in the IMN Climate Change Program.

One of the key steps taken by the 2014-2018 administration to engage with Civil Society was the design and implementation by the Climate Change Department (DCC) of the Transparency Framework, which includes three main action lines: the National Metrics System for Climate Change (SINAMECC), the Scientific Council on Climate Change (4C) and the Citizen Council for Climate Change (5C). The SINAMECC⁸¹ has as its main objectives: a) the monitoring and accounting of public policies, including NDC goals, and b) promoting the preparation of policies. The 4C

⁷⁷ These include: the General Health Law, Law No. 7414 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Highest Law of the Republic in 1995, la Law No.7513 Regional Convention on Climate Change, the Forestry Law (Law No. 7575), Law No. 8219 Kyoto Protocol under the UNFCCC, the Peace with Nature Presidential Initiative y el PND 2015-2018 that has recognized climate change as part of the strategic goals of the Environment, Energy, Oceans and Territorial Development Sector.

⁷⁸ <http://cambioclimaticocr.com/2012-05-22-19-42-06/estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-climatico>

⁷⁹ <http://cgloba.imn.ac.cr>

⁸⁰ The national agenda on climate change has two strategic components -mitigation and adaptation- and four cross-cutting lines of action: measurements, capacity building and technology; public sensitization, education and cultural change; and financing. The international agenda considers two strategic lines -international influence and attraction of external resources- and four cross-cutting lines of action: leadership, legitimacy, presence in international and bi-national forums, and international capacity building.

⁸¹ This is a multi-functional system responsible for preparing reports for the UNFCCC and the National Report Implementation of Policies and Goals on Climate Change.

responds to the need for strengthening the country's data collection and scientific capacity on climate change. Its purpose is to provide guidance to the research on climate change and improve the measures used to address climate change.⁸² 5C is defined as 'a platform for citizen participation framed in the national open government policy that seeks to strengthen the mechanisms for accountability, availability and information access.'

II. 2030 Agenda for Environmental Sustainability

The first steps in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Costa Rica were the signature of a National Pact for the Advancement of Sustainable Development Goals and the promulgation of Executive Decree No. 40203-PLAN-RE-MINAE, which defines SDG governance and creates an institutional arrangement for organizing, articulating, planning, implementing, financing and monitoring SDGs and the 2030 Agenda in Costa Rica. Governance includes the High Level Council of the SDGs, the Advisory Committee of the High Level Council of the SDGs, the Technical Secretary of the SDGs, the Technical Committee of the SDGs, and a Statistical Advisory Entity.

Established in late 2016, the SDG Advisory Committee is formed by the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, local governments, academia, private sector, social organizations and faith-based organizations. Its purpose is to ensure the government's public policy proposals address citizen needs in order to ensure compliance with the 2030 Agenda. The Committee is expected to become a multi-sector platform that secures continuity in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda beyond individual administrations.

Finally, the Ministry of Planning (MIDEPLAN) and the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) worked jointly on the prioritization of 2030 Agenda indicators applicable to Costa Rica. An assessment determined that 187 of the 243 indicators in the 2030 Agenda apply to Costa Rica. The assessment also determined that 42% of these 187 indicators comply with the required baseline, statistical series and disaggregation.

III. Escazú Agreement

Civil Society participated closely in the Escazú Agreement negotiation in Costa Rica. In 2008, the *Acceso Costa Rica* Initiative (FUNPADEM, Coopesolidar R.L.; Justicia para la Naturaleza) produced the study National Profile Application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration in Costa Rica. In 2009, FUNPADEM conducted an Evaluation of Principle 10 Application in Central America with contributions from Coopesolidar R.L. and *Justicia para la Naturaleza* in the case of Costa Rica. At the beginning of the 2014-2018 administration, Civil Society representatives involved in the negotiations⁸³ assumed government positions, contributing their experience to strengthen participation. Despite the research and the sporadic follow-up on the negotiations conducted by Civil Society organizations, no government-Civil Society engagement practices were identified.

⁸² 4C is one of the measures the country committed to as part of the Paris Agreement, ratified by Law No. 9405. 4C and 5C were created via executive decree on September 26, 2017.

⁸³ Representatives from Coopesolidar and the Center for Environmental Law and Natural Resources (CEDARENA)



IV. Regulatory Framework

Costa Rica's Political Constitution and environmental laws define guarantees for several levels of engagement between the government and Civil Society, such as the access to public information, citizen participation, and others. Numerous environmental laws have resulted in a number of commissions or committees that include representatives from the public and private sectors and Civil Society (community members, development associations, representatives from the *Mesa Campesina* and *Mesa Indígena* boards, academia, etc.).

The following table presents the national legislation that is most relevant to the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas, from a government-Civil Society engagement perspective⁸⁴.

⁸⁴ The table is a sample of the regulatory framework that supports engagement practices. The study does not intend to assess its effectiveness and relevance.

Table 9. Summary of Costa Rica's legislation concerning engagement levels between the Government and Civil Society

Legislation/ Institutional Framework	Year	Objective or Relevant Topics
Political Constitution	1949	Article 30 Guarantees the right to public information Article 27 Guarantees the right to freedom of petition Articles 9 and 50 Guarantee the right to citizen participation
Organic Law of the Environment	1995	Article 2 Participation in conservation Article 6 Active and organized citizen participation in conservation and sustainable resource management Articles 7 and 8 Regional Environmental Committees Article 9 Integration of Civil Society
Forestry Law	1996	Article 10 Participation of Civil Society
Biodiversity Law	1998	Article 10 Active and organized citizen participation in conservation and sustainable resource management
Law on Soil Use, Management and Conservation	1998	Article 2 Active participation from communities and producers
Law for Integrated Waste Management	2010	Principle of Shared Responsibility

In addition to the regulatory framework and with regard to engagement levels, the Open Government initiative initiated during the 2010-2014 administration stands out as an effort to digitize government information and upload it to the Internet. “Open Government” has been defined as one of the central lines of the National Development Plan (PND) 2015-2018⁸⁵ and a resource that pursues the reform of the State and the modernization of the public administration based on innovative forms of engagement between actors for co-creation of public value.

In order to implement the goals of the National Development Plan, the administration has proposed the creation of Dialogue Committees on various social or environmental topics with actors from the social, production and political spheres⁸⁶. As a result, the average number of monthly protests dropped by 29%, from 40 in 2013 to 28.4 in 2015 according to the XXII State of the Nation Report⁸⁷. The report highlights that the reduction is a direct consequence of the use of dialogue and institutional vehicles to transmit social demands.

2.4.2. Good Engagement Practices

The assessment identified 19 engagement practices for the implementation of the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas. The following is a summary of the practices encountered, of which 16 relate to the climate change agenda with focus on NDC and forests (REDD+) and energy⁸⁸, 1 relates to SDGs and P10, and 2 specifically to SDGs.

The following section provides information on those selected as good practices⁸⁹:

1. **Information, Consultation, Collaboration-** Preparation of the REDD+ Strategy
2. **Information, Dialogue, Collaboration, Partnership-** Cultural Mediators Program
3. **Information, Collaboration-** ICE Biogas Program
4. **Information, Collaboration-** National Indigenous Consultation
5. **Information, Dialogue, Collaboration-** Co-creation of the III Open Government Action Plan

⁸⁵ The PND explains that the initiative is a means to promote transparency, collaboration and participation. The government defines these three lines of action as follows: Transparency. Recognizes citizens' rights and competences so that, based on information on public affairs, they may participate and form an opinion on public actions. Collaboration. Commitment from citizens and other stakeholders to participate and work jointly with the Administration to improve public services and enhance the links and interoperability both within and between government agencies and entities. Citizen Participation. Gives citizens a central role in public affairs and decisions concerning them, in the search and implementation of solutions in a context of greater shared responsibility that can benefit from the collective capacities and intelligence of social actors.

⁸⁶ The purpose of these dialogues is to create spaces for ongoing reflection and analysis to allow political, social and production actors to reach agreements and establish commitments and agendas. In the case of social dialogue, the objective is to identify consensus points among the different actors and generate agreements and proposals on the topics selected. The entity responsible for implementing actions leading to social dialogue and Dialogue Committees is the Vice-Ministry of the Presidency for Political Affairs and Citizen Dialogue.

⁸⁷ <http://www.estadonacion.or.cr/22/>

⁸⁸ These sectors were selected by the consulting firms responsible for the national chapter, considering sectors already incorporated into each country's NDC, relevant in terms of the mitigation/adaptation impact, and with previous existence of engagement practices with Civil Society.

⁸⁹ The total number of practices identified is included in Annex 1.

2.4.3. Results: analysis of engagement practices

Agenda: climate change with focus on NDC

Of the 16 engagement practices related to Costa Rica's climate change agenda, 3 have been selected as good practices: the *Elaboration of the REDD+ Strategy*, which involved multiple actors from Civil Society and disseminated information via workshops and its webpage; the *Cultural Mediators Program* that strengthens knowledge about climate change and REDD+ while facilitating the dissemination of information needed for the REDD pre-consultation and consultation process; and the *ICE Biogas Program*, which provides technical advice to private companies, farms and cooperatives for biogas generation. The practices are presented below.

1. PREPARATION OF THE REDD+ STRATEGY

Level of engagement



Information, Consultation, Collaboration

Background



The preparation of a Strategy on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in Costa Rica considers elements agreed to during the COP16 held in Cancun, as well as successive and supplementary decisions of the Warsaw Framework.

From an early phase in the formulation of the Readiness Proposal, a Consultation Plan has been systematically updated in order to facilitate Dialogue (Information, Pre-consultation and Consultation) among the different REDD+ stakeholders. It is important to note that the Consultation Plan for ENREDD+ originated from indigenous territories, thus evidencing the degree of collaboration achieved.

During the preparation phase, Costa Rica has focused on developing a national strategy, a baseline, a forest monitoring system, an information system on safeguards, and the Carbon Fund readiness package. In addition to these components, Costa Rica developed an ongoing process of consultation and participation that includes a mechanism for information, feedback and non-conformance reporting as well as a framework for social and environmental management (MGAS)⁹⁰.

⁹⁰ The framework is the vehicle selected to reduce, mitigate or counteract potential environmental and social impacts of ENREDD+ policy and action proposals. It includes measures, specific strategies and general frameworks applicable to particular situations that may emerge during the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy.



Summary

Elaboration of the REDD+ Strategy via an ongoing process of consultation and participation.

The National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+) emerged after a long pre-consultation process conducted during the readiness preparation for REDD+ from 2011 to 2015, with support from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), relevant stakeholders, bilateral and multilateral donors, and the Government of Costa Rica. The process consisted of: a) 71 information workshops/information meetings, 1 pre-consultation workshop and 1 proposal analysis workshop with indigenous groups and b) 25 information workshops, 1 strategic environmental and social assessment (SESAS) 2011 as well as field and driver analysis workshops with small and medium forestry and agroforestry producers.



Accessibility

Relevant stakeholders from different sectors and territories took part in a continuous participatory pre-consultation process that started with the SESA Workshop in 2011. During the process, a number of information workshops and meetings were organized with different actors, and a webpage and informational videos were launched.⁹¹ Support from Civil Society and academia was instrumental in the implementation of the workshops and the pre-consultation process. Workshop reports and minutes were shared with participants and made available online, thus increasing accessibility to a larger audience.



Sustainability

The dissemination, dialogue, collaboration and REDD+ pre-consultation processes that were part of the strategy comply with UNFCCC mandates and FCPF requirements and receive financing from several international sources like the FCPF.



Relevance

At national level, the need for a REDD+ strategy that is compliant with UNFCCC mandates and the national forestry legislation was identified and communicated. The practice is relevant since ENREDD+ is one of the main tools to ensure Costa Rica's NDC compliance. Also, the elaboration process fulfills the NDC commitment to comply with all Cancun safeguards regarding REDD and ensure the free, previous and informed consent of indigenous peoples. The practice threw light on the lessons learned during the participatory processes, as the NDC expects to deepen citizen dialogues before 2020 with a view to define the 12 best forms of climate change governance that secure equitable climate change actions to meet the commitments acquired under this National Contribution.

⁹¹ <http://reddcr.go.cr/>



Gender equality and social equity

The dissemination of the information about the elaboration of the National REDD+ Strategy was socially appropriate. Not only was the information shared with indigenous groups in their native languages, but specific efforts were made to share it with women's groups and small forestry producer associations.

Specific gender-responsive and socially inclusive measures were taken during the dialogue and pre-consultation processes to include women's groups, indigenous peoples' representatives and small forestry producers.

Following the SESA Workshop, indigenous groups asked for independent processes to be conducted with them. These processes were organized by Costa Rica's National Forestry Financing Fund –FONAFIFO– with support from different institutions. The resulting strategy included specific collaborations with indigenous groups. FONAFIFO also developed a gender strategy with women's groups.

ENREDD+ Consultations with Indigenous Peoples: One aspect of this readiness process that is unique was the ENREDD+ consultation plan proposed by indigenous territories. The plan was contributed by the Bribri and Cabécar (RIBCA) Indigenous Network, which coordinates the eight Bribri and Cabécar territories of Costa Rica's Atlantic region. In 2012, 19 indigenous territories and the Talamanca Indigenous Women's Commission Association (ACOMUITA) approved the plan. The national indigenous consultation plan defined an organizational and operating framework to implement a national consultation on ENREDD+. The plan was supported and backed by FONAFIFO and the territories concerned received US\$ 1.1 million from the FCPF for implementation.

2. CULTURAL MEDIATORS PROGRAM



Level of engagement

Information, Dialogue, Collaboration, Partnership

Background



One innovative aspect included in the Indigenous ENREDD+ Consultation Plan was the design and implementation of the National Cultural Mediators Program. Its purpose was to provide technical support on climate change and REDD+ to indigenous communities by means of cultural mediators who can understand and convey complex concepts in a manner that is easily understandable to local communities. Cultural mediators are indigenous individuals with the capacity to integrate traditional indigenous and non-indigenous knowledge and to convey this combined knowledge to indigenous communities.

The implementation of this process is part of the training program proposed in the ENREDD+ Indigenous Consultation Plan. The program was jointly developed by RIBCA and CATIE and collaborated with six of the country's eight indigenous peoples.

Summary



Design and implementation of the national cultural mediators program, which seeks to combine the cultural indigenous component with the technical and scientific climate change component to throw light on the implications of REDD+ in their territories and disseminate the information across local communities.

The program was divided into three phases: 1) political socialization at indigenous territory level with a view to socializing the idea of the National Cultural Mediators Program via cultural conceptualization and critical thinking in each territory; 2) preparation of cultural mediation manuals and teaching materials, including a number of cultural workshops to prepare the manual contents; 3) implementation of cultural mediator training courses which involved participation from territorial coordinators, members of Indigenous Development Associations and cultural mediators.



Accessibility

The “Cultural Mediators Training” program was the first step in the national ENREDD+ pre-consultation and consultation processes and applied the concepts of free previous and informed consent.

The Cultural Mediators Program organized workshops with 6 of the 8 indigenous peoples of the country. At the closing of this report, the remaining two had also applied for incorporation into it. The program was implemented via a partnership between indigenous organizations, academia and the government (FONAFIFO).

The workshops included in the cultural mediators program have been conducted in each regional territorial block (BTRs)⁹² in order to share experiences of the cultural mediators pilot project.



Sustainability

The Indigenous Consultation Plan established the Cultural Mediators Program as part of its priority activities and defined its phases. The dialogue, training, pre-consultation and consultation processes conducted are consistent with the requirements defined in the Indigenous Consultation Plan and received financing from GIZ⁹³.



Relevance

Indigenous organizations set up a collaboration process to implement actions within the Indigenous Consultation Plan with government support. The conceptualization and critical cultural thinking workshops and their associated manuals seek to integrate cultural and cosmogonical elements from various indigenous peoples. During the dialogues, the REDD+ topic was discussed from an indigenous cosmovision perspective, integrating cultural elements that made sharing information with local communities easier. The mediators program created spaces for discussion with community members and provided tools to support the REDD+ consultation at territorial level.



Equality and social equity

Dissemination of the information was socially appropriate and consistent with the needs of indigenous groups. The program was implemented in a gender-responsive and inclusive manner, as it comprised specific actions aimed at integrating women and women’s group into the workshops and dialogue processes. Specific collaborations were also set up to include as many indigenous peoples and women’s groups as possible in the different processes, prompting representatives from various territories to take part in the process.

⁹² Based on the geographical location and the socio-cultural characteristics shared by the indigenous territories, 4 regional territorial blocks were defined by integrating the respective territories: Central North (Matambú, Guatuso, Quitirrisí y Zapatón), la Ngäbe Regional Union (Conte Burica, Alto San Antonio, Coto Brus, Abrojo Montezuma y Osa), Central Pacific (Boruca, Cabagra, Curré, Térraba, Salitre, China Kichá y Ujarrás), and Atlantic (ADITICA, ADITIBRI, ADI Kekoldi, Tayni, Bajo Chirripo, Alto Chirripo, Nairy Awari, Alto Telire).

⁹³ USD\$170,000

3. ICE BIOGAS PROGRAM



Level of engagement

Information, Collaboration



Background

The Costa Rica Electricity Institute (ICE)⁹⁴ is a state-owned enterprise that provides technical advice to the agro-livestock and agro-industrial sectors for the production of biogas and electric power from organic waste (vegetable and animal waste -aka wet biomass), as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility and by using generation and environmental planning technologies.



Summary

Technical advice for the generation of biogas and electric power from organic waste.

The Biogas program⁹⁵ involves Collaboration with the private sector to reduce power demand while promoting self-sufficiency and reducing environmental impact.

Until the time of this report, the ICE had provided advice and technical assistance in biogas production management for power generation to 18 farms belonging to various producers, including cooperatives like Coopecarnisur and Dos Pinos and small members of cooperatives like Finca Agro-turística Don Carlos and Finca SERMIDE).



Accessibility

The program has a webpage and explanatory videos with information on the program and the different projects implemented. A membership application form is available.



Sustainability

Each program member covers the expenses incurred as part of the collaboration. The program receives funding from an ICE budget allocation and from international cooperation (GIZ, CABI).

⁹⁴ <https://www.grupoice.com/wps/portal/ICE/Inicio/>

⁹⁵ <https://www.grupoice.com/wps/portal/ICE/Electricidad/proyectos-energeticos/programa-biogas>

Relevance



The program falls under the VII National Energy Plan and the NDC. Specifically, the NDC proposes the development of NAMAs in biomass.

Gender equality and social equity



No specific gender-responsive or socially inclusive actions were identified.

Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals

Of the 3 practices identified in relation to SDGs, the following 2 qualify as good practices: The *National Indigenous Consultation* applied to representatives from 24 indigenous territories and the *Co-creation of the III Open Government Action Plan*.



4. NATIONAL INDIGENOUS CONSULTATION⁹⁶



Level of engagement

Information, Collaboration



Background

In 2016, the Vice-ministry of the Presidency designed and implemented the National Consultation Process with the 24 indigenous territories to promote dialogue, and defined the Indigenous Peoples Development Agenda, together with a mechanism for consultation⁹⁷ to indigenous peoples⁹⁸.



Summary

Dialogue between the Government and indigenous communities in response to a number of conflicts with various indigenous populations.

An executive guideline proposes the creation, in collaboration with the 24 indigenous territories, of a General Mechanism for Consultation to Indigenous Peoples that lays down the rules for institutions to expedite development projects and public policies targeted at these populations. The process began in March 2016 and has included more than 120 workshops in the 24 territories, with participation from more than 5,000 attendees.

At the closing of this assessment, the final draft had been reviewed by 12 territories and the remaining ones were in the process of reviewing it. The next steps include a national meeting with delegates from all 24 territories to validate the final draft of the General Mechanism and give a green light to the promulgation of the executive decree.



Accessibility

The Mechanism for Indigenous Consultation was created via an Executive Directive. The Consultation has an updated webpage that provides information in native languages on the workshops conducted in 24 territories.



Sustainability

The consultation was implemented via Executive Directive and is funded through the budget of the Vice-ministry of the Presidency.

⁹⁶ <http://www.consultaindigena.go.cr/consultas-costa-rica/>

⁹⁷ <http://www.consultaindigena.go.cr/mecanismo/>

⁹⁸ A guide that informs Government institutions on how to fulfill the obligation to consult indigenous peoples whenever a measure or project is likely to affect their collective rights.



Relevance

The Executive Directive stresses the Government's duty to conduct consultations based on ILO Convention 160 and recognizes that "the Government of Costa Rica has the obligation to consult indigenous peoples in a free, previous and informed manner through appropriate procedures and representative institutions, each and every time a measure is likely to affect them directly."



Gender equality and social equity

The information is disseminated in the 24 territories and the consultation is applied in all territories. No gender-responsive considerations were identified.

5. CO-CREATION OF THE III OPEN GOVERNMENT ACTION PLAN



Level of engagement

Information, Dialogue, Collaboration



Background

The government has summoned Civil Society to discuss the current status, weaknesses and strengths of 5 SDGs (including SDG 13) and define priority actions to be included in its III Open Government Action Plan⁹⁹. The government has proposed to link this action plan to SDG 5, SDG 11, SDG 13 and SDG 16.



Summary

Participatory selection of commitments for the III Open Government Action Plan.

For each SDG, the process consisted of:

- Two open working sessions where participants chose three commitment proposals and elected two representatives.
- One workshop to prepare the commitments, where a proposal for indicators was created, which prioritizes 10 commitments (2 for each SDG) that were submitted to the National Open Government Commission. The Commission reviewed and selected 6 commitments based on the proposals received from the workshops conducted in-person and online.

⁹⁹ <http://gobiernoabierto.go.cr/3pa/>



Accessibility

The process includes the following measures to promote accessibility: Updated webpage, workshop reports shared with all participants, online public consultation on the Plan, open workshops and regular email communication.



Sustainability

The country is part of the Open Government Partnership and has a strategy and a budget for the implementation of actions.



Relevance

The action plan prioritizes the 5 SDGs deemed relevant based on Costa Rica's current situation. The workshops discussed leading-edge issues and the action plan encourages Civil Society organizations to make commitments. The webpage provides relevant data, and information on processes and results is distributed via email.



Gender equality and social equity

Regional workshops were conducted. There is no indication in any of the documents as to whether gender considerations were addressed or not.

2.4.4. Conclusions for Costa Rica

19 government-Civil Society engagement practices were identified, some of which with significant strengths in them. With regard to the levels of engagement, most practices fall under Information and Collaboration (35 and 30% respectively), Dialogue (17%) and Consultation and Partnership (approximately 9%)¹⁰⁰.

The climate change agenda considers creating a number of participatory platforms such as the Citizen Council for Climate Change (5C) and the Scientific Council on Climate Change (4C). This type of platforms can become a catalyst for Costa Rican Civil Society to propose common objectives or a strategy to address climate change and sustainability issues, thus contributing to the implementation of climate change policies.

¹⁰⁰ Percentages have been calculated dividing the number of times a level of engagement has been identified by the sum of levels of engagement found (46) in the 19 practices. For example, 16 of the 46 engagement categories reported correspond to Information, i.e. 35%.

Many climate change programs or projects take the form of Collaboration between government agencies, local governments, academia, private sector, CSOs and local communities. This kind of engagement contributes to the long-term sustainability of the initiatives beyond any changes in political agendas.

Civil Society organizations and academia have the technical capacity to propose innovative climate change actions and collaborate with government institutions in implementing policies such as the National REDD+ Strategy. This capacity can also help to design and implement mechanisms of accountability and assessment of climate change actions at country level.

The commitment to promote open, transparent and inclusive government has led to significant changes in the formulation of climate and development policies, and to the investments made in participatory processes, national consultations and effective and equitable dissemination of information. By involving different actors, the initiative serves to promote collaboration between government institutions and Civil Society to share information or promote the participatory implementation of policies.

From the point of view of the analytic criteria used in this study, the following good practice attributes stand out:

- Guaranteed accessibility in the elaboration of ENREDD+, especially via the Cultural Mediators Program.
- The relevance of ICE's Biogas Program, which contributes directly to the implementation of an NDC component.
- Social equity measures, especially with regard to indigenous groups considered in the elaboration of the ENREDD+, Cultural Mediators and National Indigenous Consultation processes.
- The recent launch of the General Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples Consultation (one of the outputs of the Indigenous Consultation) is an innovative tool that can fill the lack of common knowledge in government institutions for compliance with national and international climate change, SDG and P10 commitments regarding free, previous and informed consent.

Recommendations for improving practices are provided in the final chapter of this study.

2.5. JAMAICA

Laleta Davis

2.5.1. National Context: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Commitments

I. Climate Change Agenda with Focus on INDC¹⁰¹

Jamaica presented its INDC in November 2015¹⁰² and ratified the Paris Agreement in April 2017¹⁰³. Jamaica's Nationally Determined Contribution covers mitigation and adaptation, and contains information on the planning process. ¹⁰⁴In regards to mitigation, the focus is on the energy sector and the contribution target is to "mitigate the equivalent of 1.1 million metric tons of carbon dioxide per year by 2030 versus the BAU scenario" (equivalent to 7.8%). Conditional to international support, Jamaica will increase its ambition to 10% in comparison to the BAU scenario.

In regards to the policy framework, the country will implement its NDC based on the Climate Change Policy Framework and the National Energy Policy 2009-2030. An additional key element for implementation is Jamaica's "Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan"¹⁰⁵, which provides the framework to ensure that climate change is integrated into national policies and development activities. The Climate Change Policy Framework¹⁰⁶ was established as a participatory process within "Vision 2030 Jamaica"¹⁰⁷ and defined objectives, principles and strategies for the country in climate change adaptation and mitigation.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰¹ Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of Jamaica Communicated to the UNFCCC http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Jamaica's%20INDC_2015-11-25.pdf

¹⁰² <https://unfccc.int/news/jamaica-submits-its-climate-action-plan-ahead-of-2015-paris-agreement>

¹⁰³ <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/04/11/jamaica-ratifies-paris-agreement.html>

¹⁰⁴ Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of Jamaica Communicated to the UNFCCC; paragraph 4: http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Jamaica's%20INDC_2015-11-25.pdf

¹⁰⁵ <http://www.vision2030.gov.jm/>

¹⁰⁶ The objectives of the Policy Framework are:

I. To mainstream climate change considerations into national policies and all types and levels of development planning and to build the country's capacity to develop and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation activities.

II. To support the institutions responsible for research, data collection, analysis and projections at the national level on climate change, its impacts, and appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures, to facilitate informed decision-making and strategic actions at all levels.

III. To facilitate and coordinate the national response to the impacts of climate change and promote low carbon development.

IV. To improve communication at all levels on climate change impacts and also adaptation and mitigation related opportunities so that decision makers and the general public will be better informed; and

V. To mobilize climate financing for adaptation and mitigation initiatives. The main sectors for the development of climate change strategies and action plans are tourism, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, water, energy, industry, human settlements coastal resources and marine resources, human health, transportation, waste management, education, finance, disaster risk reduction and response management (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of Jamaica Communicated to the UNFCCC http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Jamaica's%20INDC_2015-11-25.pdf)

¹⁰⁷ According to Jamaica's NDC: "Jamaica's Climate Change Policy Framework was prepared under a GoJ/EU/ UNEP Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCADRR) Project. The policy development process involved a number of consultations, using as a basis, Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan and Jamaica's Second National Communication on Climate Change to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Climate Change Policy Framework is intended to support the goals of Vision 2030 by reducing the risks posed by climate change to all of Jamaica's sectors and development goals." Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of Jamaica Communicated to the UNFCCC http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Jamaica's%20INDC_2015-11-25.pdf

¹⁰⁸ Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of Jamaica Communicated to the UNFCCC http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Jamaica's%20INDC_2015-11-25.pdf

As for governance, in 2012 the Government has assigned the climate change portfolio to a Ministry and created a Climate Change Division (CCD). Additionally, a National Climate Change Advisory Committee¹⁰⁹ was established, which comprises the public and private sectors, academia and Non-Governmental Organizations, and in order to ensure a multi-sectoral approach, the Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN)¹¹⁰ was created to engage representatives from various Ministries, departments and agencies¹¹¹.

In regards to the National Energy Policy¹¹² (2009), it includes 10 goals, two of which address public information and engagement:

1) “An energy sector that is supported by greater awareness by the Jamaican public of the importance of energy and its use in their daily lives and the contribution that each can make to the responsible and efficient use of this vital commodity”.

2) “An energy sector with an appropriate institutional framework to support and facilitate the effective implementation of the policy supported by all relevant stakeholders, including the public and private sectors, educational institutions as well as non-governmental and community-based organizations. The institutional framework will include among others: mechanisms for improved coordination and organization between and within energy agencies; capacity building to face the challenges regarding fossil fuel supplies and costs.”¹¹³

Other relevant instruments for the climate change agenda in Jamaica include the Forest Management Plan (2017), which was developed in a participatory process and addresses REDD+ initiatives; and the Protected Areas Policy (1997), which deals among other issues with the role of NGOs in the management of protected areas¹¹⁴.

II. 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development

Jamaica’s thrust towards the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals is strongly aligned to the country’s Vision 2030. A Roadmap was developed as part of the strategy to meet these goals, in a collaborative process between the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFAFT), the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Its development benefited from insights and information collected through a series of consultations and meetings¹¹⁵

¹⁰⁹ http://nepa.gov.jm/Climate_Change/Climate_Change_Policy_Framework_and_Action_Plan_November_2013.pdf

¹¹⁰ The focal points are responsible for coordinating the development and implementation of their respective sectoral strategies and actions with respect to climate change in collaboration with the Climate Change Division (CCD) in the responsible ministry, and the integration of climate change considerations into their respective policies, plans and programmes. The focal points will ensure the preparation and provision of periodic monitoring reports on these strategies and action plans to the CCD, and have been provided with climate risk screening tools and other training to facilitate climate resilience in policy and project development. Over time, representation on the Network will be expanded to the subnational level, to include representation from local government, civil society groups, community organizations and the private sector, to increase the reach and participation.

¹¹¹ <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/contained/ndcs/country/JAM/full>

¹¹² Jamaica’s National Energy Policy: Ministry of Mining and Energy http://mset.gov.jm/sites/default/files/National%20Energy%20Policy_0.pdf

¹¹³ The policy addresses seven key areas: 1. Security of Energy Supply through diversification of fuels as well as development of renewables, 2. Modernizing the country’s energy infrastructure, 3. Development of renewable energy sources such as solar and hydro, 4. Energy conservation and efficiency, 5. Development of a comprehensive governance/regulatory framework, 6. Enabling government ministries, departments and agencies to be model/ leader for the rest of society in terms of energy management, 7. Eco-efficiency in industries. The reduction of Green house gas emissions is being addressed at the macro level and primarily engages larger sectors such as the Jamaica public Service Company Limited. The governments move to ethanol based petrol and Liquefied Natural gas (LNG) are efforts geared towards the reduction of Green house gas emissions as indicated in Jamaica’s NDCs which are based on the Energy Policy .

¹¹⁴ Policy for the National System of Protected Areas http://nepa.gov.jm/policies/protected_area/Protected-Areas-Policy-1997.pdf

¹¹⁵ A Road Map for SDG Implementation In Jamaica: <http://statinja.gov.jm/pdf/JamaicaSDGRoadmap.pdf> p.2

with various stakeholders, including ministries, Civil Society Organizations, private sector organizations, international development partners and academia¹¹⁶.

The Roadmap envisions civil society engagement in the implementation of the plan and advocates a national outreach campaign to sensitize the public and to engage civil society organizations and the private sector to ensure that all voices are heard, especially from those of segments of society that have been left out of previous planning processes.¹¹⁷

III. Escazú Agreement

The Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation formed a P10 group comprising members from government, Civil Society and academia. The purpose of the working group was to provide space for dialogue that informed the negotiations on the Escazú Agreement. The negotiations were undertaken with the support of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as technical secretariat.¹¹⁸

IV. Regulatory Framework

The table below summarizes the most relevant legislation in Jamaica for the purpose of development of Government-Civil Society engagement practices, as analyzed in this report¹¹⁹.

¹¹⁶ Ibid, p.3

¹¹⁷ A Road Map for SDG Implementation In Jamaica: <http://statinja.gov.jm/pdf/JamaicaSDGRoadmap.pdf> p.2

¹¹⁸ Source: direct participation of the author of the report on the committee. This was an initiative of the Ministry. The information can be verified from Ms Gilliam Guthrie Senior Director in the Environmental Division in the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation. From this group negotiators from Jamaica attended the P10 meetings.

¹¹⁹ The table shows the regulatory framework that supports engagement practices by the Government with Civil Society. It has not been the focus of this report to analyze its efficacy or adequacy.

Table 10. Summary of Jamaica's legislation concerning engagement levels between the Government and Civil Society

Legislation/ Institutional Framework	Year	Objective or relevant topics (related to the goal of the assessment)
Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms	2011	Rights to a healthy environment inclusive of ecological heritage.
Access to Information Act	2002	The Act grants to the public a general right of access to documents held by public authorities, subject to exemptions which balance that right against the public interest in exempting from disclosure governmental, commercial or personal information of a sensitive nature. The primary objectives are to: reinforce and give further effect to certain fundamental principles underlying the system of constitutional democracy, namely: (a) Governmental accountability; (b) Transparency; and (c) Public participation in national decision-making.
Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act	1991	For the effective management of the physical resources of the island of Jamaica so as to conserve, protect, and properly use its natural resources. ¹²⁰
Public Defender (Interim) Act	2000 amended 2002	This Act establishes a Public Defender whose duty is to protect and enforce the rights of citizens. The Public Defender is answerable to the Parliament of Jamaica. Section 13 of the Act empowers the Public Defender to investigate any action where any person or body of persons has sustained injustice as a result of any action taken by an authority or an officer or member of such authority, in the exercise of the administrative functions of that authority. ¹²¹
Civil Procedures Rules Jamaica	2002	Rule 56.2 (1): provides that an application for judicial review may be made by any person, group or body which has sufficient interest in the subject matter of the application.
Guidelines and Policies Natural Resources Conservation Authority Guidelines For Conducting Public Presentations ¹²²	1997	These procedures are relevant only to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in Jamaica and recognize two levels of engagement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct involvement of the affected public or community in public consultations during an EIA study.¹²³ • The second level of involvement takes place after the EIA report and addendum have been submitted and after the applicant has provided the information needed for adequate review by NRCA and the public.

¹²⁰ La Ley faculta a la Autoridad de Conservación de Recursos Naturales para realizar cualquier acción que promueva el cumplimiento de su función. Asimismo, la Ley contempla la educación pública. No existen procedimientos de consulta obligatorios, pero la Autoridad se rige por sus propias pautas de participación pública, especialmente en lo que se refiere a proyectos de evaluación de impacto ambiental.

¹²¹ La Defensoría Pública también tiene el poder de intervenir cuando la persona afectada ha sufrido, sufre o probablemente sufrirá una violación de sus derechos constitucionales como resultado de acciones emprendidas por la autoridad o algún funcionario de dicha autoridad. No obstante, las facultades de la Defensoría Pública se encuentran limitadas a aquellas acciones a las cuales la persona afectada no puede acceder ante un tribunal.

¹²² http://nepa.gov.jm/symposia_03/Policies/GuidelinesforConductingPublicPresentations.pdf p. 2. Under these guidelines, public consultation and participation do not occur as a right but take place at the discretion of the NRCA. The rules provide that specific notice be sent to relevant local NGOs. The notice should indicate where the EIA report is available. There are no prescribed spaces at which public engagements take place. However, the guidelines provide that copies of the EIA should be placed in the Local Parish Library, the Parish Council office as well as at the nearest NRCA Regional Coordinator's office and other community locations.

¹²³ Durante las consultas, el desarrollador proporciona información acerca del proyecto y aborda las consultas de los ciudadanos. El resultado de este relacionamiento generalmente se incluye en el informe final de EIA.

Legislation/ Institutional Framework	Year	Objective or relevant topics (related to the goal of the assessment)
Consultation Code of Practice for the Public Sector ¹²⁴	2005	<p>The Consultation Code of Practice for The Public-Sector advocates minimum rules for Consultation. The Code demonstrates the commitment of the Government of Jamaica to good governance, development, and participatory democracy.</p> <p>In articulating its purpose, the Code describes it as a strategic tool that is expected to push the public service away from the tradition of top-down solutions and more toward creating a community of participation and a new culture of governance that embraces differentiated policy.¹²⁵</p>
Gender Policy ¹²⁶	2011	<p>One of the objectives of the gender policy is to strengthen institutional mechanisms and develop the skills and tools required to mainstream gender in cultural, social, economic, and political institutions, structures, and systems.¹²⁷</p> <p>The policy advocates a participatory approach as being necessary to enable all stakeholders to offer meaningful contributions to this national engagement with gender equality and therefore the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation must have built-in mechanisms to invite and welcome participation from all.</p> <p>A strategic indicator in the policy recognizes that effective participation of necessity must account for partnerships with the non-public sector actors and entities in order to pursue the policy objectives. The role of civil society groups is specifically recognized.</p>

¹²⁴ <http://www.cabinet.gov.jm/files/Code%20of%20Consultation.pdf> p. 2

¹²⁵ La política se basa en los seis principios siguientes:

- Elaborar propuestas claramente estructuradas
- Elaborar material de consulta conciso, fácilmente comprensible y disponible
- Facilitar la capacidad de las partes interesadas de participar en el proceso de consulta
- Proporcionar retroalimentación sobre el proceso de consultas y las repuestas al mismo
- Monitorear la eficacia de las consultas

Ceñirse a los lineamientos sobre mejores prácticas en la elaboración de propuestas. (Desarrollar un código de consultas requiere de organismos de gobierno que se relacionen de manera significativa con las partes interesadas en la elaboración de políticas que puedan afectar a la población nacional o local. Se espera que este enfoque dé un nuevo impulso a los esfuerzos por reforzar la gestión de la sociedad jamaicana moderna ya que sigue la línea del principio establecido en el Documento Ministerial N° 7/03 sobre Reforma a los Gobiernos Locales, el cual estipula que una de las características principales del nuevo marco de gobernanza es la "[creación de] espacios para que nuestros ciudadanos se involucren en los asuntos de sus comunidades como un derecho]"). Las consultas permiten a las partes interesadas debatir las principales decisiones de política que las afectan, a la vez que les permiten ofrecer propuestas alternativas. Del mismo modo, participar en consultas permite a los interesados comprender de mejor manera los posibles efectos de dichas propuestas en las personas, las familias, las comunidades y las empresas. Por último, las consultas informan acerca de las actividades de gobierno al ofrecer oportunidades de contar con insumos y opiniones valiosas por parte de representantes de las autoridades locales, organizaciones de la sociedad civil, individuos, académicos y expertos técnicos.

¹²⁶ Política Nacional para la Igualdad de Género 2011: <https://www.nlj.gov.jm/files/u8/npgc-ja-finalwcover21311.pdf> p. 19

¹²⁷ Los objetivos de la política son los siguientes:

1. Reducir todas las formas de discriminación basadas en el género y promover una mayor igualdad de género y justicia social.
2. Reforzar los mecanismos institucionales y desarrollar las habilidades y las herramientas necesarias para incorporar cuestiones de género en las instituciones, estructuras y sistemas culturales, sociales, económicos y políticos.
3. Promover un cambio de conducta sostenible y mejorar la eficacia organizacional y la capacidad de las entidades del sector público de desarrollar, implementar y monitorear planes, proyectos, programas y políticas con perspectiva de género.



2.5.2. Good Engagement Practices

A total of 17 practices have been identified, from which 14 in the climate change agenda, 2 regarding ODS and 1 regarding P10.

The following section presents information on the practices selected as good practices¹²⁸:

1. **Consultation-** Public engagement with community groups in climate change dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement
2. **Collaboration, Partnership-** Delegation of legal functions to Civil Society Groups for the management of protected areas
3. **Information, Dialogue-** PANOS Caribbean Climate Justice Songs – Engagement in climate change dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement
4. **Collaboration, Partnership-** Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (Five Cs) to implement the Coastal Protection for Climate Change Adaptation (CPCCA) Project
5. **Information, Dialogue, Collaboration-** Experience 2030

2.5.3. Results: analysis of engagement practices

Agenda: climate change with focus on NDC

In this section, four selected engagement practices in the climate change agenda are described in detail. They are: *Public engagement with community groups in climate change dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement*, a Dialogue and Collaboration process that took place ahead of COP21; *Delegation of legal functions to Civil Society Groups for the management of protected areas*, as a practice of Collaboration and Partnership; the *PANOS Caribbean Climate Justice Songs – Engagement in climate change dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement*, which was a musical strategy to generate Dialogue and Collaboration about climate change; and a selection of climate projects developed as Collaboration and Partnership in the realm of the 5Cs.

¹²⁸ The total amount of practices can be consulted in Annex 1.

1. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT WITH COMMUNITY GROUPS IN CLIMATE CHANGE DIALOGUE LEADING UP TO THE PARIS AGREEMENT



Level of engagement

Dialogue, Collaboration



Background

The Government of Jamaica and stakeholders implemented a Public Engagement Campaign to raise awareness about the COP21 and Jamaica's negotiating.



Summary

The engagement campaign lasted for four months (August-November 2015) and was implemented by the Climate Change Division of the then Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change with support from UNDP Jamaica. Activities included workshops, public meetings and interviews¹²⁹ and aimed "to sensitize the media, civil society organizations, youth, urban and rural groups and the private sector"¹³⁰.



Accessibility

The campaign was island wide and targeted various publics, including "media, civil society organizations, youth, urban and rural groups and the private sector"¹³¹.

As an example of the campaign, at the fifth workshop held, in November 2015, Jamaica's climate negotiators and 'more than 20 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and Community-Based Organizations (CBO)'¹³² engaged in conversations¹³³ exchanged ideas about the Jamaica's position.

At COP21, non-government groups at the Jamaican delegation included the Clarendon Parish Development Committee, Jeffery Town Farmers' Association, PANOS Caribbean, the UN/UWI Women's Group, and the Jamaica Maritime Institute Trust Fund¹³⁴. Representatives from the Jeffery Town Farmers Association were among the few community associations from the Caribbean to attend COP21

¹²⁹ <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/11/05/jamaican-ngos-learn-about-and-prepare-for-cop-21.html>

¹³⁰ <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/08/21/jamaica-builds-local-awareness-about-the-paris-climate-conference-cop-21-0.html>

¹³¹ <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/08/21/jamaica-builds-local-awareness-about-the-paris-climate-conference-cop-21-0.html>

¹³² Included among the groups were the Jeffery Town Farmers' Association, the Jamaica Maritime Institute Trust Fund and the Clarendon Parish Development Committee Benevolent Society. See Jamaican NGOs learn about and prepare for COP 21 UNDP; <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/11/05/jamaican-ngos-learn-about-and-prepare-for-cop-21.html>

¹³³ <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/11/05/jamaican-ngos-learn-about-and-prepare-for-cop-21.html>

¹³⁴ Jamaica Observer; http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/environment/Jamaica-s-delegation-to-COP-21-includes---_19241457



Sustainability



While it was a practice focused at COP21, the engagement is a continuing one and the relevant community groups sustain their own practices. For example the community groups continue to implement their own climate change practices and projects.

Relevance



The engagement of the government of Jamaica was indicative of the recognition that community groups are critical to the success of climate policies. It was relevant in the context of preparation for COP21, as NGOs and CBOs shared information and exchanged ideas on how to best represent the country's position and interests at COP 21.

Gender equality and social equity



Whilst there does not appear to be any direct measures to single out gender as a pivotal item. Jamaica has made significant strides in the thrust towards the removal of gender discrimination. The Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation recognizes the necessary interconnectedness between gender and the goals and objectives of the climate change policy framework.¹³⁵

¹³⁵ Statement from Chief Technical Director in the ministry, Lt Colonel Oral Khan,; Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation Jamaica Observer http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/latestnews/Climate_change_impact_on_genders_to_be_identified_and_addressed?profile=1228

2. DELEGATION OF LEGAL FUNCTIONS TO CIVIL SOCIETY GROUPS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS



Level of engagement

Collaboration, Partnership



Background

The Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) Act provides in Section 6 that: “The Authority may delegate any of its functions under this Act (other than the power to make regulations) to any member, officer or agent of the Authority”.¹³⁶

This practice has proven to be beneficial to the sustainable management of the environment with a focus on protected areas, and to address climate change issues at the grassroots level. The relationships are governed by *Delegation Agreements* or *Memoranda of Understanding* in which the government agency devolves some of its authority to an NGO. The powers of delegation include:

- a) Public education
- b) The right to make comments on developments in the area of delegation

The NRCA also provides financial support to the NGO. The NGO, however, is required to be financially independent and it relies on external funding and sponsorships.



Summary

The Jamaica Conservation Development Trust (JCDT) is one of the many entities that carry out their activities under a co-management-agreement with the Natural Resources Conservation Authority. In some cases, the JCDT also operates under a Co-management agreement with other government agencies such as the Jamaica National Heritage Trust and the Forest Department due to the cultural, heritage, and forest resources in the areas that they manage.

The JCDT carries out the management and enforcement functions of the NRCA for the Blue and John Crow Mountain National Park, a Protected Area that forms part of the World Heritage Site.

¹³⁶ (2) Every delegation under subsection (1) is revocable by the Authority and the delegation of a function shall not preclude the performance of that function by the Authority.



Climate change is considered a threat to National Parks and World heritage Sites. One focus is to maintain and restore forests to reduce greenhouse gases and improve resilience of both the ecosystems and the local communities. Projects and community engagement include Photovoltaic Panels and Solar Water Heaters at Holywell; Climate Change & Renewable Energy Interpretive Materials; Climate Friendly Park Workshop; Community School Visits; Community Teacher Training, Community Venture Business Plan Training and Sustainable Tourism improvements.¹³⁷

Accessibility



These types of engagements allow a high degree of autonomy to community-based groups. Groups have to be registered entities under the Laws of Jamaica. Many of these groups also attract external funding.

There is a Maroon Council¹³⁸ representative on the co-management committee. Meetings are held six times per year. Community representatives on the Advisory Committee meet twice per year. Maroon Community groups meet twice per year. The JCDT in the engagement of the communities held approximately 20 consultations in communities around the park in the development of the five-year management plan. Besides that, generally, about ten community meetings on various topics are held annually. As of the closure of this report, the JCDT was undertaking a knowledge, attitude and practices survey targeting about fifty communities around the park.

¹³⁷ These activities are designed to be sustainable. Holywell is a recreational park so the use of solar panels reduces the reliance on regular energy sources thus reducing carbon footprint. Community school visits and teacher training ensures that the sustainable practices are passed on to Jamaica's youth.

¹³⁸ The Maroon Council is the executive body with administrative powers and obligations for the Maroon communities. The members are appointed by the Colonel-in-Chief Colonel, while the Colonel is officially elected by the community as the Head of Government

Sustainability



The practice of delegation agreements and co-management agreements is highly sustainable.

The Government of Jamaica through the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) and the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) provides about 30% of the National Park's budget annually, mainly for the Enforcement and Compliance Programme, including Park Ranger salaries. The JCDDT receives annual funding of about 5% of the budget from the Jamaica National Parks Trust Fund mainly for management and administrative support for the BJCMNP.

Relevance



These types of engagements are very important to the climate change agenda, as they aim to ensure effective conservation of natural resources.

Gender equality and social equity



Activities and engagements are gender sensitive though it does not appear that activities vary depending on gender indicators.

3. PANOS CARIBBEAN CLIMATE JUSTICE SONGS – ENGAGEMENT IN CLIMATE CHANGE DIALOGUE LEADING UP TO THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Level of engagement



Information, Dialogue

Background



Voices for Climate Change Education is a joint project of The National Environmental Education Committee (NEEC) and Panos Caribbean.

Summary



The project consists of a strategy to communicate climate change at national level through a song performed by established performing artists as well as new talent¹³⁹. It aims to 'educate and spread awareness on climate change issues' and 'promote environmentally friendly behavior'¹⁴⁰.

The project is being implemented by the National Environmental Education Committee (NEEC), Panos Caribbean and other partners. It is being partially funded by the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ) and the Meteorological Service¹⁴¹.

Accessibility



The music video featuring 25 Jamaican artists produced under the project was placed on the internet accessible for free via YouTube and Soundcloud¹⁴².

Sustainability



The initiative was partly sponsored by the Jamaican government. The song did not appear to have gained widespread airplay but is still available to be used for educational purposes not only in Jamaica but in the Caribbean.

Relevance



The use of music is always relevant to the development of Jamaican society. Music is used for various types of commentary. Climate songs are therefore effective and relevant for climate change communication.

Gender equality and social equity



The song is gender sensitive, includes both male and female vocalists who have a track record of conscious lyrics.

¹³⁹ <https://blogs.iadb.org/sostenibilidad/en/2016/02/24/translating-climate-change-into-music-the-caribbean-way/>

¹⁴⁰ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/voices_for_climate_change_-_jamaica.pdf

¹⁴¹ *ibid*

¹⁴² <https://soundcloud.com/panos-caribbean/sets/panos-jamaica-climate-justice-songs> and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k4uRQvr0MBE&feature=youtu.be>

4. CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE (FIVE CS) TO IMPLEMENT THE COASTAL PROTECTION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (CPCCA) PROJECT



Level of engagement

Collaboration, Partnership



Background

Jamaica is one of four Caribbean states to benefit from the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), the German Development Bank (KfW) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) on a regional Coastal Protection for Climate Change Adaptation (CPCCA) Project-



Summary

The CPCCA Project is being implemented by the CCCCC (5Cs)¹⁴³ and aims to increase climate resilience in coastal areas.

The CPCCA Project aims implementation of Local Adaptation Measures (LAMs) at local level by a mix of non-governmental and government institutions. Participating organizations are the 'Urban Development Corporation (UDC) in Montego Bay, the University of the West Indies Centre for Marine Sciences (UWI-CMS), for the East Portland Fish Sanctuary; the Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM), for the Portland Bight Protected Area; and the Westmoreland Municipal Corporation, in the Negril Environmental Protected Area'.¹⁴⁴



Accessibility

Civil Society groups are specifically engaged in the project.



Sustainability

The CPCCA Project counts with technical support from IUCN and 12.9 million in grant funding from the KfW¹⁴⁵.

¹⁴³ With technical support from IUCN and with 12.9 million in grant funding from the KfW.

¹⁴⁴ Caricom Today: <http://today.caricom.org/2017/05/08/climate-change-adaptation-project-under-discussion-in-jamaica/>

¹⁴⁵ Climate Change adaptation project under discussion in Jamaica <http://today.caricom.org/2017/05/08/climate-change-adaptation-project-under-discussion-in-jamaica/>

Relevance



Projects such as the CPCCA ensure that communities can actively participate in the attainment of Jamaica's NDC and adapt to climate change.

Gender equality and social equity



While no specific measure was identified within the realm of the project, Jamaica's gender policy and its application is pivotal to the accomplishment of these goals.

Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals

In this section we explore one practice selected for implementation of the Agenda 2030 in Jamaica, namely *the Experience 2030*.

5. EXPERIENCE 2030

Level of engagement



Information, Dialogue, Collaboration

Background



The Caribbean Action 2030: Regional Conference on the Sustainable Development Goals, Kingston Jamaica offered an opportunity for the region to assess implementation challenges and progress towards the attainment of SDGs. Representatives came from 18 Caribbean countries, including members of the public and private sectors, youth, academia, civil society and other non-governmental organizations. The three-day conference, sought to further advance regional action on SDGs' implementation. The Prime Minister of Jamaica noted the importance of stakeholder engagement and urged Jamaicans to engage in more inclusive decisions and build stronger partnerships among citizens. The Conference was jointly hosted by the Government of Jamaica (GoJ), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the University of the West Indies (UWI).¹⁴⁶

¹⁴⁶ Jamaica Observer: http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/latestnews/Jamaica_focused_on_achieving_sustainable_development_goals_through_Vision_2030__PM?profile=0

Summary



'Experience 2030' was launched in October 2017 as an interactive activity aiming to improve knowledge on Sustainable Development Goals and how to achieve them¹⁴⁷.

The activity consisted of a 'village experience' hosted in a public park, where UN Agencies, government organizations and civil society showcased their work related to the 17 SDGs. Activities were interactive and included 'digital tools, interactive displays, giveaways', online quizzes, among others¹⁴⁸.

Accessibility



Participation was open and free and attendants included youth, Civil Society groups, academia, private sector, government representatives and users of the park.¹⁴⁹ Accessibility was also ensured by promoting interactive activities.

Sustainability



The engagement of youth as a specifically targeted group facilitates the change in behavior towards climate change imperatives.

Main partners for Experience 2030 were the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade; the Edna Manley College for the Visual and Performing Arts, which created visual signs to support the recreation of a village experience; the Planning Institute of Jamaica, FLOW, which powered the Wi-Fi; RJR Gleaner Group; and the Jamaica Association for Debating and Empowerment. Among the participating exhibitors were the UN Agencies resident in Jamaica, the Vision 2030 Secretariat and the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), the Ministry of National Security and the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica¹⁵⁰.

Relevance



Open public engagements in spaces where people habitually resort for recreation are particularly successful in Jamaica. The nature of the event facilitates and ensures the type of engagement desired, as well as attainment of the main goal, which was education.

Gender equality and social equity



The initiatives were inclusive of all groups. No specific gender measures were identified.

147 <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/10/27/un-jamaica-celebrates-un-day-with-experience-2030.html>

148 <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/10/27/un-jamaica-celebrates-un-day-with-experience-2030.html>

149 UNDP joins UN Jamaica for UN Day with Experience 2030 Oct 27, 2017, <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/10/27/un-jamaica-celebrates-un-day-with-experience-2030.html>

150 UNDP joins UN Jamaica for UN Day with Experience 2030 Oct 27, 2017, <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/10/27/un-jamaica-celebrates-un-day-with-experience-2030.html>

2.5.4. Conclusions for Jamaica

Whilst there is no specific legislative mandate for the inclusion of civil society groups in climate change decision-making, Jamaica's policy framework provides for public participation as part of the democratic profile of the country. The participation of civil society groups is recognized as an important feature of community and public engagement.

All five types of engagements are being utilized as part of the *modus operandi*. There is however a greater leaning towards Dialogue (28%), Partnership (26%), Collaboration (26%) and Information (18%), and less on Consultation (3%). There is, therefore, opportunity to increase engagement at the Consultation and Information levels.

COP21 and international negotiations have given a framework for engaging various groups in climate change discussions. The novel use of music as part of the climate change dialogue provides a positive point of departure from traditional forms of communicating the climate change message, and emphasizes the use of culture in the ongoing messages.

Partnerships appear to be a successful and sustainable method of engagement between the government and civil society groups teamed with the other areas of engagements in Jamaica. The current engagements with the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica, the Montego Bay marine ParkTrust and other NGOs provide a stable framework for continued engagement.

There are spaces that are ordinarily used for public meetings. These include community centers, church halls and schools. In the cities there are established spaces, for example, Emancipation Park in Kingston and the Civic Centre in Montego Bay.

While there are various initiatives towards public engagement and education, there is room for more coordination among the various ministries and sectors and civil society. This could be especially useful to support revision of the NDC in order to include other critical sectors besides energy.

2.6. MEXICO

Mariana Castillo Camarena

2.6.1. National Context: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Commitments

I. Climate Change Agenda with Focus on NDC

The main instruments in Mexico's climate change policy are the National Climate Change Strategy, Vision 10-20-40 (ENCC)¹⁵¹ published in 2013, the Special Climate Change Program (PECC 2014-2018), the General Climate Change Law (LGCC)¹⁵² adopted in 2012, and the Nationally Determined Contribution. These legal and policy tools have incorporated the principles of gender, social participation and climate change information.

In its NDC, Mexico established a goal of 22% reduction of GHG emissions by 2030, under a BAU scenario¹⁵³.

The country's primary climate change policy instrument is the LGCC, which defines the scope and content of the national policy on climate change and states the obligations of Government authorities and the powers of the three levels of government (federal, state and municipal). The law integrates the National Climate Change System (SINACC) to ensure effective coordination between the different levels of government and the generation of agreements between the public, private and social sectors. The SINACC is composed of the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC)¹⁵⁴; the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC)¹⁵⁵; the Climate Change Council (C3); State governments; the National Associations of Municipal Authorities; and the Federal Congress.

With regard to emission reduction, the Energy Transition Law (LTE)¹⁵⁶ lays out the conditions for a sector for renewable energies and the financing, support and transition mechanisms required to diversify the energy matrix, making it less and less dependent on fossil fuels.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵¹ The Strategy consultation was available from the SEMARNAT webpage between April 8 and 26, 2013. A total of 12,900 participants submitted their feedback, which was systematized, analyzed and evaluated. The consultation had the support of GIZ on behalf of BMU.

¹⁵² The law provides that "the country adopts the indicative objective or aspirational goal of reducing its emissions by 30% by the year 2020 with respect to the baseline scenario, as well as a 50% reduction in emissions by 2050, as compared with emissions in the year 2000" (Transitory Article Two. LGCC, 2012).

¹⁵³ Semarnat (2015), Mexico's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution, available at http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/mexico_indc_espanolv2.pdf

¹⁵⁴ Composed of 14 Ministries: Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of the Navy; Ministry of Finance and Public Credit; Ministry of Social Development; Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources; Ministry of Energy; Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food; Ministry of Communications and Transportation; Ministry of Public Education; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of Territorial and Urban Development.

¹⁵⁵ As set forth in Article 16 in the LGCC, the objectives of INECC are, among others: to coordinate and carry out scientific and technological research and projects on climate change, provide technical and scientific assistance to SEMARNAT in the development, implementation, and evaluation of national policy on ecological balance and environmental protection, evaluate compliance with adaptation and mitigation objectives, and issue recommendations on climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and actions.

¹⁵⁶ http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5421295&fecha=24/12/2015

¹⁵⁷ The LTE fosters electric generation from clean sources, as set forth in Transitory Article 3 of the General Law on Climate Change, section II on Mitigation: "The Ministry of Energy, in coordination with the Federal Electricity Commission and the Regulatory Energy Commission, will promote that electricity generation from clean energy sources reach at least 35% by 2024" (LGCC, 2012).

II. 2030 Agenda for Environmental Sustainability

In 2013 and 2014, Mexico took part in the consultations and negotiations conducted under the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals (GTA-ODS) and organized a number of workshops and consultations¹⁵⁸.

- A regional consultation held in Guadalajara led to the “Guadalajara Declaration”, which highlights the need to include a ‘vulnerable group’ approach in all public policies.
- International workshops that discussed the concepts of social and economic development, inclusion and the importance of progress measurement in the New Development Agenda.
- Thematic consultation on energy in conjunction with the governments of Tanzania and Norway.

While the negotiation process was led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE), implementation was left in the hands of the Office of the Presidency so that the commitments made by the State could permeate through all levels of government. The process is overseen by the National 2030 Agenda Council, the Legislature created a mechanism to reinforce compliance with the Agenda, the National Conference of Governors (CONAGO) established an Executive Commission for Compliance with the 2030 Agenda, and several states¹⁵⁹ have instituted a state council to oversee compliance.

III. Escazú Agreement

Mexico took active part in the negotiation of this instrument through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) with a view to reaching a regional agreement for the implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration that guarantees the rights of access to information, access to public participation and access to justice in environmental affairs. The process concluded in March 2018 in Escazú, Costa Rica.

IV. Regulatory Framework

The Political Constitution of the United Mexican States (CPEUM)¹⁶⁰ guarantees the right of every person to a clean environment, the right of information access, and the right of access to the procedures for participation and popular consultation in respect to the national democratic planning system.

The following table presents the national legislation that is most relevant to the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas, from a government-Civil Society engagement perspective¹⁶¹.

Table 11. Summary of Mexico's legislation concerning engagement levels between the Government and Civil Society

Legislation/ Institutional Framework	Year	Objective or Relevant Topics
Political Constitution of the United Mexican States	1917	The Constitution sets out guarantees regarding the right of public participation in the planning of legal and institutional instruments.
Planning Law	1983	The law lays out the bases to promote and guarantee democratic participation to the different social groups.
Federal Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information	2016	The law establishes the duties and obligations of several government agencies with regard to Open Government, transparency and access to public information.
General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LGEEPA) and its Regulation	1988	The law provides the basis for participation in the preservation and restoration of ecological balance and environmental protection. The law includes a Section on Social Participation, which establishes consultation bodies ¹⁶² The law provides the basis for participation in the preservation and restoration of ecological balance and environmental protection. The law includes a Section on Social Participation, which establishes consultation bodies
General Law on Climate Change	2012	The law establishes participation, transparency and information access as the guiding principles of the national climate change policy. It creates the National Climate Change System (SINACC) to coordinate different government agencies and establish links between the public, private and social sectors.

¹⁶² En los que participan entidades y dependencias de la administración pública, instituciones académicas y organizaciones sociales y empresariales.



2.6.2. Good Engagement Practices

A total of 19 climate change-related practices with focus on NDC were identified, some of them in the energy sector with special emphasis on renewable energies and others in the field of adaptation¹⁶³, especially regarding the “adaptation of the social sector to climate change” and “adaptation based on ecosystems”. 5 practices were identified in relation to SDG and 1 to P10.

The following section provides information on those selected as good practices¹⁶⁴ :

1. **Dialogue-** Public-Private Dialogue on Mexico’s Nationally Determined Contributions
2. **Dialogue, Consultation-** Advisory Council for Energy Transition
3. **Collaboration, Dialogue-** Women’s Network on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative (REDMEREE)
4. **Dialogue, Partnership-** Design and development of the Climate Change Adaptation Program for the Large Islands of the Gulf of California (PACC-RGIGC)
5. **Information, Dialogue-** Informational Sessions on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

2.6.3. Results: Analysis of Engagement Practices

Agenda: Climate Change with Focus on NDC, Energy and Adaptation

The following paragraphs present information on the 4 engagement practices selected for their relevance to the climate change agenda: The *Public-Private Dialogue on Mexico’s Nationally Determined Contribution*, implemented as a space for multi-actor dialogue to define additional sectoral goals; the *Advisory Council for Energy Transition*; the *Women’s Network on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative (REDMEREE)*; and the *Climate Change Adaptation Program for the Large Islands of the Gulf of California*.

¹⁶³ These sectors were selected by the consulting firm responsible for the national chapter, considering sectors already incorporated into each country’s NDC, relevant in terms of the mitigation/adaptation impact, and with previous existence of engagement practices with Civil Society.

¹⁶⁴ The total number of practices identified is included in Annex 1.

1. PUBLIC-PRIVATE DIALOGUE ON MEXICO'S NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION



Level of engagement

Dialogue



Background

Mexico presented its INDC in 2015 and later initiated the review and identification of additional measures.



Summary

Organization of multi-actor dialogues to define sectoral NDC goals.

The National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC), with support from WWF Mexico, organized a number of dialogues to identify barriers and opportunities for achieving the mitigation commitments set in the NDC¹⁶⁵. A total of 8 one-day multi-actor sectoral dialogues were conducted to define additional measures for NDC implementation.

The Dialogues included the following sectors:

- Mechanical & Electrical Engineers
- Electricity sector
- Residential and commercial sector
- Industrial sector
- Waste sector
- Transportation sector
- Agro-livestock sector
- Soil use, soil use change and forestry sector

¹⁶⁵ http://www.wwf.org.mx/que_hacemos/cambio_climatico_y_energia/politica_climatica_nacional2/



Accessibility

The Green Growth Department of the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) invited guest experts directly, as this was not an open call.

A specific micro site was created¹⁶⁶ for these dialogues in the INECC Portal, with information about the agenda, the presentations, the minutes, and attendees:

- Mechanical & Electrical Engineers: this Dialogue convened representatives from the Association of Mechanical & Electrical Engineers (CIME), the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), and the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC).
- Electricity sector: 130 attendees
- Residential and commercial sector: 80 attendees
- Industrial sector: 90 attendees



Sustainability

Workshops were funded with resources from international cooperation.

The micro-site is under the responsibility of the INECC, while workshop result monitoring in terms of the revision of the NDC and its goals is part of the powers of the country's environmental institutions.



Relevance

During the workshops, work focused on reducing emissions by 22%. The practice was pertinent as it paved the way for the definition of sectoral measures and the identification of key issues such as determining whether the measures presented are necessary, sufficient and viable.

For the development of this practice, participants had previous information. However, there is no information on the next steps or on how the conclusions and recommendations were incorporated.



Gender equality and social equity

In terms of gender equality and social equity, invitations were distributed equitably. It is important to note that 6 of the 12 speakers of the electricity sector workshop were women.

¹⁶⁶ <http://diálogos.cnds.inecc.gob.mx>

2. ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ENERGY TRANSITION



Level of engagement

Dialogue, Consultation



Background

The Energy Transition Law (LTE) makes reference to participation bodies. Article 87 establishes the creation of the Advisory Council for Energy Transition.



Summary

Space for social participation in the design of energy policy instruments.

The aim of the Advisory Council for Energy Transition is to advise the Ministry of Energy (SENER) on the actions required to meet the Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency goals, and on the contents of different planning instruments and other mechanisms and actions set forth in the LTE.

The Council operates¹⁶⁷ by forming commissions and working groups on specific topics. Each group decides on the frequency of their meetings and must inform the Council on the progress and outcome of its activities. Participation in these groups is open to public officials and representatives alien to the Council.



Accessibility

Council meetings are attended by two members of non-governmental organizations and two representatives of academia who sit in the Council. Other members of Civil Society may also attend if officially invited.

Operating Rules establish that membership in the Council is reserved to academic institutions and non-governmental organizations that can prove at least five years of experience in their particular field of action within the scope of the LTE.

Participation in the working tables is of a technical nature, with feedback on the different contributions.



Sustainability

These mechanisms and actions are set forth in the Energy Transition Law, thus ensuring the institutional sustainability of this practice.

¹⁶⁷ Operation rules of the Advisory Council for Energy Transition, https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/129886/Reglas_de_Operaci_n.pdf



Relevance



Groups and commissions on specific topics must inform the Council about the progress and outcomes of their activities. This type of exercise allows the agenda on energy transition to benefit from the contributions made by Civil Society.

For example, in 2016, the elaboration of the Special Energy Transition Program¹⁶⁸ and the Strategy to Promote the Use of Cleaner Fuels and Technologies¹⁶⁹ were reviewed by and received feedback from the Council through its working tables.

Gender equality and social equity



Operating rules make no reference whatsoever to any mechanism or element related to gender equality or social equity. Furthermore, in the Council established in 2016, the four representatives from Civil Society were men.

¹⁶⁸ <https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/213322/PETE.pdf>

¹⁶⁹ https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/182202/20161110_1300h_Estrategia_CCTE-1.pdf

3. WOMEN'S NETWORK ON RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY INITIATIVE (REDMEREE)



Level of engagement

Collaboration, Dialogue



Background

The initiative was born from the gender experiences in the GIZ Sustainable Energy 2013-2016, which was launched under the Committee for Competency Management of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CGCEREE)¹⁷⁰, in view of the under-representation and barriers faced by women in this sector. However, the initiative does not belong to the Committee.



Summary

Incentive measures for the inclusion of women in renewable energy and energy efficiency value chains.

The Women's Network on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (REDMEREE) is an open and flexible node-based network that seeks to promote women's empowerment and equal participation in all the steps of the value chain, and to adopt measures to open and secure opportunities in education, training, employment, entrepreneurship and leadership for women at all levels necessary, in CGCEREE internal and external activities, and in the field of their own institutions.¹⁷¹ REDMEREE includes institutional members like the Institute of Renewable Energy of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), the University Program of Sustainability Strategies of the UNAM, the National Institute of Electricity and Clean Energy, technological universities and institutes of technology, among others.¹⁷²



Accessibility

The initiative is open to both men and women committed to the energy sector's agenda. Participation may be on an individual basis or as part of an institution. Registration is free.

Information is mainly disseminated through social media¹⁷³ as this method has proved to involve participation from young women¹⁷⁴. Information is also disseminated through government portals (Ministry of Energy and the National Women's Institute), energy sector magazines, local radio and TV shows (for state nodes) and other vehicles like online seminars, which include the Solar Women

¹⁷⁰ <https://www.gob.mx/sener/documentos/comite-de-gestion-por-competencias-de-energia-renovable-y-eficiencia-energetica-35733>

¹⁷¹ https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/236285/REDMEREE_MARZO_2017.pdf

¹⁷² <http://conacytprensa.mx/index.php/sociedad/politica-cientifica/17276-redmeree-sector-energetico-cara-mujer>

¹⁷³ Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/redmujeresenergia/>, Twitter @redmujeresenergia, LinkedIn

¹⁷⁴ Interview with Sandra Caballero, Coordinator of the Women's Network on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency.

project and the Women's Network on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency¹⁷⁵. Work plans and monitoring reports for each node are sent to a central node but at the closing of this report they were not publicly accessible. Monitoring uses impact indicators and, as a result of the network's research, an Empowerment Methodology has been generated.



Sustainability

For its operation, the network relies on nodes and institutional support, although it is responsible for obtaining its own budget. It is a flexible network with different node schemes. Some of them are backed by universities, others by private companies, others by energy associations and others still by a combination of them. Counting on this institutional support contributes to the network's sustainability, as it guarantees meeting venues and coordination for monitoring.

Since its inception, the central node has received funding from the German cooperation agency GIZ. The resources are used mainly to hold events and for general coordination. The network is also supported by strategic partnerships that provide scholarships, support in kind and transportation.



Relevance

REDNEREE strives to generate conditions to close existing gender gaps.

Needs are identified from the local reality, as each node must prepare its own work plan with ambitious yet down-to-earth goals based on the Network's lines of action: 1) strengthening capacities, 2) leadership and empowerment, 3) knowledge management.

The network's action lines are relevant to achieving the objectives set in the environmental agenda and, more specifically, the goals related to renewable energy in the NDC, as these are based on capacity strengthening: Attracting new talent; certification by competencies; leadership and empowerment through the promotion and dissemination of quality jobs; promotion of entrepreneurship; and knowledge management by promoting research and innovation by women.

¹⁷⁵ <https://youtu.be/cOJfhKjGt-M>

Gender equality and social equity



The network is open to everyone, although a gender sensitization program is a requisite for enrollment.

Node coordination is managed exclusively by women. Also, all internal and external activities must have a universal gender approach. The idea is to make it not only a gender-sensitive network but a gender-responsive one.

4. DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROGRAM FOR THE LARGE ISLANDS OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA (PACC-RGIGC)

Level of engagement



Dialogue, Partnership

Background



Climate Change Strategy from Protected Natural Areas: A Call for Resilience in Mexico 2015-2020¹⁷⁶ is a document prepared by the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP) which sets out the climate change agenda in protected natural areas, and the Resilience Project for the Large Islands of the Gulf of California (Strengthened effectiveness in the management and resilience of protected natural areas to conserve the biodiversity currently threatened by climate change).¹⁷⁷

Summary



The Climate Change Adaptation Program (PACC)¹⁷⁸ for Protected Natural Areas is a proposal for counteracting the negative effects of climate change, considering the ecosystem, economic and social aspects of protected natural areas (PNAs). Its purpose is to design strategies and coordinated actions that promote and strengthen collaboration between different institutions¹⁷⁹, foster adaptation capacity and reduce vulnerability.

For the Region of the Large Islands, developing the PACC involved an intensive participatory process that identified a number of vulnerabilities to climate

¹⁷⁶ Estrategia de Cambio Climático desde las Áreas Naturales Protegidas: Una Convocatoria a la Resiliencia de México 2015-2020, <https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/246611/ECCAP-2015.pdf>

¹⁷⁷ http://www.mx.undp.org/content/mexico/es/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/salvaguarda-de-la-biodiversidad-amenazada-por-el-cambio-climatico.html

¹⁷⁸ The PACC covers four Protected Natural Areas: The Islands of the Gulf of California Flora and Fauna Protection Area; the San Pedro Mártir Island Biosphere Reserve; the Archipiélago de San Lorenzo National Park; and the Bahía de los Ángeles Biosphere Reserve.

¹⁷⁹ Programas adaptativos para la gestión de sistemas complejos, el caso Grandes Islas del Golfo de California, México Sostenible, http://mexicosostenible.org.mx/blog_ms/?p=433

change in the region, and the design of climate change adaptation measures with an inter-cultural and gender perspective.

With support from the GEF-Resilience project, the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP), led the process for the Large Islands of the Gulf of California, rallying representatives from the three levels of government, academia and Civil Society Organizations to form an inter-institutional base group (GT-PACC) for the formal inclusion of Baja California in the elaboration and validation of the PACC for the region.¹⁸⁰ A total of 24 institutions participated in the process:

- a. Government institutions: the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA); Civil Protection; the National Commission of Aquaculture and Fishing (CONAPESCA); the National Fisheries Institute (INAPESCA); the Environmental Protection Agency (SPA); the Fishing and Aquaculture Agency (SEPESCA); Pesca Municipal; Ministry of the Navy (SEMAR); the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH); the Regional Unit of Sanitary Risk Protection in Ensenada under the Baja California Institute of Public Health Services (ISESALUD, BC).
- b. Civil Society organizations: ProNatura Noroeste; ProEsteros; Ecology and Island Conservation Group (GECI); and Community and Biodiversity (COBI).
- c. Academic Institutions: School of Marine Sciences and School of Science from the Autonomous University of Baja California (UABC-FCM-FC); the Oceanographic Research Institute (IIO); the Center for Scientific Research and Higher Education of Ensenada (CICESE); and Universidad Veracruzana (UNIVER).

Initially, GT-PACC activities sought to formalize the participation of its members, provide multidisciplinary collaboration and coordinate Baja California's contribution to the elaboration and validation of the PACC-Large Islands of the Gulf of California.

The entire process was conducted as participatory workshops attended by 71 people, of whom 25 were women and 46 men.

A total of 15 adaptation strategies were created. Nevertheless, the greatest merit of PACC was the combined effort to create a program that combined strengthened cooperation based on mutual trust and a conceptual model based on a socio-environmental assessment with a gender-responsive and multi-cultural approach.¹⁸¹ Special emphasis should be placed on the actions resulting from the identification of needs by gender, as they included the experience of women trained in renewable energy topics.

¹⁸⁰ Noticias CONANP <https://www.gob.mx/conanp/prensa/conforman-grupo-interdisciplinario-para-el-programa-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico?idiom=es>

¹⁸¹ Programas adaptativos para la gestión de sistemas complejos, el caso Grandes Islas del Golfo de California, México Sostenible, http://mexicosostenible.org.mx/blog_ms/?p=433



Accessibility

A number of community-based workshops have been conducted to identify climate change adaptation measures and include them in the PACCs. The workshops have facilitated exchanges between Civil Society and the Government and between partner CSOs and universities that follow the process.



Sustainability

PACC design and implementation is a line of work identified in the Climate Change Strategy for protected natural areas (CONANP, 2015).

In particular, the PACC for the Gulf Islands has been developed by the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP) with support from the Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature (FMCN) and the German Technical Cooperation to Sustainable Development (GIZ) in Mexico.

Dialogue and collaboration resulting from PACC design is another factor that guarantees sustainability. Once the different actors take ownership of a product that reflects their own interests and needs, it is logical to suppose that they will promote its implementation and funding.



Relevance

The program is consistent with the provisions of the LGCC, the commitments set out in the National Development Plan 2013-2018 and expressed in the Special Climate Change Program 2014-2018; also, it considers the implementation of the country's international commitments regarding biodiversity conservation and climate change associated to the CBD (particularly the Aichi targets) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).¹⁸²

Its aim is to enhance the climate change adaptation capacity of the populations living in protected natural areas through a participatory, multi-cultural and gender-responsive approach. The program is relevant as it enables the adaptation of a territory, thus contributing to the adaptation target set in the Mexican NDC.



Gender equality and social equity

The Climate Change Strategy for Protected Natural Areas (ECCAP) lays out the objective of “increasing gender-sensitive, co-responsible and equitable participation of key social actors and vulnerable groups in the climate change mitigation and adaptation measures undertaken for Protected Natural Areas”¹⁸³. Specifically, the development of this PACC utilized the “Tool for the analysis of social vulnerability to climate change impact at local level in protected natural areas”, which allowed for the gender-sensitive and differentiated identification of climate change vulnerabilities. A number of training sessions called “Socialization of the Climate Change Adaptation Program with a Gender Perspective” helped to identify women’s adaptation priorities regarding access to water and energy.

¹⁸² Estrategia de Cambio Climático desde las Áreas Naturales Protegidas: Una Convocatoria a la Resiliencia de México 2015-2020, <https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/246611/ECCAP-2015.pdf>

¹⁸³ Ibid



Benefiting from the gender-sensitive findings, four women from one of the communities were selected to travel to India to receive training in the construction, repair and maintenance of solar panels, thus securing power and water supply for the community.

The conservation, education and management actions included participation from the communities of El Paredoncito, Paredón Colorado, Aceitunitas, La Manga, Punta Chueca and El Desemboque, the home of the Seri indigenous community¹⁸⁴, where the following conservation actions are conducted:¹⁸⁵

- Comprehensive monitoring of Isla Tiburón by the traditional ecologists of the Desemboque community.
- Comcaac sea turtle monitoring.
- Monitoring of the ecological impact of human activity in Isla Tiburón.
- Bird monitoring in Isla Huivuilai.
- Pollutant monitoring in the Bahía del Tóbari eco-region in Isla Huivuilai.
- Education for conservation provided by community promoters of La Manga and Bahía del Tobari.
- Network for Comcaac community ecologists.

Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals

One practice was selected in connection with the SDG agenda: *Information Sessions on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. This is a dialogue practice implemented so that the government can provide information and receive feedback from Civil Society on official documents of the 2030 Agenda.

¹⁸⁴ With financing from PROCODES and PET

¹⁸⁵ Portal CONANP <http://islasgc-sonora.conanp.gob.mx/actividades/>

5. INFORMATIONAL SESSIONS ON THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Level of engagement

Information, Dialogue



Background

Dialogue sessions were conducted in response to the powers of the General Department for Engagement with Civil Society Organization. Participation in delegations adheres to the guidelines for participation of Civil Society Organizations in foreign policy matters, as published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on March 2, 2005.

The periodic dialogue sessions draw on the experience of the Climate Change Agenda.



Summary

The sessions allow the exchange of information between the government and Civil Society Organizations to provide feedback, comment and analyze official documents.

A dialogue process between the government and the CSOs involved took place during the negotiation of SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. Through this dialogue, CSOs made their contributions to the Mexican position at international level, and an Official Delegation was formed with Civil Society representatives for the negotiations of the 2030 Agenda.

Initially, the sessions consisted of plain information about the process, but as CSOs began to participate, they evolved into a Dialogue process where technical recommendations considered the inputs from Civil Society.



Accessibility

Although the sessions were open to the general public, they were conducted exclusively in Mexico City, a factor that affected participation.

The calls were published in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' portal¹⁸⁶ and invitations were sent to a mailing list of CSO members who attend on a regular basis. The information was later replicated in Civil Society networks and groups. A dialogue process was generated with organizations that had previously received information to prepare their technical inputs. However, there were no public mechanisms for providing feedback or receiving comments.

¹⁸⁶ <https://www.gob.mx/sre>



Sustainability



Dialogue sessions were part of the activities organized by DGVOSC and each member of the Official Delegation paid a participation fee.

Relevance



The dialogue processes on climate change and 2030 Agenda issues organized by DGVOSC have facilitated exchanges between different government bodies and Civil Society.

During the 2030 Agenda negotiation phase, the sessions enabled Civil Society organizations to contribute inputs and elements to prepare and support the Mexican position.

Gender equality and social equity



No gender-responsive measures or specific measures targeted at vulnerable groups were identified.

2.6.4. Conclusions for Mexico

The assessment identified at least 25 engagement practices between the government and Civil Society that relate to the implementation of the NDC-focused climate change and environmental sustainability (SDG and P10) agendas in Mexico, with an important presence of Dialogue and Collaboration practices. Interestingly, these processes have been made possible thanks to the existence of institutional arrangements and the active involvement of Civil Society.

The implementation of the climate change and SDG agendas has led to the development of increasingly interactive and accessible platforms that provide spaces for Information dissemination and the promotion of Dialogue, Collaboration and Partnership practices. The C3, the Advisory Council for Energy Transition and entities like the Advisory Councils for Protected Natural Areas offer concrete opportunities for advancing the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas, drawing on the experience, presence and capacities of the government and Civil Society. The participatory formulation of public policies is greatly facilitated by this type of spaces and may also benefit from enhanced mechanisms to receive, incorporate and provide feedback on the contributions from different actors.



Mexico's legal and institutional framework is particularly suitable for advancing the three processes analyzed. Nevertheless, there is still room to improve implementation and ensure consistency and coordination between the legal and planning instruments.

The proportion of practices varies by level. Most practices identified are in the Dialogue (38%) and Information (24%) levels, followed by Collaboration (15%), Partnership (18%)¹⁸⁷ and Consultation (9%). Most of these practices are coincidental with the implementation of the climate change agenda at national level.

In this sense, there is a big potential for criteria, mechanisms and procedures that strengthen the implementation of the NDC, SDGs and P10 through the contributions and interaction with Civil Society, especially in the levels of Consultation, Partnership and Collaboration.

With regard to the characteristics of the good practices analyzed, the following points stand out:

- The measures targeting gender equality implemented via REDMEREE at Dialogue and Partnership level and the elaboration of the PACC program for the Large Islands of the Gulf of California.
- The relevance of dialogue spaces that seek to define sectoral measures for the NDCs and contributions to the 2030 Agenda negotiation.
- The sustainability of the government's engagement with experts in energy transition, secured via the institutionalization of the Advisory Council for Energy Transition in the relevant law.
- The success and continuity of these actions stems from the integration of the different sectors and actors in a certain territory, thus favoring participatory and inclusive processes.
- Civil Society participation in processes of government competence promotes communication with other sectors such as local communities.

¹⁸⁷ Percentages have been calculated dividing the number of times a level of engagement has been identified by the sum of levels of engagement found (31) in the 22 practices. For example, 6 of the 31 engagement categories reported correspond to Information, i.e. 19%.

2.7. PERU

Gianfranco Ciccia

2.7.1. National Context: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Commitments

Peru's engagement practices with Civil Society are framed in all three climate change and environmental sustainability agendas.

I. Climate Change Agenda with Focus on NDC

Peru officially presented its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC) to the UNFCCC Secretariat during the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on September 26, 2015 in New York City. In the area of mitigation, Peru proposed reducing its GHG emissions by 30% compared to the projections of a Business as Usual scenario by 2030¹⁸⁸. The proposed NDC¹⁸⁹ considered creating spaces for participation in a Public Consultation process applied to three main groups: the central, regional and local government; organized Civil Society including citizens and the public in general; and the private sector.

Peru's National Contribution has materialized into the "National Program for climate change mitigation and adaptation." As regards the mitigation component, the government has based its strategy on the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) framework driven by four sectors: agriculture, forestry, waste and transportation; forestry programs and the Forestry Investment Program

¹⁸⁸ Similarly, Peru estimates that 20% of the reduction will be implemented through internal public and private investment (unconditional proposal) while the remaining 10% will depend on the availability of international financing and favorable conditions (conditional proposal).

For its baseline, Peru proposes a scenario beginning in the base year 2010 in line with the National inventory of greenhouse gases for the same year (INGEI 2010). The categories considered in the inventory are similar to those utilized in the BAU scenario.

¹⁸⁹ Some additional characteristics of the proposal:

the 76 mitigation options listed in the national contribution proposal represent a total of 89.5 Metric Tons of CO₂eq reduced by 2030 and constitute the basis for determining the mitigation component of the NDC proposal.

65% of the mitigation by 2013 comes from mitigation options already underway at sectoral level and have an allocated budget.

Having an allocated budget is no guarantee that the funds will be available in the future. Therefore, the sector concerned must prioritize certain initiatives.

(FIP); and the assessment based on Climate Change Planning Project (PlanCC)¹⁹⁰. Several regulations support the country's sectoral mitigation actions¹⁹¹.

In relation to adaptation^{192 193}, the government has set as its primary goal for 2030 to *"adapt to the negative effects and seize the opportunities provided by climate change"*. It is around this vision, which comes under the Vision 2021 of the National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC), that the scope, objectives and goals for the five sectors of water, agriculture, fishing, forests and health have been defined. Also, the vision has identified five overarching lines of action: disaster risk management, resilient infrastructure, focus on poverty and vulnerable populations, promotion of private investment in climate change adaptation, and gender perspective¹⁹⁴, as well as several vulnerable populations that need to be given priority: small farmers; artisanal fishermen; native communities; small forest producers; and infants, women and senior citizens.

190 The goal of the project is to contribute to Peru's transition towards low-emission development. Led by the Peruvian Government, PlanCC aims at incorporating climate change in the country's development planning in three phases: The project is currently implementing Phase 2.

PlanCC lists the mitigation measures considered for the following sectors: Energy, Industrial Processes, Forestry, Agriculture and Waste. For its part, the Technical Report of the Multi-sector Commission (CM) considers the sectors of Energy, Transportation, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Forestry and Waste. It also mentions legal and political mechanisms developed to set out the bases and processes for the mitigation measures implemented in each sector and explains the mitigation options for each one.

191 Other regulatory instruments for mitigation include: concerning energy, the National Energy Plan 2014-2025 (MINEM), Legislative Decree 1002 Law on the Promotion of Electric Power Generation from RER, Executive Decree No.064-2005-EM Regulation on Co-generation (MIMEM), the Energy Efficiency Reference Plan 2009-2018, and Law 27345 to Promote the Efficient Use of Energy; concerning transportation, the Scrapping program in Metropolitan Lima in the area of influence of the Metro, Metropolitan, supplementary corridors and integration routes, the Projects under and awaiting Execution for the Mass Use of Natural Gas at country level and following the Policies for Universal Access to Energy (R.M- No. 203-2013-MEM/DM) and Executive Decree No. 059-2010-MTC Basic Network of the Lima Metro; concerning industrial processes, NTP 334009-2003 Cementos Portland; concerning agriculture, the Agrarian Policy Guidelines: Innovation and Agricultural Technification, productive Reconversion, Forestry Development, Sustainable Water and Soil Management; concerning forestry, the National Reforestation Plan (R.S. No. 002-2006-AG), the National Forest and Wildlife Policy - Executive Decree No. 009-2013-MINAGRI, the National Forestry Strategy 2002-2021 (Executive Decree 032-2004-AG). Law No. 2976335, the Forestry and Wildlife Law and its respective Regulation on the Use of Forestry Resources in Native Community Lands (DS 052-2001-AG), the Law on Protected Natural Areas, Law No. 26834 National Environmental Policy (Executive Decree No. 012-2009-MIMAM), the Law on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (LAW No. 26839), and the Law on the Promotion of Private Investment in Reforestation and Agroforestry (LAW No. 28852); and concerning waste, the PLANAA 2021: Goal 100% of solid waste generated at municipal level is managed, reused and properly disposed of. Source: Construyendo Participativamente la Contribución Nacional: Propuesta del Perú (iNDC) para Consulta Pública: Responsabilidad climática para aumentar la competitividad y mejorar

192 The Adaptation NDC rests on (MIMAM, 2015): the National Climate Change Strategy and Regional Strategies, the Second National Communication and the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Action Plan (PAAMCC), the Vulnerability studies conducted at national and regional level and in prioritized basins and the results of projects and practical experiences in adaptation, the Balance Documents prepared for InterCLIMA, and the goals already included in sectoral plans and programs. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is the instrument used to achieve adaptation indicators and targets established in Peru's iNDC and the ENCC. The expected effect is to promote adaptation and resilience capacity, thus facilitating their comprehensive integration into the government's planning and investment processes based on the priority sectors mentioned above.

193 With regard to adaptation, Peru's proposal includes a section on contributions for the different priority sectors and systems based on a study of the national goals set up in different plans and programs: Plan Bicentenario National Plan for Disaster Risk Management - PLANAGERD, the Environmental Action Plan - PLANAA, the 2014 Environmental Agenda, Sectoral Planning such as PLANGRACC, Budget Programs, the Comprehensive Plan for Mitigation and Adaptation to the effects of climate change on public health, among others.

194 The latter was added in response to the results of the public consultation process.



II. 2030 Agenda for Environmental Sustainability

In Peru, SDGs and the 2030 Agenda are implemented across the different sectors of the State. The entity responsible is the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN), which monitors and evaluates the government's priorities for compliance with State policies, mainly in the health, water and sanitation, formalization, security, education, anti-corruption and infrastructure sectors¹⁹⁵.

The National Voluntary Report¹⁹⁶ is the main source of information on engagement practices between the Government and Civil Society regarding SDGs.

III. Escazú Agreement

A number of spaces have been created where the Government and Civil Society have shared opinions and contributions concerning the Escazú Agreement negotiations¹⁹⁷.

IV. Regulatory Framework

The following table summarizes the national legislation that is most relevant for the development of engagement practices discussed in this study¹⁹⁸.

Table 12. Summary of Peru's legislation concerning engagement levels between the Government and Civil Society

Legislation/ Institutional Framework	Year	Objective or relevant topics (related to the goal of the assessment)
Political Constitution of Peru ¹⁹⁹	1993	The Constitution provides mechanisms for citizen participation.
Law on Rights to Citizen Participation and Control	1994	The law regulates the rights to citizen participation and control.
Framework Law for the Modernization of State Management	2002	Article 8 makes reference to participatory democracy.
National Accord	2002	The Accord makes reference to the consolidation of democracy and the Rule of Law to ensure stability and political cooperation, promote democratic competition and guarantee free and transparent elections, pluralism and alternation in power. It declares that representative democracy is the base for the Rule of Law, which is reinforced and deepened through permanent, ethical and responsible participation of citizens, as established in the constitutional order.
General Law of the Environment ²⁰⁰	2005	The law defines the rights of access to information and citizen participation in environmental matters.

199 Entre ellos el inciso 17 del Artículo 2 menciona que "Toda persona tiene derecho a participar, en forma individual o asociada, en la vida política, económica, social y cultural de la Nación. Los ciudadanos tienen, conforme a ley, los derechos de elección, de remoción o revocación de autoridades, de iniciativa legislativa y de referéndum". Por otro lado, el Artículo 31 se refiere a la participación ciudadana en asuntos públicos y menciona que "Los ciudadanos tienen derecho a participar en los asuntos públicos mediante referéndum; iniciativa legislativa; remoción o revocación de autoridades y demanda de rendición de cuentas".

200 En materia de acceso a la información se indica que "Toda persona tiene el derecho a acceder adecuada y oportunamente a la información pública sobre las políticas, normas, medidas, obras y actividades que pudieran afectar, directa o indirectamente, el ambiente, sin necesidad de invocar justificación o interés que motive tal requerimiento". En lo que concierne a la participación se menciona que "Toda persona tiene el derecho a participar responsablemente en los procesos de toma de decisiones, así como en la definición y aplicación de las políticas y medidas relativas al ambiente y sus componentes, que se adopten en cada uno de los niveles de gobierno. El Estado concierne con la Sociedad Civil las decisiones y acciones de la gestión ambiental".

2.7.2. Good Engagement Practices

A total of 8 practices were identified in the climate change agenda, with emphasis on the preparation and implementation of the NDC as well as the forest sector²⁰¹, 4 practices in the SDG agenda, and 2 practices related to Principle 10. No Partnership practices were identified in this study.

The following section provides information on those selected as good practices²⁰²:

1. **Information, Dialogue, Collaboration-** Meetings of the National Forecasting Team on Climate Change Mitigation (ENPCC) and Consulting Technical Groups (CTGs) as part of the Climate Change Planning Project (PlanCC).
2. **Information, Dialogue, Collaboration-** Spaces for dialogue created under the Multi-Sector Working Group (GTM) responsible for generating technical data to guide the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions
3. **Information-** INFOCARBONO
4. **Dialogue-** National Roundtable for the Fight Against Poverty (MCLCP).
5. **Information, Dialogue-** Periodic meetings between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and feminist, indigenous and Afro-descendent women's organizations

2.7.3. Results: Analysis of Engagement Practices

Agenda: Climate Change with Focus on NDC and Forests

This section presents information on the 3 engagement practices selected as good practices under Peru's climate change agenda: the *Meetings of the National Forecasting Team on Climate Change Mitigation (ENPCC) and Consulting Technical Groups (GTCs) as part of PlanCC* and the *Spaces for dialogue created under the Multi-Sector Working Group (GTM) responsible for generating technical data to guide the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions*, both of which are characterized as Information, Dialogue and Collaboration practices that aim at strengthening NDC design and implementation, and the *INFOCARBONO* webpage, which falls into the Information level.

201 These sectors were selected by the consulting firms responsible for the national chapter, considering sectors already incorporated into each country's NDC, relevant in terms of the mitigation/adaptation impact, and with previous existence of engagement practices with Civil Society.

202 The total number of practices identified is included in Annex 1.

1. MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL FORECASTING TEAM ON CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND CONSULTING TECHNICAL GROUPS AS PART OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE PLANNING PROJECT (PLANCC)



Level of engagement

Information, Dialogue, Collaboration



Background

The Climate Change Planning Project (PlanCC)²⁰³ was one of the main technical instruments utilized in the development of Peru's NDC. The plan was designed with two specific objectives: (i) to design sectoral mitigation options for implementation in Peru by 2020 and 2050; and (ii) to estimate the costs and potential of these options for emission reduction.

PlanCC was a project under an international cooperation program called MAPS (Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios)²⁰⁴ that promotes collaboration among developing countries (Colombia, South Africa, Brazil, Chile and Peru) to collect evidence supporting the long-term transition towards robust economies that are carbon efficient and climate change resilient.

PlanCC has been a source for Peru's NDC because the process was legitimized by the rigorous work conducted within the limits of the information and technical elements available.



Summary

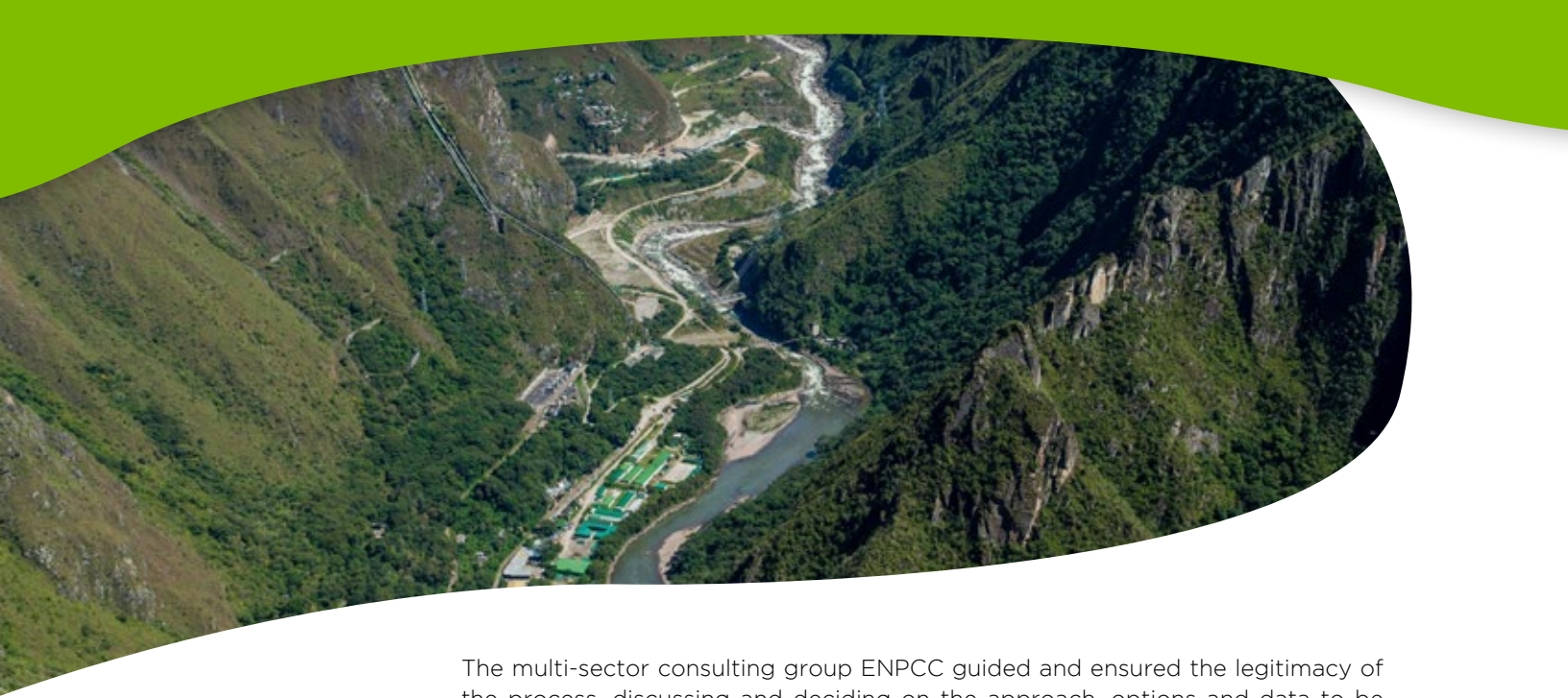
Involvement of Civil Society and academia in PlanCC.

The main purpose of PlanCC was to build the technical and scientific base and the capacities to explore the feasibility of "clean" or "low-carbon" development and to incorporate a climate change approach into the country's planning for development.

The process has involved participation from government, social and academic actors, adding transparency to its execution and results. The plan's structure consisted of a Research Team (EI), the National Forecasting Team on Climate Change Mitigation (ENPCC) and Consulting Technical Groups (GTCs).

²⁰³ <http://planccperu.org>

²⁰⁴ <http://mapsprogramme.org>



The multi-sector consulting group ENPCC guided and ensured the legitimacy of the process, discussing and deciding on the approach, options and data to be included in the scenarios proposed by the research team. The ENPCC met on six occasions between June 2012 and May 2014, with an average of 89 attendees per meeting.

GTCs were composed of experts invited for specific topics that required a deeper level of discussion. They were invited based on the need to discuss topics that rose during the different steps of research.



Accessibility

Civil Society's participation in the spaces mentioned (ENPCC and GTC) was restricted to technical actors who were purposely invited.



Sustainability

There is no legal framework to regulate this practice. Funding for its execution comes from international cooperation.



Relevance

The practice allowed constructing mitigation scenarios by 2021 and 2050, respectively, and estimated the costs and the potential for emission reduction of the different options proposed.

Technical support and information accuracy were instrumental for using PlanCC as the main source of information for the NDC.



Gender equality and social equity

No gender-responsive or vulnerable group-oriented measures were observed, as the invitation to participate was exclusively based on technical criteria.

2. SPACES FOR DIALOGUE CREATED UNDER THE MULTI-SECTOR WORKING GROUP (GTM) RESPONSIBLE FOR GENERATING TECHNICAL DATA TO GUIDE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS



Level of engagement

Information, Dialogue, Collaboration.



Background

As part of the NDC implementation process, the Multi-sector Working Group composed of 13 ministries and the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN) is responsible for creating the tools required for implementing Peru's NDC. The group was created through Executive Decree No. 005-2016-MINAM²⁰⁵, published on July 21, 2016 and valid for 18 months from its inception.

After its creation in 2015, the Multi-Sector Commission responsible for the design and elaboration of the NDC prepared the Final Technical Report, which contained the Peruvian proposal later communicated to the UNFCCC. The document constituted the starting point for the GTM to begin working.

The Multi-sector Working Group began working in February 2017, and one month later released its Internal Regulation and Work Plan, which is divided into Mitigation and Adaptation approaches, as well as a general approach on the institutional arrangements within the sectors involved.

Its functions include preparing general guidelines to orient sectors directly involved with the NDC in the assessment and/or quantification of the direct and indirect costs, environmental and social co-benefits, and other economic benefits resulting from the initiatives contained in the NDC.



Summary

According to an interview to the MINAM, the entity that governs the GTM, the GTM designs spaces for networking and technical meetings for previously identified Civil Society actors.

The work of the GTM includes a methodological phase (assessment/quantification of costs, co-benefits, enabling conditions) and a development phase (applying these methodologies to the measures/actions identified). The development phase requires specialized, technical and inclusive knowledge. At the closing of this

205 http://www.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/rs_005-2016-minam.pdf

report, the General Directorate of Climate Change and Desertification (DGCCC) was designing a space where participating Civil Society actors can add value to the discussions held in the Mitigation and Adaptation thematic tables.

The MINAM plans to create two parallel spaces for engagement with Civil Society under the GTM: A broad space to publicize the advances in implementation with ample participation from the different actors, and a technical, sector-specific space where previously identified institutions are invited to contribute.

These engagement spaces debuted in October 2017 through the space called “Dialoguemos”, which seeks to convene all actors, including Civil Society, private sector, indigenous peoples, academia and NGOs to work on NDC implementation with a gender-sensitive, intercultural and inter-generational approach.



Accessibility

The program considers broad participation from different Civil Society actors, as well as “technical spaces” for a targeted public. To do this, a number of spaces called “Dialogues” have been created to disseminate information on NDC implementation. However, participation in the GTM continues to be limited to the 13 ministries and the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN).



Sustainability

GTM’s work is recognized by Executive Decree No. 005-2016-MINAM.



Relevance

Both spaces of participation (broad and technical) are relevant due to the importance of implementing the NDC.



Gender equality and social equity

No gender-responsive measures or specific measures targeted at vulnerable groups were identified.

3. INFOCARBONO

Level of engagement



Information



Background

In 2014, Executive Decree No. 013-2014-MINAM-CMNUCC provided the directives for the elaboration of the National GHG Inventory (INFOCARBONO)²⁰⁶. The tool has been made public through an online platform and consists of actions to collect, evaluate and systematize the information about GHG emissions and removal.



Summary

Public information on the National GHG Inventory.

The information generated by this tool contributes to the formulation of policies, strategies and development plans to reduce GHG emissions and meet international climate change commitments.

To keep the information on the Inventory updated, each sector must prepare an annual report on GHG emissions and submit it to the national REDD+ focal point (MINAM's General Directorate of Climate Change and Desertification) for processing and preparation of the National Inventory. At the closing of this report, Peru had produced inventories for the years 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2012.

Producing this information is extremely important, since it is forwarded to UNFCCC by means of BURs and National Communications.



Accessibility

Work on INFOCARBONO has been posted in a publicly accessible online platform²⁰⁷ that includes information on the methodology used and presents data disaggregated by year and by sector. All National Inventories are also available.



Sustainability

The work is supported by Executive Decree No. 013-2014-MINAM-CMNUCC and Ministerial Resolution No. 168-2016-MINAM, which approves GEI's nine guidelines for annual report preparation. These guidelines are later applied by the relevant sectors for collecting, evaluating and systematizing data.

²⁰⁶ <http://infocarbono.minam.gob.pe/>

²⁰⁷ <http://infocarbono.minam.gob.pe/>



Relevance

Peru's international climate change commitments necessitate a reliable system of periodic information on emissions to determine whether the measures implemented are actually helping to reduce GHG emissions in the corresponding sectors.



Gender equality and social equity

No gender-responsive measures or specific measures targeted at vulnerable groups were identified. The reason is that the information is publicly available and data make no gender distinctions whatsoever.

Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals

This section presents information on the 2 engagement practices selected as good practices under Peru's climate change agenda: The *National Roundtable for the Fight Against Poverty (MCLCP)*, a dialogue space around 2030 Agenda topics, and periodic meetings between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and feminist, indigenous and Afro-descendent women's organizations.

4. NATIONAL ROUNDTABLE FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY (MCLCP).



Level of engagement

Dialogue



Background

The space was created in 2001 through Executive Decree No. 001-2001-PROMUDEH. The Roundtable is composed of public sector and Civil Society institutions.



Summary

Roundtable to facilitate dialogue between the Government and Civil Society around human development topics, which integrate economic, social, environmental and institutional aspects about people's lives. One of its main purposes is to "Guarantee a comprehensive approach that combines economic and social objectives"²⁰⁸.

The MCLCP has a decentralized structure with local, departmental/regional and national components. In all its levels, it seeks to establish links with other coordination, participation, sectoral or thematic spaces from a systemic perspective.

²⁰⁸ <http://www.mesadeconcertacion.org.pe/nuestro-enfoque>



Accessibility



The MCLCP has a national structure elected by an Assembly and procedures for new member acceptance. Its members are public and private institutions from all levels of government, with regional, provincial and district tables, each with its own Executive Board.

The information generated in these spaces is also available from its webpage²⁰⁹.

Sustainability



The Roundtable was created on January 18, 2001 through Executive Decree 001-2001-PROMUDEH²¹⁰ and later brought under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM) through Executive Decree No. 102-2011-PCM. It has a public budget allocated as ordinary resources.

Relevance



The space offers opportunities for discussing matters of national interest to support decisions and to face development not only from an economic perspective but also considering social and environmental aspects that must be in line with the 2030 Agenda.

Gender equality and social equity



One of the Roundtable's objectives is to give social policies a human development approach with focus on gender equality and social equity. It also organizes activities that touch upon Human Rights, gender and inter-cultural aspects.

²⁰⁹ <http://www.mesadeconcertacion.org.pe/publicaciones>

²¹⁰ http://mesadeconcertacion.org.pe/sites/default/files/decreto_supremo_001_-_2001-promudeh.pdf

5. PERIODIC MEETINGS BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND FEMINIST, INDIGENOUS AND AFRO-DESCENDENT WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS



Level of engagement

Information, Dialogue.



Background

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs plays an intermediary role between Civil Society and the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN)²¹¹, the entity that coordinates the design of national, sectoral and subnational development plans.



Summary

Monthly meetings of the Directorate for Social Affairs to discuss gender issues and SDGs with feminist, indigenous and Afro-descendent women's organizations.

During the meetings, participants share information on multilateral systems and receive contributions that are later included in documents prepared by CEPLAN. The meetings also support participation from Civil Society, academia and enterprises in international conferences.



Accessibility

According to an interview with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the meetings seek to include women's groups (feminist, indigenous women's, Afro-descendant women's and other organizations) by inviting them directly.



Sustainability

There is not an allocated budget or rules for implementation. The meetings are organized by the Directorate for Social Affairs under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Relevance

Meetings focus on the participation of women from different cultures in SDG implementation as part of their incorporation into national development through CEPLAN. The Ministry also supports participation from Civil Society in international conferences.

²¹¹ <https://www.ceplan.gob.pe/>



Gender equality and social equity

The purpose of the practice focuses on gender equality.

2.7.4. Conclusions for Peru

Each one of the three agendas analyzed in this national case has a different degree of implementation and engagement between the actors involved. In fact, the agendas with the most engagement practices are also those with the highest degree of implementation (NDC).

This study analyzed a large number of engagement practices, of which 46% fall under Information, 33% under Dialogue, 13 % under Consultation and 8% under Collaboration²¹².

Based on the evidence examined, the Peruvian Government has prioritized Information practices in all three agendas, especially in the Climate Change Agenda with focus on NDC. For this agenda, previous information was shared before initiating the practice. The Public Consultation on the design and elaboration of the NDC produced information and a variety of mitigation scenarios for Civil Society to make contributions (E.g. Dissemination Events, Macro-regional Workshops, Meetings of the *Frente Público* team of professionals with specific actors). The GTM is a similar effort that seeks to reach even further, generating thematic work tables with public sector and Civil Society representatives to contribute to the implementation of the NDC.

With regard to Dialogue, PlanCC has been the main technical platform for NDC elaboration. Also, a team of professionals (*Frente Público*) has secured engagement with Civil Society along the first phase of the NDC process. Political determination has also been key, as neither PlanCC nor the *Frente Público* team were supported by a regulatory framework. Nevertheless, most interviewees consider them good engagement practices in this agenda.

Concerning Collaboration, PlanCC is an emblem case on the contributions Civil Society can make to the construction and implementation of these agendas.

²¹² Percentages have been calculated dividing the number of times a level of engagement has been identified by the sum of levels of engagement found (24) in the 14 practices. For example, 11 of the 24 engagement categories reported correspond to Information, i.e. 46%.

CHAPTER 3:

RECOMMENDATIONS





Based on the findings and conclusions, the following paragraphs present a number of general recommendations to improve engagement practices, followed by other recommendations organized by analysis criteria.

General recommendations:

- **Establish methodologies and indicators to measure the impact of government-Civil Society engagement practices.** In most practices analyzed, there is no baseline, hard and systematic data on results, or processes permitting to assess the impact of Civil Society engagement practices on the implementation of the climate change and sustainability agendas. In this sense, there is an opportunity to develop evaluation tools that improve learning and the theory of change²¹³ for each practice, as demonstrated by the UN REDD Program in Argentina. For example, when assessing Open Governments, the report “The impact of open government: Assessing the evidence”, prepared by the Center for Effective Public Management²¹⁴ recommends recruiting researchers from the very beginning of program design and ensuring a balanced use of quantitative and qualitative methods.
- **Generate exchanges and facilitate regional learning.** Collating the experiences and lessons learned during the elaboration and implementation of gender-responsive, culturally appropriate and inclusive policies and projects would help to promote a space for sharing experiences between government and Civil Society and also those contributed by the private sector.
- **Generate and institutionalize protocols to promote informed and inclusive dialogue between government institutions and Civil Society.** For example, Costa Rica has a vast experience in the implementation of environmental committees and therefore is rich in good practices and lessons learned that can be applied to new committees or platforms that foster a direct and effective government-Civil Society relationship. The objective is to formalize these spaces to ensure their sustainability and effectiveness and to secure long-term political support.
- **Promote the coordination of agendas.** Country assessments focused on the analysis of the three agendas mentioned. Each agenda was treated separately, as key actors were often different. However, the analyses and interviews conducted revealed progress in coordination, although there is still room for furthering the natural synergies between them. For example, a number of practices apply both to SDGs and P10, but practices applicable to both SDGs and Climate Change were less numerous. Mexico’s PACC is a clear example of the strong links between SDGs and Climate Change. The number of practices common to all three agendas was even lower. The first step towards effective coordination of both agendas is to set up communication bridges between officials responsible for the agendas who usually work in different ministries, or in different departments of the Ministry of the Environment. Also, databases may be shared to invite Civil Society and the organizations concerned to participate in the meetings.

213 https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/39055/7/S1501278_es.pdf

214 https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/gs_20161208_opengovernment_report.pdf

- **Strengthen partnership and collaboration practices.** Collaboration and Partnerships can play a crucial role in the implementation of the Climate Change and SDG agendas by increasing the technical, human and financial resources available, thus strengthening the entire process. Still, the number of practices identified in these levels was relatively low. We therefore recommend carrying out an in-depth analysis of the barriers and opportunities for developing partnership and collaboration practices in the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas, and promoting the exchange of experiences and the dissemination of good practices. Also, fostering partnerships between government and Civil Society to strengthen the government-community relationship and implement innovative and inclusive actions.

The following are some recommendations organized by analysis criteria:

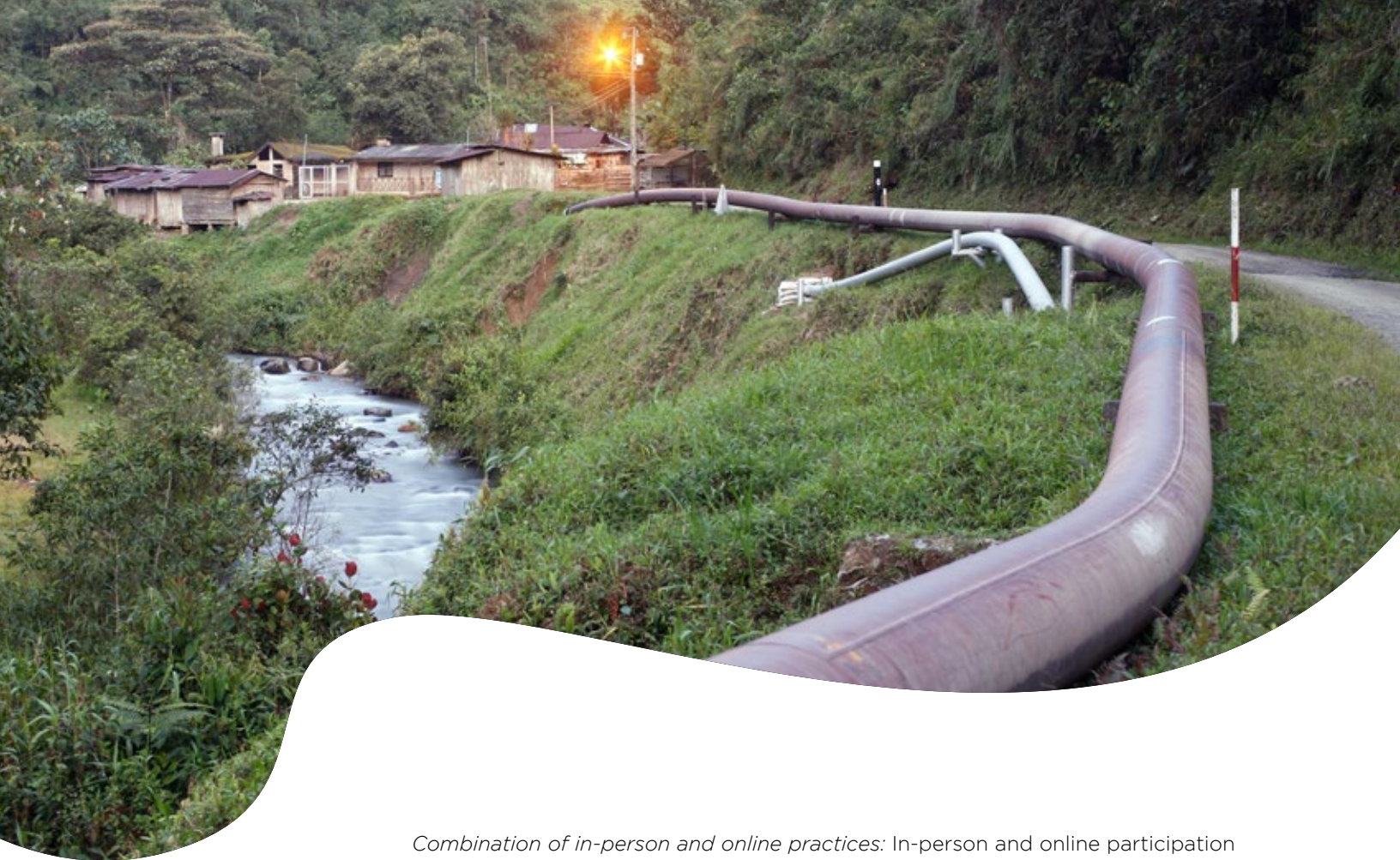
Accessibility

Recommendations are in line with the “Citizen Participation Standards” presented in *Open Government Standards*²¹⁵:

Broad dissemination. Open practices must be broadly publicized through the Internet (web pages, Facebook, Twitter, or mass publications), mailing lists and public advertising in order to encourage everybody’s participation, especially stakeholders. These measures can increase accessibility for actors that may become stakeholders in the relevant agendas while diversifying the types of contributions and inputs received²¹⁶. Remote/rural areas require a different type of dissemination tool, such as Chile’s community radio stations, and partnerships with local media.

²¹⁵ Naser, Alejandra y Alvaro Ramírez Alujas, (2013), “Plan de gobierno abierto: Una hoja de ruta para los gobiernos de la región”, Santiago, ECLAC. 68 p. Serie Manuales No. 81, (LC/L.3802 - LC/IP/L.333), available at <https://biblioguias.cepal.org/EstadoAbierto/principioparticipacion>

²¹⁶ According to ECLAC’s non-exclusion principle: “3. Non-exclusion means giving everybody with an interest in participating the opportunity to do so. Exclusion of any stakeholder denies the possibility of having all points of view and anticipate potential conflicts. Excluding a certain group also delegitimizes the process.” https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/39055/7/S1501278_es.pdf



Combination of in-person and online practices: In-person and online participation through information and communication technologies is another way to reinforce accessibility. We recommend conducting teleconferences to allow participants in distant locations to take part in these spaces, and to implement online consultation documents such as the Chilean energy planning process and other practices. This would promote broader participation and, therefore, increase the chances of identifying national needs. The potential of electronic tools to strengthen governance and government-Civil Society engagement is certainly enormous, but it is also important to utilize these tools in a way that takes full advantage of their potential, as suggested by the OEDC in its Recommendation of the Council on Digital Government Strategies²¹⁷.

Clear and reasonable deadlines: Feedback can improve in quality if stakeholders are given enough time to familiarize themselves with the engagement practices, review supporting materials and prepare their contributions. Inviting participants in advance also facilitates access to engagement practices by giving potential actors the time to organize their schedules and plan their participation accordingly. The consultation must be planned in such a way as to ensure stakeholder contributions will be received in time for inclusion in the policy, law or project design.

²¹⁷ "The steady integration of new technologies (e.g. cloud computing, social media, mobile technology) into the everyday lives of people, businesses and governments is helping to open up governments and giving rise to new forms of public engagement and relationships that transcend public, private and social spheres. This new digital environment offers opportunities for more collaborative and participatory relationships that allow relevant stakeholders (i.e. citizens, business and non-governmental organizations), to actively shape political priorities, collaborate in the design of public services and participate in their delivery to provide more coherent and integrated solutions to complex challenges. Digitally enabled participation and production of services is changing people's expectations about their engagement with governments. As a result, new public governance approaches are needed to support a shift from governments anticipating citizens' and business's needs (citizen-centric approaches) to citizens and businesses determining their own needs and addressing them in partnership with governments (citizen-driven approaches). (...) The new possibilities, and the changing societal expectations that arise from them, require governments to re-examine their governance approaches and strategies." Available at: <http://www.oecd.org/gov/digital-government/recommendation-on-digital-government-strategies.htm>

Thorough, clear and understandable information. Effective engagement requires parties to be familiar with the matter and participation procedures. In this sense, we recommend that any supporting materials be provided in a clear, understandable and timely manner²¹⁸. Some of the practices reported in this study have been made available through web pages, such as the *Co-creation of the III Open Government Action Plan* for Costa Rica. We also recommend that the rules for participation in consultations be stated clearly, with deadlines and guidelines for submitting feedback to authorities, as well as the venues and dates for the meetings.

Feedback to Civil Society: Whenever Civil Society is invited to a consultation process, we suggest providing feedback on the contributions or comments received. Feedback promotes involvement and provides the motivation to continue participating in these processes, adding transparency, legitimacy and sustainability to the practices. For example, we can cite the agreements reached during the *National Forum on Social Responsibility* in Argentina, for which purpose an e-mail list has been created for follow-up.

It is also important to strengthen Civil Society capacities to participate more effectively in the elaboration of environmental sustainability agendas, as exemplified by the Escazú Agreement negotiations. The final text is the fruition of the combined efforts of governments, experts and civil society to guide the evolution of environmental law in the coming decades in LAC.

Transparency and Accountability: In practices of consultation and dialogue, we recommend keeping preliminary information available as well as the replies received and information on those who participated orally or in writing.

Sustainability

Recurrent practices supported by a regulatory, institutional and budgetary framework benefit from viability and continuity. With regard to sustainability, we recommend:

Reviewing public budgets that include climate change and environmental sustainability criteria across the board and allocating resources for information and dialogue meetings and very especially for the monitoring phases. The engagement process must be designed properly, count on sufficient resources and result from the genuine desire to involve the public and consider their contributions. Good design can help to promote a more efficient and democratic operation, legitimize the government, successfully implement new measures and obtain new social results.²¹⁹

Transparency and external finance. Many of the resources needed to implement the climate change agenda come from international cooperation. Moreover, some NDCs condition a portion of their GHG emission reduction to international financing. In this case, we recommend implementing information access, transparency and accountability mechanisms.

²¹⁸ http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/40735/4/S1600931_es.pdf

²¹⁹ Naser, Alejandra y Gastón Concha (2012). *El desafío hacia el gobierno abierto en la hora de la igualdad*; Santiago, ECLAC. Project Documents No.465 (LC/W.465)



Gender equality and social equity

Some positive experiences have been identified that promote gender equality and the inclusion of vulnerable actors in government-Civil Society engagement practices. However, in most of the cases reviewed, GESE is consistently the least developed criterion.

With regard to gender equality and social equity, we recommend:

Targeted exchange and learning. Disseminating positive experiences can benefit the practices of dialogue and consultation, as well as other engagement levels that still do not include this component, thus increasing representativeness. Using existing tools with a gender perspective, such as Mexico's "Tool for the analysis of social vulnerability to climate change impact at local level in protected natural areas"²²⁰ would collect people's perceptions in a differentiated manner and generate actions with a stronger impact.

Systematizing practices with gender-sensitive and socially inclusive actions to determine what made the practice possible, what mechanisms were used, and what barriers were encountered so that the exercises can be replicated.

Share experiences from different sectors to strengthen engagement practices. For example, the forest agenda under the UN REDD Programme has strived to include vulnerable groups like indigenous peoples. Many of the practices identified have room to strengthen the gender equality component and thus open them to vulnerable groups. In Peru, the SDG-related process, especially the one undertaken by the Directorate for Social Affairs under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, included feminist and indigenous women's organizations. Also, the NDC process conducted a public consultation that considered highly vulnerable groups like indigenous peoples.

²²⁰ https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/248689/Diagnostico_rapido_vulnerabilidad_cc.pdf



Facilitate access to engagement spaces considering gender and socio-cultural barriers. For example, conduct sessions with the option of online participation during accessible hours (morning or afternoon to promote participation from mothers who are busy at other times of the day), like Mexico's REDMEERE, and disseminate culturally appropriate contents, etc.

Recognition of native languages. In certain contexts, language can become a barrier to effective engagement, especially with indigenous communities. We suggest considering whether the information should be disseminated and the practices conducted in any native language, following the example of Costa Rica's Cultural Mediators Program. The exercises performed by CONAP to provide information to PNAs in native languages are also reported as good practices for their efforts to disseminate information in indigenous communities.

Relevance

In general, most practices have been identified as relevant. However, relevance is also strengthened through practices aligned with concrete objectives intended in the respective agendas, and by underpinning efforts to obtain concrete data on the actual impact of engagement with Civil Society.

CHAPTER 4:

ROAD MAPS

The following paragraphs contain roadmap proposals for three of the countries analyzed in this assessment: Argentina, Chile and Peru.

These roadmaps can be used by public servants in different government agencies as guidelines for leveraging good engagement practices toward the advancement of existing climate change agendas and the implementation of new initiatives.

Each roadmap draws on the specific assessment of the country concerned and includes recommendations inspired by the findings of other countries that present an opportunity for sharing the knowledge learned or replicating a certain practice (or one or more of its components) for each level of engagement considered: Information, Dialogue, Consultation, Collaboration and Partnership.



4.1. Argentina Roadmap

NDC commitments assumed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unconditional contribution: Argentina shall not exceed a net emission of 483 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) by 2030. The goal will be achieved by implementing a number of measures across industrial sectors, with an emphasis on energy, agriculture, forests, transportation, manufacture and waste management. This represents an 18% reduction compared to a Business as Usual (BAU) scenario. Conditional contribution: Argentina shall not exceed a net emission of 369 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) by 2030, contingent to: a) international financing; b) support to the transfer, innovation and development of technologies (e.g. for proper measurement and monitoring of the reductions/captures obtained); c) support to build capacity to disseminate good practices and effectively implement the measures proposed. This represents a 37% reduction compared to the BAU scenario.
Other climate change commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In March 2018, Argentina adopted the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, also known as LAC P10.
Roadmap	
Information Level	<p>Argentina has several legal instruments that ensure Civil Society's access to public information. These instruments seem sufficient to reach that goal, as they are supported by specific regulations that guarantee free access to public environmental information. Even though the study has identified multiple Information practices, such as the <i>REDD Information Newsletter</i> and the <i>Climate Risks Map System (SIMARCC)</i>, most practices provide data to an audience with previous knowledge on the matter. No practices were identified that raise awareness or incorporate new actors or the general public into the climate change agenda. In this sense, a practice worth replicating is Jamaica's <i>Voices for Climate Change Education</i>, which seeks to raise awareness about climate change at national level through a song performed by established performing artists as well as new talent. Argentina has many popular artists who could come together to reach the general public and sensitize them on climate change.</p>

Dialogue Level

Although it does not establish any specific engagement mechanisms, Article 7 of Decree 891/16 entitles the Climate Change Cabinet “to summon or require the participation of experts and representatives from sectors with a stake in the matter, from the different sectors of Civil Society and the authorities of the national, provincial and municipal governments, as well as the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires”, leaving the door open for Dialogue engagement practices. And this is exactly what happens in reality. One recommendation for this level, which accounts for 38% of all practices analyzed, is to create and institutionalize protocols that promote informed, inclusive dialogue between Civil Society and government institutions, as is the case of Chile’s *Presidential Note on Citizen Participation*.

With regard to opportunities for improvement, we can cite the *Extended Bureau of the National Climate Change Cabinet* and the *National Forum on Social Responsibility for Sustainable Development*. Since Argentina is a federal country with such a vast territory, a big challenge is to achieve geographic and sectoral representation. To do this, we suggest including federalism in thematic table discussions, possibly by conducting regional workshops or by broadcasting the meetings via streaming. We also suggest reporting on the feedback to Civil Society proposals; scheduling meetings early on; publishing invitations on web pages and social media to reach a wider range of Civil Society actors and extend participation beyond ministerial mailing lists; establishing a working group on gender; evaluating the participation from Civil Society and stakeholders; and strengthening meeting participation by seeking specialized advice on group work facilitation.

Concerning the National Forum on Social Responsibility for Sustainable Development, we suggest formalizing the Forum via a regulation and publicizing the rules of participation in it. As with the previous case, we suggest introducing federalism in thematic meetings, possibly by conducting regional workshops or by broadcasting the meetings via streaming.



Consultation Level	<p>Argentina's extensive regulations permit the implementation of instruments like popular consultations or public hearings.</p> <p>With regard to opportunities for improvement, the study analyzed the <i>Workshop to Review the Negotiation Text of the Escazú Agreement</i>. Should this type of practice be conducted again, we suggest preparing a report on the feedback for each contribution received; broadcasting thematic table meetings via streaming to federalize their activities or conducting regional workshops, as appropriate; publishing the invitation to participate on the Ministry's webpage and through social media to reach a wider range of Civil Society actors and extend participation beyond ministerial mailing lists; extending specific invitations to vulnerable groups, particularly indigenous groups that can contribute their vision and cultural perspective; and evaluating the participation from Civil Society and stakeholders.</p> <p>Another solution to introduce the federal component in future practices is to launch an online consultation on the text, as was the case with Chile's <i>Preparation of the Energy Policy 2050</i> and the <i>Preparation, Assessment and Implementation of the National Strategy of Climate Change and Vegetational Resources</i>, which received opinions from across the country.</p>
Collaboration Level	<p>Article 7 in Decree 891/16, which creates the National Cabinet on Climate Change, opens the door to Collaboration engagement practices, although no other regulation has been established to govern this type of practice.</p> <p>It is important to mention that just 4% of the practices identified in Argentina fall under the Collaboration level, therefore creating an opportunity for increasing this type of activity, especially when implementing the sectoral plans still under preparation as part of the NDC.</p> <p>In this regard, a good candidate for replication is Costa Rica's <i>ICE Biogas Program</i>, which provides advice and technical assistance in biogas production management for power generation to a number of farms owned by different producers. In the case of Argentina, the private sector and/or Civil Society organizations could be integrated into the implementation of specific projects in order to reach the objectives set in sectoral plans, especially the Sectoral Energy Plan, which includes measures related to energy efficiency that will require collaboration from those sectors.²²¹</p>

²²¹ National Energy and Climate Change Action Plan. Republic of Argentina. Available at <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/sustentabilidad/planes-sectoriales/energia>

Partnership Level	<p>Article 7 in Decree 891/16, which creates the National Cabinet on Climate Change, opens the door to the implementation of Partnership engagement practices, although no other regulation governs this type of practice that is nonetheless quite frequent. Examples are the <i>Participation of experts in consultancies</i>, especially regarding National Communications and the <i>Biennial Update Reports</i> (BURs).</p> <p>It is important to consider that only 13% of the practices identified in Argentina fall under the Partnership level but none of them has been sustainable in time.</p> <p>In this sense, a good candidate for replication in Argentina is Costa Rica's <i>Scientific Council on Climate Change</i>, an independent consulting agency composed of academicians, researchers and experts that advises the Government of Costa Rica in matters of scientific research and technological development related to climate change. This would create a permanent source of knowledge for the formulation of public climate change policies in the country, thus leading to a more sustainable practice than the occasional hiring of consultancy services.</p> <p>Also, and given the fact that Argentina is currently working on its National Adaptation Plan, it would be interesting to apply the experience amassed by the <i>Climate Change Adaptation Program for the Large Islands of the Gulf of California</i>, a program based on the formal participation of the State of Baja California in the elaboration and validation of the PACC for the region with a participatory, multicultural and gender-sensitive perspective. Since Argentina is such a large and diverse country, it would be interesting to work at regional and local level to contribute to the broader National Plan.</p> <p>Another practice worth replicating is the <i>Colombia Saber Hacer Strategy</i>, which consists of a portfolio of national and territorial experiences that contribute to SDG achievement. Argentina could pick up with the work conducted by the Business Council for Sustainable Development Argentina (CEADS), which created a database for this purpose²²², and disseminate it via the government's SDG webpage and networks. Finally, this portfolio of experiences may be supplemented with the projects conducted under the <i>National Forum on Social Responsibility</i>.</p>
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²²² The initiative database is available at: <http://www.ods.ceads.org.ar/iniciativas-por-categorias/>

4.2. Chile Roadmap

NDC commitments assumed

I. Mitigation

Unconditional contribution: Reduce its CO₂ emissions by GDP unit by 30% by the year 2030 compared to the level of 2007.

Conditional contribution:

- Further reduction of 35 to 45% by GDP unit contingent to international financial support.
- Sustainable management and recovery of 100,000 hectares of native forest, representing GHG capture and reduction of approximately 600,000 tons of CO₂ equivalent per year starting in 2030, contingent to the approval of proposed amendments to the Law on Native Forest Recovery and Forest Promotion.
- Reforestation of 100,000 hectares, mainly with native species, representing capture of 900,000 to 1,200,000 tons of CO₂ equivalent²²³ per year starting in 2030, contingent to the extension of Decree Law 701 and the adoption of a new Forest Promotion Law.

II. Adaptation; develop the tools for facing the effects of climate change by 2021.

These include:

- Implementing concrete actions to increase the country's resilience as part of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan and sectoral plans from a decentralized perspective, and integrating the work from the different decision levels (national, regional, municipal).
 - Locating sources of funding for these plans.
 - Creating synergies with mitigation actions and maximizing the benefits obtained from the *development & capacity building* and *technology creation & transfer* pillars.
 - Strengthening Chile's institutional framework for adaptation.
 - Developing metrics and measuring instruments for sectoral plans.
 - A new sectoral plan is set to begin in 2021, which includes an updated National Adaptation Plan and a national evaluation process by 2026 using vulnerability indicators and methodologies to determine the increase in adaptive capacity of the people, communities and systems affected by climate change.
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²²³ CO₂ (carbon dioxide) equivalent: The concentration of carbon dioxide that would cause the same amount of radiative forcing as a given mixture of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. <https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/glossary/tar-ipcc-terms-en.pdf>. Page 8.

III. Capacity building and strengthening:

- Producing forecast models that can be shared nationally and internationally from work conducted in the country or in conjunction with other countries;
- Organizing training programs in conjunction with other countries to assist interested nations with the preparation and communication of their intended national contributions, greenhouse gas emission inventories, national communications, biannual update reports and nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs).
- Developing instruments that foster research and capacity building at national and subnational level, thus reinforcing the capacity for response of communities and local governments, so as to strengthen national resilience through institutional development and by underpinning the capacities of the groups that are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

IV. Technology Development and Transfer:

In 2018, implement a strategy for technology development and transfer that includes a baseline analysis of expenditure and investment in technology; a map of necessities and the establishment of technological priorities to address climate change; the identification of synergies to be used in the implementation of technologies for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

V. Finance;

In 2018, communicate a cross-cutting National Financial Strategy to address climate change. The strategy shall include: periodic analysis of direct and indirect public spending on climate change, updatable every year starting in 2020; internal institutional structure for managing and coordinating the relationship with Green Climate Fund, the entity responsible for preparing and evaluating the portfolio of bankable projects from a multi-sector perspective; financial instruments for adaptation and technological transfers.

Other climate
change
commitments

In regards to P10, Chile and Costa Rica have been great promoters of the Escazú Agreement signed in 2018. Chile is committed to continue leading the Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters agenda by signing and ratifying the Agreement once in force, and encouraging other countries to do so²²⁴.

Concerning the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, Chile has reaffirmed its commitment to institutionalize its national Agenda by creating the National Council for the Sustainable Development Agenda (composed of various ministries); organizing the Government SDG Network; establishing Working Commissions and Groups consisting of public agencies, private sector, Civil Society and academia, with support from the United Nations System. In this area, Chile works along four main lines of action: 1) Achieve sustainable and inclusive economic and social development; 2) Reduce poverty and inequality; 3) Fight climate change by safeguarding biological and natural resource diversity and promoting innovation; and 4) Strengthen institutions and democracy²²⁵.

224 <https://minrel.gob.cl/comunicado-conjunto-costa-rica-chile-sobre-la-apertura-a-la-firma-del/minrel/2018-06-07/104324.html>

225 <http://www.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/noticias/chile-reafirma-su-compromiso-con-la-agenda-2030-y-los-objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible-tras-rendir>

Roadmap

Information Level	<p>Chile has a general regulatory framework that facilitates access to public information and civil society's participation in public management. It also has a specific regulatory framework that provides easy access to information and civil society's participation in environmental matters. In fact, of all the engagement practices identified, 38% fall under the Information level, evidencing the country's conviction about the importance of producing and delivering environmental and climate information.</p> <p>Also noteworthy is the extensive use of web-based technologies and tools that increase dissemination. Some examples include the <i>Climate Change Digital Platform (Climate Change Digital Database)</i>²²⁶, the <i>Chilean National System of Inventories on Greenhouse Gases (SNI Chile)</i>²²⁷ and the <i>National System of Environmental Information (SINIA)</i>.</p> <p>Regardless of these tools, public institutions would greatly benefit from the capacity to adapt and create new information dissemination mechanisms to reach different target audiences. For example, Internet access in socially vulnerable and/or rural locations is usually precarious or non-existent, making local media like radio stations or community spaces more appropriate. It is important to consider the target public when deciding which channel will be used to provide the information, adapting the language and the message as necessary.</p> <p>It is also advisable to increase accessibility and the number of actors that will receive the information. Steps should be taken towards a more participatory determination of information needs, asking citizens what information is missing or needed.</p> <p>With regard to the environment and climate change, much of the information generated is technical in nature and utilizes specialized jargon. We recommend presenting this information as simply and understandably as possible and advancing social inclusion by translating regulatory and climate change/environmental planning instruments to the language of the indigenous peoples concerned.</p> <p>Some of the good practices in this level can be found in Colombia. For example, the National Planning Department (DNP) of Colombia runs a YouTube channel whose main objective is to prepare, monitor and evaluate the execution and the results of public sector policies, general plans, programs and projects that address climate change and environmental issues. The tool seeks to reach all regions by airing a 30-minute program every Sunday at 9 am through Colombia's institutional channel. Also, and in an effort to make official documents easier to understand, a strategy called "<i>Sencillo</i>" was created and promoted through DNP News, inviting public entities to participate in a national plain language competition, where the entity invited explains in simple terms the characteristics of many documents and forms of great citizen impact that may not be easily understandable by the general public.</p> <p>Finally, Colombia has a web-based tool called Ciclope APC created by the Presidential Agency of International Cooperation (APC) to provide easy access to the information on the international cooperation received by Colombia, thus facilitating the geographical tracking of non refundable international resources committed to programs and projects to be executed at the national, departmental and municipal levels, including international cooperation funding to deal with climate change in the country.</p>
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²²⁶ <http://basedigitaldelclima.mma.gob.cl/>

²²⁷ <http://www.snichile.cl/>

Dialogue Level	<p>Although only 20% of the practices identified in this study fall under Dialogue, they are increasingly gaining importance, in line with the advances in the climate change and environmental sustainability agenda. Good examples are the practices implemented during the elaboration of the <i>Energy Policy 2050</i>, the <i>National Strategy of Climate Change and Vegetational Resources (ENCCRV) 2017-2025</i>, and the <i>Commissions and Working Groups for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs</i>. Nevertheless, each one of these processes has been conducted using different modalities, as no regulated procedure exists that guarantees minimum standards and the measurement of its impact on the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas.</p> <p>It is therefore of cardinal importance to develop institutionalized and regulated protocols to promote informed and inclusive Dialogue between Civil Society, the private sector and government institutions.</p> <p>Formalizing these mechanisms will ensure their sustainability and effectiveness and secure long-term political support. This will be particularly relevant considering that Chile ratified the Escazú Agreement on the protection of the rights of access to information, participation and environmental justice and the processes that will ensue, which include: 1) the revision and update of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), adjusting climate change policies every 5 years to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement; 2) a national discussion process to prepare the Framework Law on Climate Change from the regions through a highly participatory mechanism; and 3) the continued implementation of the 2030 Agenda at national level.</p> <p>Even though Dialogue spaces like committees, councils and commissions have grown in number, we recommend reviewing the nature and the extent of their mutual interactions, so that they can effectively drive the process without duplicating roles and functions. This is particularly relevant considering that the time and capacity of government and non-government participation is limited.</p> <p>These Dialogue practices are generally recorded in meeting minutes, but the writing and the contents of these minutes depend on what the technician or official responsible for writing them decides to include. We therefore recommend advancing transparency and availability of the information generated and discussed in these practices. For example, meetings could be transmitted via live streaming, guaranteeing everybody's access to the full contents of the meeting.</p> <p>It would be interesting to consider the Dialogue experiences conducted in Mexico toward the formulation of its general laws on climate change.</p> <p>1) The <i>Climate Change Council C3</i> is a permanent consultation body of the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC), composed of recognized and experienced experts on climate change from the social, private and academic sectors; 2) the <i>Women's Network on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative (REDMEREE)</i> that aims at giving women representation and visibility in the field of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency and promoting women's empowerment and equal participation in all the steps of the value chain, adopting measures to open and secure opportunities in education, training, employment, entrepreneurship and leadership for women at all levels necessary; and 3) the <i>Alianza México Resiliente</i> partnership under the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP), which is composed of several actors and representatives from the government, Civil Society Organizations, international agencies, academic institutions, community and local groups that conduct activities or live in Mexico's Protected Natural Areas, and seeks to promote coordination, networking, collaboration, exchange of experiences and climate change knowledge, and biodiversity conservation among its members.</p>
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Consultation Level	<p>Of all the engagement practices identified in the study, only 20% fall under Consultation. However, Chile's Public Consultation process on environmental matters has been standardized and incorporated into the environmental legislation. It should be noted that not all Consultations conducted in the country since the enactment of the environmental law have had the resources to bring in-person workshops to all the population. Furthermore, the consultation time is often limited given the size of the policy, plan and/or policy instrument consulted. Therefore, it is important that consultation processes receive budgetary funds and that meetings be informed with sufficient time and conducted within a reasonable timeframe to ensure mass participation. Broadcasting the meetings via streaming is a good option to reach more places, especially when resources are limited.</p> <p>In recent years, Consultations have also extended to other policies that also have a climate change and sustainable development component. Such is the case of the <i>National Action Plan on Climate Change (PANCC)</i>, the <i>Energy Policy 2050</i> and the <i>National Strategy of Climate Change and Vegetational Resources 2017-2025 (ENCCRV)</i>.</p> <p>In general, consultation processes have targeted a wide range of sectors, ensuring a multiplicity of attendees to the meetings/workshops, with dissimilar contributions. Sometimes this is positive but sometimes it seems better to target the meetings at specific groups in order to reduce the scope of contributions. We therefore recommend redesigning this type of engagement practice in order to open it to the contributions from different Civil Society groups. Also, calls for consultation must be made early on and to a wide range of actors in order to encourage the participation of new actors.</p> <p>Another key aspect to consider is the provision of feedback for participants so they can assess the impact of their contributions on the climate change and environmental sustainability policies and actions.</p> <p>Chile has already announced that it will revise and update its NDC. It would be interesting to consider the NDC revision conducted by Argentina, which included participation from the private sector, academia, Civil Society and local governments under an arrangement called <i>Extended Bureau of the National Climate Change Cabinet</i>. The revision encompassed a series of meetings where Civil Society could provide opinions, remarks and contributions for the design and advancement of the climate change policy. The challenges that still hamper the participation and representation of regional actors may be overcome by conducting regional workshops and/or broadcasting the meetings via streaming.</p> <p>The idea is to implement a system that stands the test of time, as the NDC will be revised every 5 years and each new version will necessarily be more ambitious than the previous one.</p>
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Collaboration Level	<p>Practices in the Collaboration level represented just 18% of all the practices identified at regional level. This may be due to the fact that the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas are in their initial phase of implementation and that Collaboration, together with Partnership, is one of the greatest challenges for engagement practices. One outstanding example is the <i>Commissions and Working Groups for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda</i>, which led to the first “Report on the Assessment and Implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals in Chile.”</p> <p>This is a process that should be replicated in other components of the climate change agenda, such as the update and implementation of the NDC by 2020, with special emphasis on the inclusion of a gender and social equity perspective in the country’s future climate change commitments.</p> <p>Still, in addition to the establishment of commissions and working groups to increase the level of Collaboration under the 2030 agenda, we recommend rethinking the current strategy, since the 3 pillars of sustainability (social, environmental and economic) must function in a truly integrated and coordinated manner and not like isolated agendas. Only then will the country move towards higher and better levels of equality and sustainability.</p> <p>Finally, we recommend designing collaboration practices that recognize Civil Society as a fully legitimate counterpart, i.e. not just an entity that needs to be trained but a key actor that can in turn train the public agency in climate change or environmental matters outside of its field of expertise.</p> <p>For example, some valuable the lessons may be drawn from the formulation of Chile’s <i>National Strategy of Climate Change and Vegetational Resources</i>, and Costa Rica’s <i>Cultural Mediators Program</i> under the REDD+ Strategy, which seeks to combine the cultural component of indigenous peoples with the scientific and technical component of climate change to understand the implications of REDD+ in their territories and bring this information to the local communities. The <i>Cultural Mediators Program</i> also promotes greater inclusion and ownership of the REDD+ program among participating indigenous communities, and experience that still needs further development in Chile, according to the study.</p>
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Partnership Level Engagement in the form of Partnership is still an incipient practice in Chile in terms of the implementation of the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas. In fact, only 5% of the practices identified fall under this category, most of them related to training programs in climate change and to the assessment of the *National Action Plan on Climate Change 2008-2012*. Most likely, the reduced number of Partnership practices is due to the fact that, just like the Collaboration level, the climate change and sustainability agendas are in their initial phases of implementation. Nevertheless, this will require an in-depth analysis to identify barriers that prevent their development and assess their potential for advancing the implementation of these agendas, thus increasing the use of technical, human and financial resources.

One such example is the *Saber Hacer Colombia Strategy*, which stands out for the creation of a portfolio of national and territorial experiences aimed at facilitating the learning of practices, methods and experiences that are pivotal for development. This is achieved by documenting cases of Philanthropy and Private Social Investment that contribute to the attainment of SDGs and the challenges of the 2030 Agenda. This may ultimately represent an innovative and attractive opportunity for bringing Civil Society Organizations and the government together in Chile.

Another interesting experience is the work of the Financial Management Committee SISCLIMA, which coordinates inter-institutional and public-private dialogue regarding finance and climate change. It highlights the role of the private sector in mobilizing resources for meeting the country's climate change commitments and the role of the public sector in facilitating resource mobilization. To that end, each year it organizes an event called Climate Finance, which serves as a platform for Partnership and Collaboration between climate change and environmental sustainability stakeholders.



Cross-sectoral Recommendations	<p>We recommend conducting a synergetic analysis of the institutions and processes driven by public agencies, as there are climate change and environmental agendas and processes that would benefit from mutual dialogue and coordination. For example, OECD's environmental performance review, the development of the 2030 Agenda, the climate change commitment evaluation, the commitments of the Pacific Alliance, etc. In these processes, the role of Civil Society as observer and participant is key.</p> <p>Still, Civil Society cannot be burdened by the need to participate, so we recommend promoting and creating national and regional funds to support participation from people and non-governmental organizations in these processes.</p> <p>We also recommend taking steps in the design of monitoring mechanisms that facilitate Civil Society participation without transforming it into an economic or time-consuming encumbrance. In this endeavor, information technology tools play a crucial role, so we recommend coordination with national climate change and environmental sustainability observatories such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals²²⁸ • the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)²²⁹ <p>The development and implementation of engagement practices with a gender and social equity perspective should continue in all five levels.</p> <p>The climate change and environmental agenda should also be decentralized in all levels, developing engagement and participation practices with a focus on rights. This is both a national and international goal that not only calls for the exchange of experiences, but also and foremost for the coordinated actions of stakeholders and countries in Latin America.</p>
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228 <http://proyectoasocia2030.cl/>

229 <http://www.compromisosclimaticos.cl/>

4.3. Peru Roadmap

NDC commitments assumed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation: Reduction of GHG emissions by 30% compared to the projections of a Business as Usual (BaU) scenario by 2030. Similarly, Peru estimates that 20% of the reduction will be implemented through internal public and private investment (unconditional proposal) while the remaining 10% will depend on the availability of international financing and favorable conditions (conditional proposal). Adaptation: “By 2030, Peru adapts to the negative effects and seizes the opportunities provided by climate change”.
Other climate change commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peru signed the agreement on Principle 10, although at the closing of this study the agreement was awaiting ratification from the Congress of the Republic.

Roadmap

Information Level	<p>The provisions for the elaboration of the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases are available to the general public through the INFOCARBONO online platform.</p> <p>In Peru, the practices under the Information level represent 46% of all practices identified, a reflection of the progress made regarding the dissemination of climate change information in the country. INFOCARBONO stands out for the accessibility and the relevance of the information presented, including the estimation methodology. Although the regulation states that this information is to be produced on an annual basis by the respective ministries, the information currently available only covers the years 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2012. We recommend expanding this information and include updated data to enhance the relevance and representativeness of Peru’s climate change mitigation efforts.</p>
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Dialogue Level	<p>33% of the engagement practices identified in Peru fall under the Dialogue level, including the following four:</p> <p>The <i>Climate Change Planning Project – PlanCC</i> paved the way for engagement with Civil Society along the initial phases of the NDC process (iNDC). Political determination also played a crucial role, as PlanCC is not supported by any legal framework. However, the implementation of the recently adopted Framework Law on Climate Change and its regulations, opened the door for the incorporation and continuation of the work initiated under PlanCC.</p> <p>Progress took place during Phase I of the plan. Our recommendation is to proceed with the implementation of the next two phases towards a low-carbon model of development. According to the project webpage, Phase I “gathered the information required to understand why Peru should promote low-carbon development”. Phase II corresponds to the planning stage and Phase III to its implementation.</p> <p>The <i>National Roundtable for the Fight Against Poverty (MCLCP)</i> was also important, as any attempt at strengthening the work related to SDGs will depend on the continuation and frequency of the sessions, and on their capacity to generate and disseminate specific information on this matter.</p> <p>In Colombia, the Financial Management Committee under the National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA) organizes an annual event called <i>Climate Finance Colombia</i> to publicize the results and challenges in private and public climate financing and demonstrate its contribution to the achievement of national goals. The information is also published in the webpage.</p> <p>This practice may be replicated in Peru, which also receives important climate financing, to carry out a broad public process that demonstrates where the money goes and what climate change objective is served with it, thus increasing transparency. This would also increase coordination between the national and international private sector in climate change planning, identifying opportunities for investment and synergies with the government to put forward mitigation and adaptation measures and investment, such as green infrastructure.</p> <p>In Chile, an outstanding dialogue process is the participatory construction of the Chile Roadmap and the National Energy Policy through the “<i>Energía para Chile</i>” program, which aims to achieve a 70% RER energy matrix. The plan consisted of four levels of development and three participation segments. Civil Society participated through decentralized workshops and forums. The practice is also important because Peru still lacks an energy plan and a dialogue process like the one established in Chile. Such a plan may well be considered for compliance with the NDCs in the energy sector, which has been prioritized by the Peruvian government and is the second largest emitter of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>In Colombia, an <i>Intersectoral Committee for Environmental Democracy (MIDA)</i> has been established to monitor the implementation of Principle 10. This Dialogue experience may be replicated and adapted to Peru’s national reality for monitoring the implementation of Principle 10 after ratification by the National Congress. Furthermore, it may be related to SDG compliance and give a dynamic twist to the work conducted so far.</p>
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Consultation Level	<p>Peru has enacted Law No. 29875 on the Right to Previous Consultation to Indigenous Peoples, an instrument that has been recognized by ILO Convention 169 and Legislative Decree 001-2012-MC.</p> <p>Even though three climate change practices were identified in the Consultation level, none of them were included in the final report because they preceded other practices that were better suited for the indicators established in this study. The fact that Consultation practices represented just 13% suggests that there is a need for strengthening this engagement practice.</p> <p>One good practice identified in Argentina that may well serve as a reference is the <i>Forms about Mitigation and Adaptation Measures to be Integrated into the NDC Revision</i>. This experience may be used to inform different sectors and well as local governments. As part of the revision of the country's NDCs, the National Climate Change Cabinet of Argentina used these forms in conjunction with the Extended Bureau of the Cabinet, composed of Civil Society, academia and the private sector, to discuss the mitigation and adaptation measures to be included in the NDC, as well as the possibility to propose new measures. The initiative resorted to the local municipalities' coordination networks, thus strengthening Regional Environmental Commissions and Local Environmental Commissions, which are composed of different actors from the regional, provincial and municipal level.</p> <p>During the elaboration of Costa Rica's National REDD+ strategy, a specific plan was generated for consultation with indigenous peoples. Even though Peru already has a REDD+ Strategy (ENBCC) in place, the consultation experience may be used during the development of subnational roadmaps for inclusion in the Strategy implementation. This would also enable a process to inform about the implications of REDD+ and its implementation nationwide.</p>
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Collaboration Level	<p>Only 8% of the practices identified fall under Collaboration, which is indicative of a gap that needs to be filled, especially during the NDC and SDG implementation phase.</p> <p>During the NDC implementation process, the Multi-Sector Working Group (GTM) –composed of 13 ministries– and the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN) were created. Despite the fact that this space is a strong candidate for elimination as it has not seen active participation from other levels of government or non-governmental sectors, we recommend bringing this Working Group under the High Level Commission for Climate Change Matters created by the recently promulgated Framework Law on Climate Change. Alternatively, the Commission may assume the GTM’s NDC implementation monitoring functions. The current regulatory process of the Law offers an opportunity for incorporating this recommendation.</p> <p>In this respect, Costa Rica’s <i>Cultural Mediators Program</i> under the ENREDD+ Indigenous Consultation Plan can help to strengthen collaboration practices with Peruvian indigenous organizations, not only regarding NDCs, but the entire climate change agenda by integrating cultural and technical components on climate change, the REDD+ and the implications of its implementation. Peru is still lagging in terms of climate change planning, so this experience may serve not only to strengthen collaboration between the actors mentioned, but also to ensure government information is effectively conveyed to indigenous populations. Another collaboration practice that may contribute to the national climate change agenda, especially NDCs and specific energy measures, is Costa Rica’s <i>ICE Biogas Program</i>. The program incorporated the private sector in the quest to reduce power demand and promote self-sufficiency through biogas. As mentioned before, Peru still has a long way to go in the field of renewable energy and any steps in this direction will require the involvement and commitment of the private sector. This type of practice will prove its usefulness during the implementation of energy-specific measures for informing the much needed participatory process, with the objective of strengthening collaboration between different non-governmental actors.</p>
Partnership Level	<p>No engagement practices were identified in the Partnership level, thus evidencing a window of opportunity for generating such initiatives.</p> <p>Costa Rica’s <i>Cultural Mediators Program</i> practice is a major benchmark in the generation of partnerships between the government and other actors like academia and indigenous organizations with a view to producing culturally relevant information on public management that can be easily accessible to indigenous populations. We recommend reviewing this practice to ensure all processes related to the climate change agenda, like the Framework Law on Climate Change and/or NDC implementation, are brought under a larger process that can implement this type of horizontal approach. Finally, it is important to mention that the participatory regulation of the Framework Law on Climate Change is made possible with the support of interpreters in five indigenous languages.</p>

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ANNEX 1

Summary of all the engagement practices for the implementation of climate change and sustainability agendas identified within this study.



ARGENTINA

Summary of engagement practices towards the implementation of the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas in Argentina.

Process	Government - Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change - NDC	Information- REDD Information Newsletter ²³⁰	Monthly newsletter published since 2016 with news on the UN REDD Programme.
	Information- Online dissemination of the National Forest Monitoring System (SNMB) ²³¹	Online platform <i>National Forest Monitoring System (SNMB) of Argentina</i> , available since 2015. The platform contains geodata, distribution of forest regions, native forest coverage and changes occurred since 1998, among other data ²³² . The tool shows the evolution of deforestation from one period to the next.
	Information- Climate Risks Map System (SIMARCC) ²³³	Available since 2017, the Climate Risks Map System (SIMARCC) is an interactive platform developed by the Adaptation Coordinator under the Climate Change Directorate. It provides risk maps for a number of climate change threats and vulnerabilities.
	Information- GHG Inventory Booklet and Web page ²³⁴	Released in 2017, the publication presents the main findings of the latest national inventory of greenhouse gases (GHG) in an easy-to-read, interactive format through an online platform and also in PDF format.



230 <http://www.unredd.net/documents.html?view=browse&customtags=1>, <http://www.unredd.net/documents/un-redd-partner-countries-181/latin-america-the-caribbean-334/argentina-315/studies-reports-and-other-publications-565/16253-boletin-informativo-7-del-programa-nacional-onu-redd-de-argentina.html>

231 <http://snmb.ambiente.gob.ar/portal/>

232 This is the moment when the Forest Assessment System Management Unit (UMSEF) under the Forest Directorate begins monitoring native forests based on data from the First National Native Forest Inventory using remote sensing tools and geographic information systems.

233 <http://simarcc.ambiente.gob.ar>

234 <https://inventariogei.ambiente.gob.ar>, <https://inventariogei.ambiente.gob.ar/files/inventario-nacional-gei-argentina.pdf>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary	
Climate change - NDC	Dialogue- Extended Bureau of the National Climate Change Cabinet	<p>Dialogue of the Climate Change Cabinet with Civil Society, academia and the private sector via regular meetings.</p> <p>The National Climate Change Cabinet organizes “Extended Bureau” meetings with participation from Civil Society, academia and the private sector. These regular meetings generally take place twice a year. In them, the Cabinet presents the advances in the climate change agenda and participants from various sectors provide feedback and observations on the steps to follow. Until the closing of this report, two NDC revision meetings had been held in 2016 and two in 2017 to define the roadmaps for implementation of the NDC.</p>	 <p>Find out more about this best practice in the Argentina chapter of this study.</p>
	Dialogue- REDD Technical Working Groups	<p>Technical space for discussion with government and Civil Society experts.</p> <p>In 2016, the UN-REDD Program Advisory Committee became a broader bottom-to-top process that includes working groups of government and Civil Society experts who discuss the technical documents generated through the program and give recommendations on how to move on. As of November 2017, the groups were: 1) Causes of Deforestation and Policies, Actions and Media; 2) Social and Environmental Benefits and Safeguards; 3) National Forest Monitoring System; 4) REDD+ Financial Structure and Financing; 5) Indigenous Peoples.</p>	 <p>Find out more about this best practice in the Argentina chapter of this study.</p>
	Dialogue- Regional multi-sector meetings of the UN REDD Programme ²³⁵	Multi-sector and multi-actor meetings conducted in 2017 to propose strategic actions to be included in the National Forest and Climate Change Strategy as part of the UN REDD programme ²³⁶ .	

²³⁵ <http://cambiodemocratico.org/2017/03/01/estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-y-bosques/>

²³⁶ The meetings were held in six regions: 1) Región de la Selva Misionera; 2) Región de la Selva Tucumano Boliviana; 3) Región del Bosque Andino Patagónico; 4) Regiones del Monte y Espinal; and 5) Región del Parque Chaqueño.


Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change - NDC	Dialogue- Working Sessions on Indigenous Peoples, Forests and Climate Change	Held in 2016 as part of the National UN-REDD Programme, the “Working Sessions on Indigenous Peoples, Forests and Climate Change – Inter-cultural Dialogue on Consultation Processes for Indigenous Peoples and Forest-dependent Communities” were included in the participation process for Indigenous Peoples and Forest-dependent Communities for the preparation of the National REDD Strategy.
	Dialogue- UN REDD Project Board	The UN REDD Project Board provides political and strategic guidelines for the implementation of the REDD Programme. It is composed of representatives appointed by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, the Ministry of Agro-industry, the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance, and the Federal Environmental Council (COFEMA). The Board includes representatives from Programme implementation agencies (UNDP, UNEP, FAO) and Civil Society like FARN, <i>Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina</i> (FVSA) and the Business Council for Sustainable Development Argentina (CEADS).
	Dialogue- Extended Sectoral Bureau on Forests ²³⁷	In 2017, the Extended Bureau of the National Climate Change Cabinet organized a sectoral meeting on Forests to inform and receive proposals on the climate change strategy and sectoral forest plan through participatory mechanisms of the Ministry (multi-sector meetings and extended bureaus of the National Climate Change Cabinet).

²³⁷ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mehVOFvRmY0>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change - NDC	Dialogue- Participation of experts or Civil Society actors in meetings of the Environment and Sustainable Development Commission of the National Senate ²³⁸	In 2016, the Environment and Sustainable Development Commission of the National Senate discussed a bill on Climate Change ²³⁹ . During the Commission Advisors' meeting, participation from Civil Society was encouraged.
	Consultation- Preparation of the INDC, including meetings with Civil Society and academia, as well as workshops, surveys on mitigation and adaptation measures for inclusion in the INDC, and the Official presentation of the INDC and General Survey for INDC preparation	<p>In 2015, the Climate Change Directorate, then a unit of the Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainable Development, organized a meeting with Civil Society and another with academia representatives to present the advances and retrieve feedback on the INDC preparation process.</p> <p>During the second half of 2015, the final INDC document was presented during a public event held at the Sheraton Hotel in Buenos Aires.</p> <p>In 2015, the Climate Change Directorate organized a workshop to share the measures to be integrated into the INDC. The workshop had a dual purpose: 1) to allow experts in mitigation and adaptation to share the current state of INDC elaboration and 2) to organize working tables (measures regarding energy, industry and waste; transportation; forest and agriculture; adaptation) according to the type of actions and/or measures included in the INDC.</p> <p>Online and telephone survey conducted in 2015 by the Climate Change Directorate to: 1) provide climate change information to the public; 2) Determine the value of responsibility at national level; 3) Identify perceptions on the effects and impacts of climate change; 4) Establish expectations regarding the national contribution to the issue.</p>

²³⁸ <http://www.senado.gov.ar/parlamentario/parlamentaria/>

²³⁹ The discussion focused on the documents CD-105/15, a bill under review that establishes a regulatory framework for the development of public policies on climate change in compliance with Law 25,438; S-3775/15, CREXELL, which establishes the general framework and minimum guidelines for the design, preparation and implementation of the national strategy for climate change adaptation and mitigation throughout the country; and S-1763/16 SOLANAS, which establishes minimum environmental budgets for global climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary	
Climate change - NDC	Consultation- Forms about Mitigation and Adaptation Measures to be integrated into the NDC Revision	Reception of observations to the NDC revision process via an electronic form. In September 2016, the Climate Change Directorate sent to all entities participating in the Extended Bureau of the Climate Change Cabinet an electronic form to collect feedback on the mitigation and adaptation measures to be included in the NDC and to propose new measures.	 Find out more about this best practice in the Argentina chapter of this study.
	Consultation- UN REDD Programme presentation workshop ²⁴⁰	In 2015, a workshop was conducted to introduce the UN REDD Programme in Argentina. The workshop touched a number of important topics concerning the advances of the Programme and REDD-related issues. The topics discussed were: 1) National REDD+ Strategy; 2) Reference Levels; 3) Actor Involvement; 4) Safeguards.	
	Consultation- Action Plan for Forests and Climate Change Survey	As part of the work conducted around the Action Plan for Forests and Climate Change in 2017, the UN REDD Programme sent a questionnaire for informing and receiving observations and contributions to help adjust the document.	
	Collaboration- Training on Forests and Climate Change ²⁴¹	The Forests and Climate Change Training focused on providing specific technical knowledge to promote the future implementation of activities to reduce GHG emissions in the forestry sector. Two versions were held: One on October 18-20, 2016 for province representatives from the forests and climate change departments of the Federal Environmental Council (COFEMA), and another on March 27-28, 2017 for Civil Society (private sector, technical-academic actors and NGOs).	

²⁴⁰ <https://www.unredd.net/documents/un-redd-partner-countries-181/latin-america-the-caribbean-334/argentina-315/taller-de-inicio.html>

²⁴¹ <http://www.ar.undp.org/content/argentina/es/home/presscenter/articles/2016/10/18/proyecto-onuredd-realiza-primer-encuentro-nacional-sobre-cambio-clim-tico-y-bosques-en-paran-er.html>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change - NDC	Partnership- Participation of experts for the development of consultancies for the UN REDD Programme, Third National Communication and BURs	Development of specific studies on various subjects for the UN REDD Programme, National Communications and/or Biennial Update Reports (BURs). The national government commissions the studies to different Civil Society organizations on a regular basis.
	Partnership- Organization of regional multi-sector meetings by local partners	Support from local partners (Civil Society actors with a deeper knowledge of each region) for identifying relevant actors and ensuring their participation in the <i>Regional Multi-sector Meetings of the UN REDD Programme</i> , and for the organization and methodology used in each meeting.
SDG	Information- SDG Webpage Argentina ²⁴²	SDG-specific Webpage of the National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies (CNCPS) that provides comprehensive information on the process and the involvement of different actors in it.
	Information- Sustainable Development Goal Survey ²⁴³	An online questionnaire to collect information on Civil Society organizations and their relationship or stake in the different SDGs.
	Dialogue- National Forum on Social Responsibility	<p>The Forum provides a space for Dialogue to create or replicate successful SDG projects and implement them in the country.</p> <p>Since December 2016, regular meetings have been organized around thematic tables on social innovation for the creation of specific SDG-related social responsibility programs, projects and initiatives with a real community impact through a collaborative effort between the Government, the private sector and CSOs²⁴⁴. The thematic tables are: Women; Employability; Children; Youth and Adolescence; and Sustainable Communities²⁴⁵.</p>



Find out more about this best practice in the [Argentina](#) chapter of this study.

242 <http://www.odsargentina.gob.ar>

243 <http://www.odsargentina.gob.ar/EmpresasOSC>

244 National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies (2017) "Voluntary National Report Argentina", United Nations High-Level Political Forum, July 2017. Available at http://www.odsargentina.gob.ar/public/documentos/seccion_publicaciones/ods/ivn__16-06_.pdf

245 <http://www.desarrollosocial.gob.ar/foronacionalderesponsabilidadsocial/>, <http://www.desarrollosocial.gob.ar/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Foro-Nacional-de-RS.pdf>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
SDG	Partnership- Training workshops led by CSOs ²⁴⁶	The “Argentine Partnership of Civil Society Organizations for Compliance with International Commitments” led by the Foundation for Women’s Studies and Research (FEIM) signed an agreement with the government to train Civil Society Organizations in the SDG Agenda, and to develop qualitative methodologies for SDGs.
P10	Dialogue- Pre- and post negotiation round meetings	The Department of Environmental Affairs (DIGMA) under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, which led the P10 negotiations, organized a number of meetings prior to and following each negotiation round to receive opinions from Civil Society and inform about the process.
	Consultation- Workshop to Review the Negotiation Text of the Escazú Agreement	<p>Workshop to receive feedback on the text of the Agreement, which was used during the negotiations.</p> <p>On July 19, 2016 a thematic workshop was held in Buenos Aires to analyze the negotiation text of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, to which several observations and amendment proposals were made.</p>



Find out more about this best practice in the [Argentina](#) chapter of this study.

²⁴⁶ <http://feim.org.ar/category/alianza-argentina-osc/>

CHILE

Summary of engagement practices towards the implementation of the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas in Chile

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change-NDC	Collaboration- Incorporation of CSOs into the Chilean Delegation to the international climate change negotiations	Incorporation in 2009 of Civil Society representatives into the Official Chilean Delegation to the Conference of the Parties (COP).
	Information, Dialogue- Informational sessions on the negotiation process ²⁴⁷	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Directorate of Environmental and Ocean Affairs and sometimes in conjunction with the MMA, organized at least two informational sessions per year, one before the Conference of the Parties (COP) and one after it to present the advances and relevant points of the negotiation process, as well as the guidelines of the Chilean position.
	Dialogue- MMA Advisory Council	<p>The Ministry of the Environment's Advisory Council²⁴⁸ is a government agency defined in Law 19,300 on the General Bases of the Environment, Art. 76. It is composed of 2 scientists, 2 NGOs, 2 academic centers, 2 private sector representatives, 2 labor representatives and one representative from the Presidency of the Republic.</p> <p>All climate-change plans and policies presented under the MMA have been known to and discussed by the Council.</p>

²⁴⁷ <http://www.fima.cl/declaracion-publica-mesa-ciudadana-sobre-cambio-climatico-ante-anuncios-de-michelle-bachelet-en-cumbre-del-clima/>

²⁴⁸ The Advisory Council is charged with the mission of answering the queries made by the Ministry of the Environment and the Council of Ministers for Sustainability, provide an opinion on bills and executive decrees that set standards for environmental quality, the preservation of nature and conservation of the environmental heritage; prevention and decontamination plans; special regulations and emission standards submitted to it. Also, it can provide a public opinion on environmental issues of general interest and exercise all functions commissioned by the Ministry or by law.


Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change-NDC	<p>Dialogue, Collaboration- Regional Committees on Climate Change (CORECC)</p> <hr/> <p>Information, Consultation- Public consultation on Climate Change Plans²⁵⁰</p>	<p>Regional Committees on Climate Change (CORECC)²⁴⁹ are presided over by the Regional Intendants and composed of representatives from the Regional Government (GORE), the Regional Council (CORE), the Provincial Governor's Office, the Focal Point on Climate Change from the MMA's Ministerial Regional Secretary (SEREMI), delegates from the SEREMI and public services from other ministries members of the ETICC and the Sustainability and Climate Change Agency, representatives from Municipalities and the Regional Advisory Council, with participation from CSOs, the private sector and others, as decided by the CORECC.</p> <p>It is primarily responsible for promoting the integration of climate change issues into regional public policies, looking for consistency and potential synergies with national policies, Regional Development Strategies and sectoral regional policies and activities. Other tasks include incentivizing the quest for regional resources to develop measures and actions and to quantify the impacts, mitigation, adaptation and capacity building at regional level.</p> <hr/> <p>Public implementation of an instrument called "Preliminary Project" in a Webpage of the MMA.²⁵¹ The portal has set a time limit to receive comments and inputs from the different stakeholders²⁵². The Website also records a public file for the instrument/policy submitted to public consultation, together with the relevant documents used during its formulation. The record also contains the observations received.</p>

249 They were first defined in 2014 as part of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan and more recently incorporated into the National Action Plan on Climate Change 2017-2022.

250 <http://portal.mma.gob.cl/participacion-ciudadana/>

251 To date, the MMA has organized public consultations for the following instruments: Adaptation Plans for Agriculture, Biodiversity, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Health, the National Adaptation Plan, the National Action Plan on Climate Change 2017-2022, the Mitigation Plan for the Energy Sector, and the recently completed consultation on Adaptation Plans for Cities, Energy and Infrastructure.

252 http://consultaciudadanas.mma.gob.cl/mma-epac/app/home_ciudadano?execution=e1s1#

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary	
Climate change-NDC	Information, Consultation, Partnership- Participatory Construction of the National Action Plan on Climate Change 2017-2022 (PANCC-II)	<p>Constructing the PANCC involved the participation of CSOs and stakeholders during the phases of initial evaluation, formulation and preparation, as well as the traditional public consultation. The engagement practices implemented include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Partnership for assessing the implementation of the first version of the National Action Plan on Climate Change 2008-2012 (PANCC-I). A university, an NGO and a consultancy submitted to the Ministry a joint preliminary proposal that contained the lines of action and the measures the new Plan should have. The process engaged the participation of key actors like Civil Society through workshops, interviews, etc. 2. Early participation in PANCC II via a consultancy that organized a number of workshops throughout the country and in-person interviews with participants. 3. Public consultation about the final document called Preliminary PANCC-II Project 	 Find out more about this best practice in the Chile chapter of this study.
	Information, Consultation- Public Consultation on INDC ²⁵³	<p>On December 17, 2014, the MMA launched the “Citizen participation and public consultation on the preliminary Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of Chile” project²⁵⁴. Given the nationwide relevance and interest in this instrument, the project was extended until April 2015.</p>	

²⁵³ <http://portal.mma.gob.cl/consultacontribucion/>

²⁵⁴ The MMA organized a Ministerial Committee on INDC constituted by the ministries of the Environment, Energy, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Mining, and Finance and charged it with the task of preparing the INDC proposal/preliminary project, which was later submitted to public consultation through the MMA's institutional Web.

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change-NDC	Information- Information regarding environmental issues in general and climate change in particular made publicly available via online platforms. National System of Environmental Information (SINIA); Chilean National System of Inventories on Greenhouse Gases (SNICHILE), Climate Digital Database ²⁵⁵	<p>National System of Environmental Information (SINIA), which provides the public with all of Chile's environmental information generated by the MMA, including maps, indicators and statistics. All the information is available for consultation or download online in order to ensure everyone's right of access to environmental information.</p> <p>Specific online platforms on climate change, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Chilean National System of Greenhouse Gas Inventories (SNI Chile)²⁵⁶. The platform is managed by the Department of Mitigation and Inventories under the Ministry's Climate Change Division and seeks to fulfill the need to inform citizens about greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and absorptions in the country. It also serves as a repository of information regarding the preparation of the Chilean National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (INGEI) with a view to adding transparency to the process and making the information available to the public for research, academic or other purposes. 2. The Climate Change Digital Platform (Climate Change Digital Database)²⁵⁷ is an initiative of the MMA's Climate Change Division that is part of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2014) and the National Action Plan on Climate Change (PANCC II) 2017-2022. Its purpose is to provide an online digital platform that collects and systematizes all the information related to climate change in Chile, including reports, papers and other materials, and to facilitate the connection to other information systems in Chile. The Information Technologies Office is responsible for developing the platform.

255 <http://sinia.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/IEMA2016.pdf>

<http://sinia.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/REMA-2017.pdf>

<http://sinia.mma.gob.cl/>

256 <http://www.snichile.cl/>

257 <http://basedigitaldelclima.mma.gob.cl/>


Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change-NDC	Information, Collaboration- Climate Change Education and Awareness Program ²⁵⁸	<p>Institutionalized in PANCC II, the Climate Change Education and Awareness Program is a proposal for the inclusion of climate change issues in the different levels of education, whether formal or informal. The support materials used have been designed to provide an innovative approach and include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher's Guide on climate change 2. Climate change and carbon footprint video 3. "<i>La Plaza Imaginaria</i>" animated series 4. Citizen carbon footprint calculator
	Information, Collaboration- Adriana Hoffman Academy of Environmental Education. ²⁵⁹	<p>This is an educational platform launched by the MMA in 2015 to address the growing demand for education in Environmental and Sustainable Development, thus guaranteeing a modern approach to environmental protection understanding and awareness.</p> <p>The Academy's educational proposal targets three key actors of environmental management: citizens, teachers and public officials through a number of free e-learning and in-person courses, e-learning with tutorials, self e-learning, and sensitization lectures. The Academy offers bibliographical resources from the MMA's Document Center and an online library open to the general public.</p>

258 <http://www.mma.gob.cl/educacionambiental/1319/w3-article-53146.html>

<http://www.mma.gob.cl/educacionambiental/1319/w3-article-53244.html>

www.mma.gob.cl/quieromejorarmihiella

259 <http://www.gob.cl/academia-de-formacion-ambiental/> <http://portal.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/academia/>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary	
Climate change-NDC	(Energy) Information, Dialogue, Consultation- Preparation of the Energy Policy 2050 ²⁶⁰	Participatory elaboration of the Chile Roadmap and the National Energy Policy through the “Energy 2050” plan. The elaboration of Energy 2050 began in 2014 and took about one and a half years to complete. It consists of four development stages and three levels of participation (participation in the political-strategic level with the Advisory Committee; in the technical, expert and energy-related sectors with the thematic tables; and a society-wide level with the citizen platform). The process led to the National Energy Policy called “Energía 2050” ²⁶¹ , which was submitted to the Presidency of the Republic in December 2015. ²⁶²	 Find out more about this best practice in the Chile chapter of this study.
	(Energy) Information, Consultation- Workshops and Consultation on Mitigation and Adaptation Plans in the energy sector ²⁶³	Consultation process led by the Ministry of Energy with support from the MMA during 2017 for the formulation of the mitigation and adaptation plans for the energy sector.	
	(Energy) Information, Dialogue, Consultation, Collaboration, Partnership- Local Energy Strategies “Comuna Energética” program ²⁶⁴	Launched by the Sustainable Development Division of the Ministry of Energy, the program seeks to contribute to the country’s energy development from a territorial and local dimension. Its purpose is to provide technical and financial support to the planning and implementation of community-based projects regarding energy efficiency and renewable energies. The <i>Comuna Energética</i> program includes 2 stages: The development of a Local Energy Strategy (EEL) and then its implementation, evaluation and monitoring that leads to accreditation and certification as Comuna Energética (<i>Energy Municipality</i>). ²⁶⁵	

260 www.energia2050.cl

261 Among its goals for 2050, the policy states that GHG emissions in the energy sector must be consistent with globally established limits and the respective national reduction goal, and that 70% of the electric power matrix must come from renewable sources.


262 Ibid

263 <http://www.energia.gob.cl/participa/consultas-ciudadanas/consulta-publica-3>
<http://www.energia.gob.cl/participa/consultas-ciudadanas/anteproyecto-plan-adaptacion>

http://www.minenergia.cl/archivos_bajar/2016/04/norma_participacion_ciudadana.pdf

264 <http://www.minenergia.cl/estrategialocal/>

265 Some highlights of this program is the approach adopted to develop EELs, as these result from a process of dialogue and definition among local actors. In other words, the program allows municipalities to plan and project, based on their energy capacities and needs, the measures and actions that should be prioritized to develop their energy potential at local scale. The program is coordinated by municipalities with support from the central authorities and, on occasion, from concerned organizations and consulting firms.


Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary	
Climate change-NDC	(Forests) Information, Dialogue, Consultation- Preparation, Assessment and Implementation of the ENCCRV Strategy	<p>The formulation and validation of the strategy implied a broad participatory process at national and subnational level. 15 regional workshops²⁶⁶ were organized along the country, with a total of 865 participants. 4 additional workshops were organized for CONAF experts and employees in the central, south and far south zones of the country, with 75 attendees. Finally, a national workshop for relevant actors and specialists was conducted with 125 attendees.</p> <p>The validation process included the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue and Indigenous Participation: A number of workshops were conducted where Indigenous Peoples representatives reviewed the activities and measures proposed in the ENCCRV, with more than 1,800 participants. • Citizen Consultation: The purpose was to obtain feedback about the Strategy document. The online Consultation was held over a period of two months (June 20 through September 20, 2016), with 504 replies. • Self-assessment: Organized through macro-zone workshops (north and south) and in collaboration with the public sector and academia, which rated the ENCCRV process and formulation. 	 Find out more about this best practice in the Chile chapter of this study.

²⁶⁶ Further details at <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/participacion/proceso-de-validacion>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change-NDC	Dialogue, Collaboration- Advisory Council to the CC and Sustainability Agency ²⁶⁷	<p>The Climate Change and Sustainability Agency was created in 2017 under the Production Promotion Corporation (CORFO) with the mission of promoting the inclusion of climate change and sustainable development in the private sectors and territorial units²⁶⁸.</p> <p>At the time of its creation, a multi-actor Advisory Council was formed with 26 members from the private and public sectors, academia and Civil Society, whose purpose is to provide strategic guidelines for the Agency and the sectoral and territorial areas for the next 15 years, and to promote sectoral and territorial discussions leading to more specific action plans.</p>

²⁶⁷ <http://www.agenciasustentabilidad.cl/>

²⁶⁸ Some of these functions were previously performed by the Council for Clean Production, which later became the ASCC.

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary	
SDG	Information, Dialogue, Consultation, Collaboration- Commissions, Working Groups, Workshops and Focal Groups for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda	<p>Mechanisms for the participatory elaboration of actions and guidelines for the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>Three commissions were created –Economic, Social and Environmental– as well as two working groups – Partnerships for Sustainable Development and Peace, Justice & Solid Institutions.</p> <p>Participants in these commissions and working groups come from the public and private sector, Civil Society, and academia at national and subnational level. Their goal is to 1) Study the advancement of public actions in relation to SDGs; help elaborate an initial assessment of each dimension; review the indicators related to the objectives and goals, and propose sources of information and data methodologies when not available; 2) Review, analyze and consolidate the work of the commissions, elaborating proposals for submission to the Council; 3) Propose the creation, coordination and monitoring of Working Groups organized around specific objectives; 4) Consolidate, review and analyze Working Group progress by preparing summaries for submission to the Council; and 5) Propose recommendations to the Council to maintain or speed up progress towards the achievement of the goals proposed.</p> <p>As part of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, 8 dissemination workshops have been organized at regional level and one at national level. Also, focal groups have been conducted with specific groups that are hard to reach with traditional workshops in order to identify their main challenges: i) vulnerable women, ii) people with disabilities, iii) migrants, iv) indigenous peoples, v) residents of environmentally challenged areas, etc.</p>	 Find out more about this best practice in the Chile chapter of this study.

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
SDG	Information, Consultation- “Yo opino, es mi Derecho” program 2017 ²⁶⁹	<p>The program is organized by the National Council for Children in conjunction with the Ministry of Education and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with the purpose of recognizing the citizen rights of children and adolescents to participate in the formulation of public policies, plans, programs and actions concerning them.</p> <p>Under this program, the Ministry of Social Development presented the 2030 Agenda to 650,000 children and adolescents in an effort to initiate a discussion process that informs and involves them in the elaboration and compliance with the national SDG agenda.</p>
P10	Information, Dialogue- Sessions preceding and following each negotiation of the Escazú Agreement	<p>Spaces for receiving information and contributions regarding the negotiation process.</p> <p>Before each Escazú Agreement negotiation round, the MMA summons an open meeting to inform on the reach and contents of the negotiation. A space is then provided to receive contributions. Following each negotiation, a new monitoring meeting is summoned where the government informs about the main points touched during the negotiation.</p>



Find out more about this best practice in the [Chile](#) chapter of this study.

²⁶⁹ <https://yoopino.cl>

COLOMBIA

Summary of engagement practices towards the implementation of the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas in Colombia.



Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change - NDC	Information- MADS YouTube Channel ²⁶⁹	The YouTube channel of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, which governs environmental and renewable natural resources management. The channel provides general and specialized information through contents developed for the general public and experts alike.
	Information- Web tool for climate change action ²⁷⁰	The Web tool for climate change action consists of an information tree and an online consultation web that provide information regarding climate change and its effects at different territorial scales. After the consolidation of the INDC, a communication and dissemination process began to inform about the progress made, the results obtained and the implications of this national commitment.
	Information- National Climate Change Fair ²⁷¹	Event held in 2015 under the name “National Climate Change Fair: Colombia towards COP21” to promote a horizontal dialogue platform around the country’s COP21 commitments.
	Information- Ciclope-Presidential Agency of International Cooperation ²⁷²	Online tool created by the Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation (APC) to provide information on the international cooperation received by Colombia.

²⁶⁹ <https://www.youtube.com/user/minambientegov>

²⁷⁰ www.accionclimatica.minambiente.gov.co

²⁷¹ <http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/noticias-asuntos-cambio-climatico/2097-nos-preparamos-para-la-feria-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-colombia-hacia-la-cop-21>; http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/sala-de-prensa/Documentos/2015/noviembre/Agenda_Feria_Cambio_Climatico_Nov5.pdf

²⁷² <https://www.apccolombia.gov.co/pagina/ciclope-en-mantenimiento>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary	
Climate change - NDC	Information, Dialogue, Consultation- Participatory Construction of the Indigenous Pillar of the Amazon Vision Program (PIVA)	<p>Direct participation of Indigenous Peoples in the national strategy to achieve zero deforestation.</p> <p>The Environmental Governance in the Indigenous Territories pillar, also known as PIVA, focuses on the capacity and knowledge of indigenous people regarding forest management and use. It was developed through a process that gives Indigenous Peoples direct participation in the definition and implementation of the zero deforestation strategy.</p> <p>To implement the PIVA, 13 initial workshops were held with Indigenous Peoples, together with some additional technical feedback workshops aimed at consolidating project proposals and promoting the inclusion of departmental contributions with a regional focus.</p> <p>As a result, indigenous Amazonian communities submitted 41 project proposals, 10 of which were chosen at an estimated execution cost of 6 billion Colombian pesos²⁷³.</p>	 <p>Find out more about this best practice in the Colombia chapter of this study.</p>
	Information- DNP News ²⁷⁴	Channel of the National Planning Department of Colombia –DNP– aimed mainly at the preparation, execution monitoring and results evaluation of public sector policies, general plans, programs and projects.	
	Information, Dialogue- Climate Finance Event and Web Tool ²⁷⁵	<p>Publicize the country's achievements and identify the main climate finance challenges.</p> <p><i>Finanzas del Clima Colombia</i> is an annual event organized by SISCLIMA Financial Management Committee to publicize the country's achievements and to identify the main climate finance challenges. Each year, different objectives are set for the event. For example, the fourth Climate Finance event was held in November 2017 with the goal of highlighting the importance of the private sector in mobilizing resources for achieving the country's climate change commitments while understanding the role of the public sector in facilitating resource mobilization.</p>	 <p>Find out more about this best practice in the Colombia chapter of this study.</p>

273 <http://visionamazonia.minambiente.gov.co/pilar-4-gobernanza-ambiental-con-pueblos-indigenas/>

274 <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCx25Fx8FD1URCYzIGVyLZ0w>

275 <http://finanzasdelclima.dnp.gov.co/Paginas/Noticia2.aspx>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change – NDC	Information, Dialogue- SISCLIMA- Climate change nodes ²⁷⁶	<p>The National Climate Change System²⁷⁷ “is composed of public, private and not-for-profit entities, as well as the policies, rules, processes, resources, plans, strategies, instruments and mechanisms to coordinate and articulate actions and measures for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions”²⁷⁸ and climate change adaptation actions.</p> <p>Under the SISCLIMA system, nine Regional Climate Change Nodes were created²⁷⁹ (Caribbean, South Pacific, North Pacific, Andean Center, Norandino, Antioquia, Coffee Belt, Amazonia and Orinoquia) to advance actions at regional level²⁸⁰.</p>
	Information, Consultation- Meetings with Civil Society and Academia to share preparatory work on INDC ²⁸¹	Dissemination workshops on the elaboration of the INDC with different sector associations and Civil Society for defining NDC commitments. A workshop was also held with representatives from the Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean – AILAC, a negotiation coalition under the CMNUCC formed by Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay and Peru, with guests from the Dominican Republic and Mexico, whose aim is to present different national experiences regarding the formulation of the adaptation component.
	Consultation- General Survey for INDC preparation	In 2015, an open online survey was published in the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development’s webpage. The survey explained INDCs in an effort to receive inputs regarding the elements that should be present in these nationally determined contributions.

276 Created by Decree 298 of 2016

277 <http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/politica-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-2/sisclima/nodos-territoriales-y-sectoriales>

278 <http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/politica-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-2/sisclima>

279 According to base documents, “nodes are national, regional, departmental, local and multidisciplinary institutional entities that promote adaptation to climate change and mitigation of national GHG emissions in line with the national plans and strategies PNACC, ECDBC and ENREDD+, among others, while strengthening communication channels between SISCLIMA units and sectoral and territorial actors pertaining to each Regional Climate Change Node” – Source: http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/BosquesBiodiversidadServiciosEcosistemicos/pdf/nodos_territoriales/250314_guia_nodos_reg_cambio_clima_v_1113.pdf

280 <http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/politica-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-2/sisclima/nodos-territoriales-y-sectoriales>

281 http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/cambioclimatico/pdf/documentos_tecnicos_soporte/Contribucion_Nacionalmente_Determinada_de_Colombia.pdf

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change - NDC	Consultation- Civil Society - REDD+ Committee ²⁸²	The National REDD+ Committee is composed of institutional, sectoral, civil society and ethnic group representatives and provides a space for dissemination, feedback, elaboration and dialogue on the national REDD+ process. The Committee is responsible for informing government officials, civil society representatives, ethnic organizations, NGOs, institutes, academia and other sectors on the current state of REDD+ in the country and its projections; informing about the commitments and progress of the national government regarding the implementation of the milestones established in the Joint Declaration with Germany, the United Kingdom and Norway and their financial requirements; and providing feedback on the formation of the National REDD+ Committee based on multiparty dialogue.
	Consultation, Dialogue, Partnership- <i>Colombia Sostenible</i> Fund ²⁸³ 284	One of the umbrella projects of the <i>Colombia en Paz</i> Fund. It seeks to promote rural and sustainable development in conflict-affected areas, integrating climate change as an inter-sectoral issue and contributing to the implementation of the NDC ²⁸⁵ .
SDG	Information- Web Microsite ²⁸⁶	SDG-related Microsite hosted in the Sinergia webpage. The microportal includes official information, minutes of commission meetings, SDG videos, downloadable data for each individual SDG, charts, etc.
	Information- SDGs in Territorial Development Plans, 2016 – 2019 ²⁸⁷	Document that “identifies the main aspects of SDG incorporation at territorial level in Colombia. The document presents the main results regarding SDG inclusion in Territorial Development Plans (TDPs), which are instruments implemented by medium-level governments and capital cities for the period 2016-2019” ²⁸⁸ .

282 <http://reddmas.sainetingenieria2.com/desarrollo/node/106>

283 <https://www.apccolombia.gov.co/mini-site-colombia-sostenible>


284 Source; Fondo Acción de Justicia, DNP

285 https://www.apccolombia.gov.co/sites/default/files/fondo_medio_ambiente_0.pdf


286 www.ods.gov.co

287 <https://sinergia.dnp.gov.co/Paginas/inicio.aspx>

288 <https://sinergia.dnp.gov.co/Lists/Publicaciones/DispForm.aspx?ID=179&ContentTypeId=0x0100D493AEC3816F4248AD16E3273B7EE464>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary	
SDG	Information, Consultation- Creation of Indicators (underway)	Creation of a series of indicators to measure and compare SDG management in Colombia. They will include some of the 240 global indicators established by the UN for reporting national progress. Progress in NDC implementation will also be included.	
	Information, Dialogue, Consultation- SDG Report 2018 (underway)	A mechanism for dialogue with Civil Society regarding SDG development and implementation. Depending on the results of interviews with representatives from the National Planning Department (DNP), there are plans to develop participatory elaboration exercises through 5 regional workshops in different locations to ensure a more transparent and thorough 2018 SDG report. At the closing of this assessment, a dialogue mechanism on SDG development and implementation with Civil Society was being prepared with support from the World Bank.	
	Information, Dialogue, Partnership- Colombia <i>Saber Hacer</i> Strategy	Portfolio of national and territorial experiences that contribute to the achievement of SDGs. The <i>Saber Hacer Colombia</i> Strategy ²⁸⁹ was created as a portfolio of national and territorial experiences allowing for the generation and learning of practices, methods and experiences that are pivotal for development by documenting cases of Private Philanthropy and Social Investment that contribute to the achievement of SDGs and the challenges of the 2030 Agenda.	 Find out more about this best practice in the Colombia chapter of this study.
	Consultation, Dialogue- Dialogue mechanisms SDG-Civil Society ²⁹⁰ (under preparation)	A dialogue mechanism on SDG development and implementation with Civil Society is currently under preparation. The project is expected to receive support from the World Bank.	

289 www.apccolombia.gov.co/seccion/saber-hacer-colombia
290 Source: DNP interview

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary	
P10	<p>Information, Dialogue, Consultation- Intersectoral Committee for Environmental Democracy (MIDA)</p> <p>Dialogue- Citizen Service Fairs²⁹¹</p>	<p>A space for constructive and equitable dialogue between different actors around Principle 10.</p> <p>MIDA is an integral part of the P10 participatory strategy in Colombia, providing a space for constructive and equitable Dialogue between different actors around Principle 10. It is a joint initiative of the government, academia and Civil Society to conduct collective actions toward the achievement of Principle 10.</p> <p>These are citizen service encounters/fairs held 6 times per year. At the closing of this report, three fairs had been held to bring the institutional environmental proposal to the different territories. The initiative began in 2011 with participation from different research institutes.</p>	<p> Find out more about this best practice in the Colombia chapter of this study.</p>

²⁹¹ Source, DNP



COSTA RICA

Summary of engagement practices towards the implementation of the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas in Costa Rica.

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate Change – NDC, agro-livestock sector, energy, transportation, adaptation and forests/ REDD+	Consultation- Elaboration of the NDC, including dialogue ²⁹² with Civil Society	Various dialogues on INDC with different actors; sectoral workshops on electricity, transportation, urban waste, forestry, agriculture; and a national workshop with climate change experts. The first step in preparing the NDC was to elaborate a document that described the general status of each INDC-relevant sector. Next, 30 climate change experts from the key sectors were summoned to conduct a workshop on socioeconomic scenarios. Following the workshop, five additional sectoral dialogue workshops were organized and one national event for the presentation of the NDC draft.
	Dialogue, Partnership- 5C as part of the “National Transparency Framework”	The 5C ²⁹³ platform was created through an executive decree on September 26, 2017. It is a citizen participation platform that falls under the national Open Government policy. Its purpose is to strengthen the mechanisms for accountability and information availability and access. 5C is composed of representatives from the following sectors: Communities (ASADAS and Development Associations), Biodiversity-Ecosystems, Agro-livestock-forestry-fisheries, Industry-Commerce, Infrastructure-Transportation, Indigenous-women-labor organizations, Mobility and Sustainability. To become a part of 5C, representations must be members of social, sectoral and production organizations (associations, foundations, cooperatives, and chambers) formally registered in the National Register and have 3 or more years of existence.

²⁹² <http://www.minae.go.cr/recursos/2016/pdf/Estudio-Caso-espanol.pdf>

²⁹³ Functions: Conduct independent deliberations regarding the design, application and evaluation of climate change policies proposed and implemented by the government through its different institutions, improve communication and coordination between the public administration and the citizenry, and provide a space for citizen audit with a view to analyzing, discussing and supporting NDC implementation

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary	
Climate Change – NDC, agro-livestock sector, energy, transportation, adaptation and forests/ REDD+	Information, Consultation, Collaboration- Preparation of the REDD+ Strategy	<p>Elaboration of the REDD+ Strategy via an ongoing process of consultation and participation.</p> <p>The National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+) emerged after a long pre-consultation process conducted during the readiness preparation for REDD+ from 2011 to 2015, with support from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), relevant stakeholders, bilateral and multilateral donors, and the Government of Costa Rica.</p> <p>The process consisted of: a) 71 information workshops/information meetings, 1 pre-consultation workshop and 1 proposal analysis workshop with indigenous groups and b) 25 information workshops, 1 strategic environmental and social assessment (SESAS) 2011 as well as field and driver analysis workshops with small and medium forestry and agroforestry producers.</p>	 <p>Find out more about this best practice in the Costa Rica chapter of this study.</p>
	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration, Partnership- Cultural Mediators Program ²⁹⁴	<p>Design and implementation of the national cultural mediators program, which seeks to combine the cultural indigenous component with the technical and scientific climate change component to throw light on the implications of REDD+ in their territories and disseminate the information across local communities.</p> <p>The program was divided into three phases: 1) political socialization at indigenous territory level with a view to socializing the idea of the National Cultural Mediators Program via cultural conceptualization and critical thinking in each territory; 2) preparation of cultural mediation manuals and teaching materials, including a number of cultural workshops to prepare the manual contents; 3) implementation of cultural mediator training courses which involved participation from territorial coordinators, members of Indigenous Development Associations and cultural mediators.</p>	 <p>Find out more about this best practice in the Costa Rica chapter of this study.</p>

²⁹⁴ <http://www.bankinformationcenter.org/feature/redd-in-costa-rica/>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate Change – NDC, agro-livestock sector, energy, transportation, adaptation and forests/ REDD+	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration- Mesa NAMA Café ²⁹⁵	<p>The “Mesa NAMA Café” roundtable was created in 2012 under the institutional framework of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) and is coordinated by Fundecooperación.</p> <p>Its purpose is to develop NAMA Café actions and strengthen commitment, collaboration and coordination among the organizations and institutions involved in NAMA implementation as a multiple stakeholder approach.</p> <p>“Mesa NAMA Café” is part of the institutional framework for the implementation of the NAMA Café project. The roundtable is composed of MAG, MINAE, GIZ, BCIE, ICAFE and IDB MIF with the aim of promoting dialogue, collaboration and coordination for implementation.</p>
	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration- Mesa Ganadera ²⁹⁶	<p>Mesa Ganadera was created as an institutional arrangement to implement the Low Carbon Livestock Strategy (ENGBC) and NAMA Livestock.</p> <p>It is composed of representatives from sector institutions, producer organizations, and government and academic bodies. It conducts bi-monthly meetings to promote the monitoring of the agreements contained in the National Low Carbon Livestock Strategy and the implementation of NAMA Livestock. Creating this roundtable is a big step towards achieving the dialogue and coordination mechanisms needed to advance the strategy's action plan.</p> <p>The establishment of Mesa Ganadera, the Regional Livestock Commissions and PITTA-Livestock is proof that action is being taken to build the necessary institutional framework²⁹⁷</p>

²⁹⁵ <http://www.namacafe.org/en/partners>; <http://www.namacafe.org> <http://www.mag.go.cr/cambio-climatico/cop18-Caso-NAMA-Cafe.pdf> <http://fundecooperacion.org/nama-cafe-2/>; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XKbmIUTRI84>

²⁹⁶ http://www.mag.go.cr/acerca_del_mag/estructura/oficinas/prog-nac-ganaderia.html; <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/rest/bitstreams/91290/retrieve>

²⁹⁷ NAMA-Livestock Costa Rica is one of the mechanisms proposed to implement the National Low Carbon Livestock Strategy (ENGBC). It is the result of the coordinated efforts of the public and private sectors to transition livestock farming towards eco-competitiveness, promoting the use of practices, technologies and metrics aimed at developing a livestock industry that is climate-smart, profitable, productive and socially responsible.

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate Change – NDC, agro-livestock sector, energy, transportation, adaptation and forests/ REDD+	Information, Consultation, Collaboration- Elaboration of the VII National Energy Plan ²⁹⁸ with an extensive citizen consultation	<p>The NDC recognizes energy conservation and efficiency as one of the priority sectors related to climate change. The VII National Energy Plan 2015-2030 provides a clear path towards low-emission development by strengthening energy efficiency policies and promoting the use of renewable sources.</p> <p>The National Energy Plan 2015-2030 is the result of a citizen participation process included in the plan that promoted dialogue, consultation and strengthening of CSO capacities.</p> <p>The consultation covered public entities, electricity utilities, consumer organizations, business chambers, Civil Society organizations, trade unions, universities, professional associations and political parties. The following activities were conducted during the different dialogue phases: Phase 1: two regional forums and one legislative forum; Phase 2: two dialogue tables that met 17 times; Phase 4 included one 1-month consultation and one 1-month suggestion reception process for each sector.</p>
	Information, Collaboration- ICE Biogas Program	<p>Technical advice for the generation of biogas and electric power from organic waste.</p> <p>The Biogas program²⁹⁹ involves Collaboration with the private sector to reduce power demand while promoting self-sufficiency and reducing environmental impact.</p> <p>Until the time of this report, the ICE had provided advice and technical assistance in biogas production management for power generation to 18 farms belonging to various producers, including cooperatives like Coopecarnisur and Dos Pinos and small members of cooperatives like Finca Agro-turística Don Carlos and Finca SERMIDE.</p>



Find out more about this best practice in the [Costa Rica](#) chapter of this study.

298 <https://appcenter.grupoice.com/CenceWeb/AccesoArchivos?pmod=1&pcat=1&ptip=1006&pcod=6>; <http://gobierno.cr/tag/plan-nacional-de-energia/>
299 <https://www.grupoice.com/wps/portal/ICE/Electricidad/proyectos-energeticos/programa-biogas>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate Change – NDC, agro-livestock sector, energy, transportation, adaptation and forests/ REDD+	Information, Collaboration- Electric Mobility Week 2017 ³⁰⁰	<p>The Electric Mobility Week is a Civil Society initiative that includes the Electric Mobility Citizen Festival, an initiative that seeks to promote electric-driven transportation by distributing brochures about electric vehicles among the public, and the study “Essentially Electric. How can Costa Rica embrace Electric Mobility”. The activity provided information on electric vehicles to educate and sensitize the Costa Rican population and do away with the prejudices that surround this technology.</p> <p>The Electric Mobility Week is an example of engagement between Civil Society and the Legislature, as it is the fruition of a collaborative process between Civil Society (led by <i>Costa Rica Limpia</i>) and the Office of Legislative Assembly representative Ana Marcela Guerrero. The initiative is pertinent since it was organized as part of the efforts to advance the adoption of the “Law of Incentive and Promotion of Public Transportation.”</p>
	Information, Collaboration- Campaign “Energy belongs to People” ³⁰¹	<p>Campaign to incentivize the rational and efficient use of electric power nationwide and promote efforts to increase clean energy sources and use them more efficiently.</p> <p>The campaign is a collaboration between ICE, Compañía Naional de Fuerza y Luz (CNFL), Empresa de Servicios Públicos de Heredia (ESPH), Junta Administradora del Servicio Eléctrico Municipal de Cartago (JASEC), COOPEGUANACASTE, COOPEALFARORUIZ, COOPESANTOS, COOPELESCA and Consorcio Nacional de Empresas de Electrificación (CONELÉCTRICA).</p>

300 <http://movelatam.org/festival-de-movilidad-electrica-costa-rica-2017/>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a-IDeZKaLsk>

301 <http://www.conelectricas.com/empresas-electricas-impulsan-mitigacion-y-adaptacion-ante-cambio-climatico/>; <http://www.coopeguanacaste.com/es/servicios/ahorro-energetico/la-energia-es-de-la-gente/item/313-la-energia-es-de-la-gente>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate Change – NDC, agro-livestock sector, energy, transportation, adaptation and forests/ REDD+	Information, Collaboration- Intersectoral Climate Change Commissions within the Carbon Neutral Country 2.0 program ³⁰²	<p>The Carbon Neutral Country Program began in 2012 as a government-led initiative to formalize the reporting of GHG inventories and the implementation of the National Carbon Neutral Standard. The objectives of the program are: to build organizational capacities at country level, secure consistency and quality of inventory data and provide real, verifiable and reportable information for consumers and users in general.</p> <p>The program lays down procedures to obtain the C-Neutral mark, report inventories and record the carbon footprint of organizations, and integrates the records of the Costa Rican Compensation Units (UCCs) and other compensation mechanisms. The program has grown exponentially, from just two participating organizations in 2012 to 96 today. The goal for 2017 is to involve at least 20 more.</p> <p>The program was re-launched in 2017. The new Carbon Neutral 2.0 version includes a category to produce GHG emission inventories at municipal or district level, depending on the needs of the local government and insofar as municipalities are certified as carbon neutral. Implementation at municipal level will require the creation of an Intersectoral Climate Change Commission with support from local social actors.</p>

³⁰² <https://presidencia.go.cr/comunicados/2017/09/pais-afina-su-camino-a-la-carbono-neutralidad-con-nuevo-programa-pais/>; <http://www.cambioclimaticocr.com/actualidad/actualidad/119-resumen-programa-pais-2-0-organizaciones>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate Change – NDC, agro-livestock sector, energy, transportation, adaptation and forests/ REDD+	Collaboration- Bandera Azul Program (PBAE) and “Climate Neutral Community” ³⁰³	<p>The PBAE is an annually awarded distinction that recognizes the efforts and voluntary work to achieve conservation and development, in consonance with natural resource protection and the implementation of actions to address climate change, among others. Instituted in late 1995, in 2009 the Program established the 7th category “Climate Neutral Community”. The award is recognized nationwide as one of the main environmental distinctions and its results are widely publicized in the media.</p> <p>The aim of the “Climate Neutral Community”³⁰⁴ category is to ensure integration of the 6 current categories of PBAE with other Civil Society actions so that our communities can gradually become climate-neutral. In order to receive the award, local pro-Bandera Azul Ecológica committees must be created together with a local Climate Neutral community commission, with representatives from existing local committees.</p>

³⁰³ <http://www.cambioclimaticocr.com/component/content/article/12-cambio-climatico/20-que-podemos-hacer-como-comunidad>

³⁰⁴ The category seeks to recognize the development of practical community actions to become carbon neutral in the coming years or decades. The award is delivered every two years. To receive the award, a local Climate Neutral community commission must be created and the local Community pro-Bandera Azul committees formed. In 2016, only one evaluation was submitted, corresponding to the EARTH University integrated committee. Since its inception, EARTH has consistently entered the competition and obtained the award. For the 2016 award process, EARTH University exceeded its carbon removal commitment, compensating 73,277.39 Tons of CO₂. EARTH University comprises both Costa Rican and regional students.

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate Change – NDC, agro-livestock sector, energy, transportation, adaptation and forests/REDD+	Information, Collaboration, Partnership- Carbon Neutral Schools Program	<p>The Carbon Neutral Schools Program started in 2011 as a pilot resulting from a multi-sector partnership between the MEP, HSBC Bank, Business Association for Development (AED) and the Foundation for the Development of the Central Volcanic Mountains (FUNDECOR).</p> <p>Developed as a pilot in three schools³⁰⁵, in 2012 the program was extended to the rest of the country, producing the Manual for Carbon Footprint Neutralization in Education Centers. The Manual is a basic guide that explains the steps to follow in the carbon neutrality section of the “Bandera Azul Ecológica para Centros Educativos” Manual. In March of this year, the Chimirol school in Rivas de Perez Zeledon (a rural area) became the first carbon neutral public school in Costa Rica.</p>
	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration- Comprehensive Water Supply Program for Guanacaste (PIAAG) and capacity strengthening	<p>The PIAAG combines a number of projects and strategic actions to improve water access. Citizens participated in the program development and implementation by means of working tables that involved various actors and sectors of the North Pacific region.</p> <p>The Program comprises four projects³⁰⁶ that focus on implementing water-related adaptation measures by strengthening the capacities of various communities. The projects are: Implementation of measures for water adaptation to climate change in the municipalities of Nicoya, Hojancha, Nandayure and La Cruz; Adaptation to Climate Change in Nimboyores and Rio Cañas aquifers; Environmental Costs for Climate Change; and Improving Climate Change Capacities for the Inhabitants of the Nicoya Peninsula.</p>

³⁰⁵ The program consists of measuring the carbon footprint, designing a carbon footprint reduction program, implementing measures, an assessment and determining the impact, and promoting the transfer of technology. Activities include: a) implementing the training program “Carbon Calculator for Education Centers” for Ministry of Public Education (MEP) departments and b) implementing the “Carbon Neutral Schools” tool, which consists of measuring the carbon footprint, designing a program to reduce the carbon footprint, implement measures and assessments, determine the impact, and transfer technology.

³⁰⁶ These projects receive funding from GRF and the Adaptation Fund. They are implemented in collaboration with various CSOs, academia, government institutions and United Nations agencies.

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate Change – NDC, agro-livestock sector, energy, transportation, adaptation and forests/ REDD+	Information, Collaboration- MEP "Vigilantes del Agua" technical and educational program	<p>The <i>Vigilantes del Agua (Water Watchers)</i> program seeks to “educate public school students on the rational use of water and reduce water consumption in Public Education Centers (CEPs) through sensitization and improvements to the water distribution network”.</p> <p>The program includes actions like the project <i>Vigilantes del Agua: Promoting community adaptation to climate change</i> and the development of the “Nogal” game on climate change adaptation to educate and involve various community actors.</p> <p>At present, the project <i>Vigilantes del Agua</i>³⁰⁷: <i>Promoting community adaptation to climate change</i> is being implemented to reduce climate change vulnerability in the municipalities of Hojanca and Parrita.</p>
	Information, Dialogue, Partnership- Sarapiquí: C-Neutral, Climate Resilient	<p>The project seeks to train families in the use of technologies permitting a more effective adaptation to climate change, incorporate at least one new food item and build relationships between participating producers and the National Production Council to promote sustainable supply chains.</p> <p>The aim is to reduce climate change vulnerability in the municipality of Sarapiquí. The project proposes creating a threat information system, design a “Climate Change Action Plan” to identify actions and implement measures that help reduce climate change vulnerability, and provide technological tools that improve the life of Sarapiquí producers.</p>

³⁰⁷ The project receives funding from the Adaptation Fund. At its completions authorities expect to have some 9,000 citizens, 230 Water Watchers and 1,500 students sensitized on the risks affecting water.

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
SDG, P10	Information, Collaboration- National Indigenous Consultation ³⁰⁸	<p>Dialogue between the Government and indigenous communities in response to a number of conflicts with various indigenous populations.</p> <p>An executive guideline proposes the creation, in collaboration with the 24 indigenous territories, of a General Mechanism for Consultation to Indigenous Peoples that lays down the rules for institutions to expedite development projects and public policies targeted at these populations. The process began in March 2016 and has included more than 120 workshops in the 24 territories, with participation from more than 5,000 attendees.</p> <p>At the closing of this assessment, the final draft had been reviewed by 12 territories and the remaining ones were in the process of reviewing it. The next steps include a national meeting with delegates from all 24 territories to validate the final draft of the General Mechanism and give a green light to the promulgation of the executive decree.</p>



Find out more about this best practice in the [Costa Rica](#) chapter of this study.

³⁰⁸ <http://www.consultaindigena.go.cr/consultas-costa-rica/>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
SDG	<p>Information, Dialogue- Costa Rica SDG webpage³⁰⁹ and National SDG Forum</p>	<p>In its efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, Costa Rica signed the National Pact for the Advancement of SDGs and established the Sustainable Development Goal Advisory Council. As a way to involve Civil Society, Costa Rica has implemented a webpage on SDGs to disseminate information and created the National SDG Forum as a public space for accountability on the actions taken toward SDG compliance in Costa Rica.</p> <p>The First National Forum on SDG was held in September 2017 to discuss Costa Rica's progress and challenges of complying with the 2030 Agenda. The Forum included representatives from the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches, Civil Society organizations, private sector, academia, local governments and faith-based organizations; the Ombudsman and two panels where representatives from the 8 signatory sectors presented the advancements of each sector.</p>
	<p>Information, Dialogue, Collaboration- Co-creation of the III Open Government Action Plan³¹⁰</p>	<p>Participatory selection of commitments for the III Open Government Action Plan.</p> <p>For each SDG, the process considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two open working sessions where participants chose three commitment proposals and elected two representatives. • One workshop to prepare the commitments. A proposal for indicators was created, which prioritizes 10 commitments (2 for each SDG) and submitted to the National Open Government Commission. The Commission reviewed and selected 6 commitments based on the proposals received from the in-person workshops and online channel.



Find out more about this best practice in the [Costa Rica](#) chapter of this study.

309 <http://www.ods.cr/>

310 <http://gobiernoabierto.go.cr/3pa/>

JAMAICA

Summary of engagement practices towards the implementation of the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas in Jamaica

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate Change	Dialogue, Collaboration- National Forum.	The Forum took place in November 2007, engaging multiple actors to discuss the impacts of climate change to Jamaica. It was 'organized and coordinated by Jamaica's National Environmental Education Committee (NEEC), in collaboration with and supported by the Commonwealth Foundation and the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ)'. The Forum 'recognized that civil society has clear roles and responsibilities, and can take very clear actions at the community level, in helping to make Jamaica more aware of climate change implications, to engage civil society in decision-making, and (...) to help prepare local communities to become prepared for the new climate change realities'. ³⁰¹

³⁰¹ National Environmental Education Committee In Collaboration with Environmental Foundation of Jamaica Commonwealth Foundation National Climate Change Forum for Civil Society "Getting the Facts so We can Act!" November 8-9, 2007, Hilton Hotel, Kingston , Jamaica http://nepa.gov.jm/neec/climate_change_portal/documents/National%20CC%20Forum%20Report%20Nov%202007%20Exec%20Summary.pdf

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate Change	Collaboration, Partnership- Delegation of legal functions to Civil Society Groups for the management of protected areas	<p>The Jamaica Conservation Development Trust (JCDDT) is one of the many entities that carry out their activities under a co-management-agreement with the Natural Resources Conservation Authority. In some cases, the JCDDT also operates under a Co-management agreement with other government agencies such as the Jamaica National Heritage Trust and the Forest Department due to the cultural, heritage, and forest resources in the areas that they manage.</p> <p>The JCDDT carries out the management and enforcement functions of the NRCA for the Blue and John Crow Mountain National Park, a Protected Area that forms part of the World Heritage Site.</p> <p>Climate change is considered a threat to National Parks and World heritage Sites. One focus is to maintain and restore forests to reduce greenhouse gases and improve resilience of both the ecosystems and the local communities. Projects and community engagement include Photovoltaic Panels and Solar Water Heaters at Holywell; Climate Change & Renewable Energy Interpretive Materials; Climate Friendly Park Workshop; Community School Visits; Community Teacher Training, Community Venture Business Plan Training and Sustainable Tourism improvements.³⁰²</p>

 Find out more about this best practice in the [Jamaica](#) chapter of this study.

³⁰² These activities are designed to be sustainable. Holywell is a recreational park so the use of solar panels reduces the reliance on regular energy sources thus reducing carbon footprint. Community school visits and teacher training ensures that the sustainable practices are passed on to Jamaica's youth.

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate Change	Information, Dialogue- PANOS Caribbean Climate Justice Songs – Engagement in climate change dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement ³⁰³	<p>The project consists of a strategy to communicate climate change at national level through a song performed by established performing artists as well as new talent³⁰⁴. It aims to ‘educate and spread awareness on climate change issues’ and ‘promote environmentally friendly behavior’³⁰⁵.</p> <p>The project is being implemented by the National Environmental Education Committee (NEEC), Panos Caribbean and other partners. It is being partially funded by the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ) and the Government of Jamaica, in specific by the Meteorological Service³⁰⁶.</p>
	Collaboration, Partnership- Active Community-based organizations and their practices, such as the engagement of The Alligator Head Foundation.	<p>The Government of Jamaica partnered with the Alligator Head Foundation³⁰⁷ for the management of the East Portland Fish Sanctuary.</p> <p>The Foundation has been “established to deliver research, education, outreach and training to enable communities to adopt the tools needed to build a thriving, sustainable relationship with the sea”³⁰⁸.</p>
	Information, Collaboration, Partnership- Jamaica National Heritage Trust engagement with local community groups to be impacted by the designation and management of World Heritage Sites.	The Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT) engages with the public to raise awareness on climate change, including through activities on annual commemorative events and promoting use of solar energy (Port Royal case). It also promotes mitigation and adaptation plans in the management of the sites (eg: Blue and John Crow Mountains)



Find out more about this best practice in the [Jamaica](#) chapter of this study.

303 A mini-album of songs produced by Panos Caribbean as part of a campaign #1point5stostayalive, www.1point5.info, in collaboration with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, the Caribbean Development Bank, the OECS Commission and the Conseil Régional de la Martinique. <https://soundcloud.com/panos-caribbean/sets/panos-jamaica-climate-justice-songs>

304 <https://blogs.iadb.org/sostenibilidad/en/2016/02/24/translating-climate-change-into-music-the-caribbean-way/>

305 https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/voices_for_climate_change_-_jamaica.pdf

306 https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/voices_for_climate_change_-_jamaica.pdf

307 <http://www.alligatorheadfoundation.org/our-story/>

308 <http://www.alligatorheadfoundation.org/our-story/>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary	
Climate Change	Collaboration, Partnership- Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation: manages the Portland Bight Protected Area through an agreement with the NRCA/NEPA: Climate Change projects: Discovery Centre providing spaces for public engagement.	The foundation, under an agreement with the Government of Jamaica, through the Natural Resources Conservation Authority manages the Portland Bight Protected Area. CCAM carries out partly some of the roles of the Natural Resources Conservation Authority/National Environment and Planning Agency. This includes public education, review of development applications and the implementation of climate change projects are examples of their role.	
	Dialogue, Collaboration- Public Engagement in Climate Change Dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement: Public Engagement Campaign to raise awareness about the conference and Jamaica's negotiating position for COP 21 ³⁰⁹	<p>The Government of Jamaica and stakeholders implemented a Public Engagement Campaign to raise awareness about the COP21 and Jamaica's negotiating.</p> <p>The engagement campaign lasted for four months (August-November 2015) and was implemented by the Climate Change Division of the then Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change with support from UNDP Jamaica. Activities included workshops, public meetings and interviews³¹⁰ and aimed "to sensitize the media, civil society organizations, youth, urban and rural groups and the private sector"³¹¹.</p>	 <p>Find out more about this best practice in the Jamaica chapter of this study.</p>

309 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tz--6bRfDJw&feature=youtu.be>

310 <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/11/05/jamaican-ngos-learn-about-and-prepare-for-cop-21.html>

311 <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/08/21/jamaica-builds-local-awareness-about-the-paris-climate-conference-cop-21-0.html>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate Change	Dialogue, Collaboration- Government, CSO and International Collaboration IPCC Conference.	<p>The Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation and The University of the West Indies hosted a Caribbean Outreach event by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), on November 29- to December 1, 2016³¹². At the event, the IPCC presented its findings focusing in the Caribbean region³¹³.</p> <p>The Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, the Inter-American Development Bank and Panos Caribbean also partnered with the Ministry and The UWI to host the event.</p>
	Information, Dialogue, Partnership- Forest Conservation REDD+	<p>The Forest Management Plan under the auspices of the Forestry Department addresses Jamaica's REDD+ initiatives, which are expected to follow global processes. Implementation will be defined within the national context and is considered a pivotal forest action contributing to Jamaica's growth agenda. The REDD+ programme is Jamaica's development agenda for the forest sector.³¹⁴ The Forest Management Plan is the product of island wide consultations inclusive of engagements with Civil Society Organizations and community groups. Meetings were held in smaller communities in and around the forest management areas.</p>

312 <https://www.mona.uwi.edu/marcom/newsroom/entry/6544>

313 https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/press/291116_pr_outreach_kingston.pdf

314 Forest Management Plan: file:///C:/Users/10017718/Downloads/national%20forest%20management%20and%20conservation%20plan%202017%20(1).pdf

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate Change	Information, Partnership- Increasing Jamaica's resilience to climate change, through enhancing adaptive capacity across priority sectors through established funding mechanisms; Environmental Foundation of Jamaica	The Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ) ³¹⁵ as fund administrator will manage a total of US\$7.2 was made available to micro, small and medium-size enterprises (MSMEs) in the tourism and agricultural sectors, to finance climate change adaptation initiatives island wide. Successful applicants will receive money in the form of loans and grants, to be provided under the Adaptation Programme and Financing Mechanism Project, a component of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) in Jamaica. This is a five-year initiative, which aims to increase Jamaica's resilience to climate change, through enhancing adaptive capacity across priority sectors. This component of the PPCR is being implemented by the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, with funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

³¹⁵ The Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ) is a product of an agreement with the Government of the United States of America (Enterprise of the Americas Initiative (EAI) through which the proceeds of debt forgiveness and debt reduction are utilized. The agreement is aimed at the promotion and implementation of sustainable environmental and child survival and development programmes. It was created as an independent special purpose foundation, and as the vehicle through which sustainable development programmes would be developed and the funds managed. The EFJ is a membership organization with governance arrangements in the hands of civil society/NGO representatives and the two parties (the Government of Jamaica and the Government of the United States) which signed the original EAI agreement. Environmental Foundation of Jamaica: <http://www.efj.org.jm/history>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate Change	Collaboration, Partnership- Government, non-governmental Sector and International Partnerships: Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (Five Cs) to implement the Coastal Protection for Climate Change Adaptation (CPCCA) Project	<p>Jamaica is one of four Caribbean states to benefit from the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), the German Development Bank (KfW) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) on a regional Coastal Protection for Climate Change Adaptation (CPCCA) Project- Local Adaptation Measures (LAMs) aimed at improving the ability of vulnerable communities to withstand the impacts of Climate Change.</p> <p>The CPCCA Project is being implemented by the CCCCC, also called the 5Cs³¹⁶, and aims to increase climate resilience in coastal areas. It will imply projects regarding Local Adaptation Measures (LAMs), which are being managed by a mix of non-governmental and government institutions. Participating organizations are the 'Urban Development Corporation (UDC) in Montego Bay, the University of the West Indies Centre for Marine Sciences (UWI-CMS), for the East Portland Fish Sanctuary; the Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM), for the Portland Bight Protected Area; and the Westmoreland Municipal Corporation, in the Negril Environmental Protected Area'.³¹⁷</p>



Find out more about this best practice in the [Jamaica](#) chapter of this study.

³¹⁶ With technical support from IUCN and with 12.9 million in grant funding from the KfW

³¹⁷ Caricom Today: <http://today.caricom.org/2017/05/08/climate-change-adaptation-project-under-discussion-in-jamaica/>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate Change	Dialogue, Partnership- International engagement. Government and Academia: University of the West Indies (UWI) Net Zero Building	A Net Zero Energy Building was opened on October, 2017 on the Mona Campus of the University of the West Indies, in Jamaica ³¹⁸ . The prototype building is the first of this type in the country and in the Caribbean region and will host the Centre for Advanced Research in Renewable Energy (CARRE), which will research photovoltaic (solar), wind and biomass energy. It was built as a result of a project “implemented by the UWI Institute of Sustainable Development with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and technical assistance from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)” ³¹⁹ . Several other partners engaged in the project, including governmental bodies ³²⁰ .
	Dialogue, Collaboration, Partnership- Practice: International engagement. government and academia: University of the West Indies (UWI) Super Computer	A new supercomputer that will generate accurate data on climate change-related issues will provide relevant data on issues concerning food security, water security, and other crucial areas that may be affected by climate change. It is made possible through a grant from the Inter-American Development Bank and the Climate Investment Fund. The Mona Information and Technology Services, (UWI), Fujitsu Caribbean, and Dell International collaborated to design the computer.

318 The 2,300-square-foot structure is designed as a model to encourage construction of sustainable and energy-efficient buildings throughout the region. As a prototype, it will demonstrate emerging and best practices in the built environment as it relates to energy efficiency, renewable energy and environmental design. A net zero building is one where the total amount of energy used by the building on an annual basis is roughly equal to the amount of renewable energy created on the site. Jamaica Observer: http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/net-zero-energy-building-opens-at-uw_i_115255?profile=1373

319 http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/net-zero-energy-building-opens-at-uw_i_115255?profile=1373

320 <https://www.mona.uwi.edu/marcom/newsroom/entry/6410>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate Change	Information, Dialogue- Local and International engagement: Climate Change Park (under development)	<p>The Climate Change Park Project started in 2016 and was under development as of the closure of this report. It consists of a green recreational area with educational tool in Portmore, St. Catherine. The educational tools will focus on reducing carbon emissions footprint and promoting renewable energy. It is being implemented by the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development and aims to raise awareness and change behavior about climate change³²¹.</p> <p>The park is in the center of an expanding community in one of the more climate sensitive areas in Jamaica. The public in general and the engagement of Civil Society groups are pillars upon which these initiatives are built and sustained^{322, 323}.</p>
SDG	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration- Experience 2030: an interactive activity geared to reinforce knowledge on the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while helping members of the public understand their role in securing them	<p>Experience 2030 was launched in October 2017 as an interactive activity aiming to improve knowledge on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and how to achieve them³²⁴.</p> <p>The activity consisted of a ‘village experience’ hosted in a public park, where UN Agencies, government organizations and civil society showcased their work related to the 17 SDGs. Activities were interactive and included ‘digital tools, interactive displays, giveaways’, online quizzes, among others³²⁵.</p> <div>  <p>Find out more about this best practice in the Jamaica chapter of this study.</p> </div>

321 <https://jis.gov.jm/work-continue-portmore-climate-change-park/>

322 J30 Million Allocated for Portmore Climate Change Park: <http://jamaica-gleaner.com/article/news/20170219/j30m-allocated-portmore-climate-change-park>

323 Climate Change Park: <http://portmoremc.gov.jm/projects/climate-change-park>

324 <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/10/27/un-jamaica-celebrates-un-day-with-experience-2030.html>

325 <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/10/27/un-jamaica-celebrates-un-day-with-experience-2030.html>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
SDG	Dialogue, Consultation, Partnership- Regional Engagement - Regional Conference on the Sustainable Development Goals, Kingston Jamaica	On June 2017 the “Caribbean Action 2030: Regional Conference on the Sustainable Development Goals” was held in Kingston Jamaica. The conference aimed to assess challenges and progress towards the attainment of SDGs, contributing to thereby to regional action. Representatives came from 18 Caribbean countries, including members of the public and private sectors, youth, academia, civil society and other non-governmental organisations. At the conference, the Prime Minister of Jamaica, Andrew Holness, noted the importance of stakeholder engagement and stronger partnerships among citizens. The Conference was hosted by the Government of Jamaica (GoJ), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the University of the West Indies (UWI) ³²⁶ .
P10	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration- Public and NGO engagement for the establishment of working groups	The Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation formed a P10 group comprising members from government, civil society and academia. The purpose of the working group was to provide space for dialogue to inform the negotiations.

³²⁶ Jamaica Observer: http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/latestnews/Jamaica_focused_on_achieving_sustainable_development_goals_through_Vision_2030__PM?profile=0

MEXICO

Summary of engagement practices towards the implementation of the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas in Mexico.

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change- NDC, energy and adaptation	Information, Dialogue- Informational sessions on the negotiation process	Information sessions held twice a year at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The purpose of these sessions is to inform the advancement in the climate change negotiations. However, due to the nature of the interaction and the interest of Civil Society actors, the sessions have become a space for dialogue and accountability by those attending the Conference of the Parties (COP) as part of the official Mexican delegation. During the sessions that precede the COPs, Civil Society can provide recommendations on key issues so they can be considered in the country's official position.
	Information- Climate Change Information System ³²⁷	The system integrates statistical, geographic and indicator information into a single portal regarding the following topics: climate, soil, ecosystems, water resources, climate change, emissions of greenhouse gases and compounds, mitigation projects, vulnerability, population and biodiversity, among others.
	Partnership- Energy Sustainability Fund Portal ³²⁸	Trust fund created to support research in applied science and technology, adoption, innovation, assimilation and technological development of energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, clean technologies and diversification of primary energy sources. ³²⁹ The fund is mainly targeted at research and higher education institutes. ³³⁰

³²⁷ General Law on Climate Change. Available at <http://gaia.inegi.org.mx/sicc2015/>

³²⁸ www.conacyt.gob.mx, www.energia.gob.mx

³²⁹ <https://www.conacyt.gob.mx/index.php/fondos-sectoriales-constituidos2/item/conacyt-sener-sustentabilidad-energetica>

³³⁰ And other actors defined by Article 254 Bis of the Federal Rights Law

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change-NDC, energy and adaptation	Dialogue- Climate Change Council C3 ³³¹	Instituted in 2013, the C3 is the permanent consultation body of the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change (CICC). It is composed of recognized and experienced experts on climate change from the social, private and academic sectors.
	Dialogue- Public-Private Dialogue on Mexico's Nationally Determined Contributions	<p>Organization of multiactor dialogues to define sectoral NDC goals.</p> <p>The National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC), with support from WWF Mexico, organized a number of dialogues to identify barriers and opportunities for achieving the mitigation commitments set in the NDC.³³² A total of 8 sectoral one-day multiactor dialogues were conducted to define additional measures for NDC implementation.</p> <p>The Dialogues included the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical & electrical engineers Electricity Residential and commercial Industrial Waste Transportation Agro-livestock Soil use, soil use change and forestry
	Information, Dialogue- 1st National Forum on Adaptation to Climate Change ³³³	A meeting venue for actors from the private, academic, social and government spheres to get a better understanding of the challenges of climate change adaptation, know the different levels, scopes of action and actors involved, and identify potential partnerships to boost climate change resilience in the country.



Find out more about this best practice in the [Mexico](#) chapter of this study.

³³¹ https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/261941/Integrantes_Consejo_de_Cambio_Clim_tico.pdf

³³² http://www.wwf.org.mx/que_hacemos/cambio_climatico_y_energia/politica_climatica_nacional2/

³³³ http://adaptacioncambioclimatico.mx/media_center.html


Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change- NDC, energy and adaptation	Dialogue- Advisory Councils in Protected Natural Areas (PNAs)	<p>The councils are one of the social participation bodies present in almost all Protected Natural Areas (PNAs). They are the main vehicle for the local population to advise, support and strengthen the work of Protected Natural Areas Departments (PNADs).</p> <p>The committees seek to advance agreements for the establishment of commitments and co-responsibilities between the different actors that coexist in a PNA. Some advisory councils have already set up sub-councils on climate change.³³⁴</p>
	Dialogue- Advisory Councils for Sustainable Development (CCDS) under the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources ³³⁵	<p>CCDS³³⁶ seek to facilitate citizen participation in environmental policy and the analysis of national and international topics related to the environment and natural resources.</p> <p>They provide a public meeting venue for government representatives and Civil Society stakeholders to discuss and agree on particular issues. Some examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory Councils for Sustainable Development (CCDS)³³⁷ • Advisory Council on Water

³³⁴ CONANP interview


³³⁵ They are based on articles 157 and 159 of the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection.

³³⁶ <http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/transparencia/participacion-ciudadana/organos-de-participacion/desarrollo-sustentable>; <http://consejos.semarnat.gob.mx/>

³³⁷ Portal SEMARNAT <http://www.consejosconsultivos.mx/consejo-consultivo-nacional-para-el-desarrollo-sustentable.html>, <https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/prensa/semarnat-incluire-al-sector-indigena-en-la-politica-ambiental>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary	
Climate change-NDC, energy and adaptation	Dialogue, Consultation- Advisory Council for Energy Transition	<p>Space for social participation in the design of energy policy instruments.</p> <p>The aim of the Advisory Council for Energy Transition is to advise the Ministry of Energy (SENER) on the actions required to meet the Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency goals, and on the contents of different planning instruments and other mechanisms and actions set forth in the LTE.</p> <p>The Council operates³³⁸ by forming commissions and working groups on specific topics. Each group decides on the frequency of their meetings and must inform the Council on the progress and outcomes of its activities. Participation in these groups is open to public officials and representatives alien to the Council.</p>	 Find out more about this best practice in the <u>Mexico</u> chapter of this study.
	Consultation- INDC Workshop	A workshop was held in February 2015 under the “Social Participation Process on Mexico’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution” with attendees from academia and the social and private sectors. The aim was to publicize the Government’s progress in INDC elaboration and to receive feedback. An online survey was later conducted on March 9-20, 2015.	
	Consultation- INDC Survey		

³³⁸ Operation rules of the Advisory Council for Energy Transition, https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/129886/Reglas_de_Operaci_n.pdf

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary	
Climate change- NDC, energy and adaptation	Collaboration, Dialogue- Women's Network on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative (REDMERE)	<p>Incentive measures for the inclusion of women in renewable energy and energy efficiency value chains.</p> <p>The Women's Network on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (REDMERE) is an open and flexible node-based network that seeks to promote women's empowerment and equal participation in all the steps of the value chain, and to adopt measures to open and secure opportunities in education, training, employment, entrepreneurship and leadership for women at all levels necessary, in CGCEREE internal and external activities, and in the field of their own institutions.³³⁹</p> <p>REDMERE includes institutional members like the Institute of Renewable Energy of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), the University Program of Sustainability Strategies of the UNAM, the National Institute of Electricity and Clean Energy, technological universities and institutes of technology, among others.³⁴⁰</p>	 <p>Find out more about this best practice in the Mexico chapter of this study.</p>
	Dialogue, Collaboration- Alianza México Resiliente	<p>Founded in 2011, the <i>Alianza México Resiliente</i>³⁴¹ partnership brings together several actors and representatives from the three levels of government, Civil Society Organizations, international agencies, academic institutions, community and local groups that conduct their activities or live in Mexico's Protected Natural Areas. Its aim is to "promote coordination and engagement between those partners that actively participate in the conservation of Protected Natural Areas and to facilitate collaboration and the exchange of experiences and knowledge about climate change and biodiversity conservation".³⁴²</p>	

³³⁹ https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/236285/REDMERE_MARZO_2017.pdf

³⁴⁰ <http://conacytprensa.mx/index.php/sociedad/politica-cientifica/17276-redmere-sector-energetico-cara-mujer>

³⁴¹ Even though it does not owe its existence to any official mandate, the partnership falls under the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP).

³⁴² https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/251127/Ficha_tcnica_Alianza_M_xico_Resiliente.pdf

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change-NDC, energy and adaptation	Collaboration- Inclusion of Civil Society representatives in Mexico's official delegation to the climate change negotiations ³⁴³	Inclusion of Civil Society representatives in Mexico's official delegation. As a result, starting with the COP 17 held in 2011 in Durban, South Africa, Civil Society representatives have regularly been part of the official Mexican delegation (2 in the first year and 3 in the next years).
	Collaboration- Management Committee for Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency Competencies (CGCEREE) ³⁴⁴	The aim of the Committee ³⁴⁵ is to create human capital trained in renewable energy and efficiency by generating competency standards (CS) ³⁴⁶ and to certify technical staff under such standards. The Committee is composed of 40 members from academia, private sector, government and international agencies; "during the 3 years of work under SENER leadership, 7 groups of experts in different lines of work have been trained together with a structure of 20 institutions in charge of the training and/or certification of these competencies, with approximately 700 people already certified" ³⁴⁷ . It must be noted that, as part of the actions for consolidating gender as an overarching principle, the CGCEREE has conducted a number of specific women-oriented courses on installing solar water heating systems and energy training for the home. ³⁴⁸
	Partnership- Creation of Mexican Innovation Centers for Clean Energy (CeMIE) ³⁴⁹	The centers are multi-sector groups that include public as well as private research centers, higher education institutions, and state-owned enterprises and entities that work on joint projects to develop "technologies, products and services" in the main renewable energies. There are 5 CeMIEs: Bio, Wind, Geo, Ocean, Solar.

343 lineamientos de participación ciudadana e política exterior, DOF, March 6, 2018, https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/316096/Apuntes_de_Diplomacia_Ciudadana_en_Mexico.pdf

344 <https://www.gob.mx/sener/documentos/comite-de-gestion-por-competencias-de-energia-renovable-y-eficiencia-energetica-35733>

345 CGCEREE is part of the Special Program for the Use of Renewable Energies 2014-2018 (SENER) as a vehicle to promote the development of Mexican talent in the sector, and is consistent with the Strategic Program for Human Resources Development in Energy, which is promoted by SENER, SEP and CONACYT.

346 In the area of energy efficiency, the following CS have been developed: Managing energy efficiency in the organization, Managing maintenance of building energy systems, Installing efficient lighting systems, Operating the maintenance of building energy system, Promoting savings in home energy systems (created in conjunction with INFONAVIT Management Committee). In the area of renewable energy, the following CS have been developed: Installing thermosiphon solar water heating systems in sustainable homes (created in conjunction with INFONAVIT Management Committee), Installing thermo-tank forced circulation solar water heating system, Maintaining the turbine generator, Installing solar panel systems in homes, businesses and industries (created in conjunction with INFONAVIT Management Committee and the Baja California Management Committee). A list of standards is available at <http://conocer.gob.mx/listado-estandares-competencia/>

347 https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/100783/CGC_LOWRES.pdf

348 In compliance with Mexico and Germany's commitments on gender equality. https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/100783/CGC_LOWRES.pdf

349 <https://www.gob.mx/sener/articulos/centros-mexicanos-de-innovacion-en-energia?state=draft>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change-NDC, energy and adaptation	Dialogue, Partnership- Design and development of the Climate Change Adaptation Program for the Large Islands of the Gulf of California (PACC-RGIGC)	<p>Participatory process for the identification of climate change adaptation measures and design of the gender-focused program.</p> <p>The Climate Change Adaptation Program (PACC)³⁵⁰ is a proposal to respond to a complex socio-environmental system and the impact of climate change, considering biological, economic and social aspects in the design of coordinated strategies and actions that promote and strengthen cooperation among the different institutions³⁵¹.</p> <p>As part of the Resilience Project for the Large Islands of the Gulf of California, a large number of representatives from the 3 levels of government, academia and CSOs were summoned to form an institutional-based group (core group) to begin Baja California's formal participation in the formulation and validation of the PACC program for the region. The result was a participatory process that involved local actors from the three levels of government (24 institutions), academia, CSOs and other key actors from different sectors.³⁵²</p> <p>At the beginning, GT-PACC activities aimed at formalizing the participation of its members, providing multidisciplinary collaboration and coordinating Baja California's contribution to the elaboration and validation of the PACC-Large Islands of the Gulf of California.</p> <p>A total of 15 adaptation strategies were created. Nevertheless, the greatest merit of this program was the combined effort to elaborate a program based on strengthened cooperation through a trusting relationship, and a conceptual model based on a socio-environmental assessment with a gender-responsive and multi-cultural approach.³⁵³ The actions resulting from the identification of gender-based needs are worth highlighting, as they counted with the experience of women trained in renewable energy topics.</p>



Find out more about this best practice in the [Mexico](#) chapter of this study.

350 The PACC covers four Protected Natural Areas: The Islands of the Gulf of California Flora and Fauna Protection Area; the San Pedro Mártir Island Biosphere Reserve; the Archipiélago de San Lorenzo National Park; and the Bahía de los Angeles Biosphere Reserve.

351 Programas adaptativos para la gestión de sistemas complejos, el caso Grandes Islas del Golfo de California, México Sostenible, http://mexicosostenible.org.mx/blog_ms/?p=433

352 Noticias CONANP <https://www.gob.mx/conanp/prensa/conforman-grupo-interdisciplinario-para-el-programa-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico?idiom=es>

353 Programas adaptativos para la gestión de sistemas complejos, el caso Grandes Islas del Golfo de California, México Sostenible, http://mexicosostenible.org.mx/blog_ms/?p=433

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change-NDC, energy and adaptation	<p>Partnership- Project for the adaptation of coastal marshes of the Gulf of Mexico to the impact of climate change</p>	<p>The project³⁵⁴ sought to reduce the vulnerability of populations living in and using marsh environmental services by developing and implementing pilot measures for adaptation to climate change in three coastal marshes³⁵⁵. The project was conducted between 2011 and 2015³⁵⁶ and was coordinated by the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) and the Mexican Institute of Water Technology (IMTA), with the National Water Commission (CONAGUA) and the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP) participating as partners.³⁵⁷</p> <p>Several activities³⁵⁸ were organized under this initiative in conjunction with Civil Society³⁵⁹, such as gender-oriented risk workshops to identify the risk perception by gender.³⁶⁰</p>
	<p>Partnership- Capacity strengthening and participation in risk identification and reduction, as well as the development of local and municipal models and preventive public policies³⁶¹</p>	<p>The “Disaster Risk Reduction Support Program” seeks to “generate actions aimed at reducing local vulnerabilities while increasing territorial, community and sectoral resilience”³⁶² of Southeastern Mexico, reaching “4 state governments, 43 municipalities and 77 communities”³⁶³. It also looks to strengthen capacities and improve public policies. The program is implemented in Mexico by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with resources for 2014-2018 provided by the governments of Quintana Roo, Tabasco and Oaxaca; Fundación Gonzalo Río Arronte; Fondo Social BANAMEX – OXFAM Asociación Pujulá OXFAM México OMX Investigación y Educación Popular Autogestiva, A.C., and Civil Society as a counterpart.</p>

354 Initiative funded by the Global Environment Fund through the World Bank

355 The sites chosen for the pilots were: 1) Río Papaloapan – Laguna de Alvarado (municipalities of Alvarado and Tlacotalpan), Veracruz State. 2) Sistema Lagunar Carmen-Pajonal Machona (municipalities of Cárdenas, Comalcalco and Paraíso) Tabasco State. 3) Humedal Punta Allen (Sian Ka'an Biosphere Reserve) Quintana Roo State.

356 The GEF donated US\$ 4.5 million.

357 <https://www.gob.mx/inecc/acciones-y-programas/adaptacion-en-humedales-costeros-del-golfo-de-mexico-ante-los-impactos-del-cambio-climatico>

358 Reforestation with mangroves and riparian species and restoration of canal water flow (40 people received wages and training while 200 other were indirectly benefited); Promotion of sustainable mangrove exploitation through Wildlife Conservation Management Units (UMA)(23 cooperative members were benefited and 10 people received training, while 115 others were indirectly benefited); Reforestation with mangroves and riparian species and restoration of canal water flow (102 people received wages and training while 510 others were indirectly benefited); Stilt houses with demonstrative ecotechnology (42 people received wages and 12 were trained in different construction techniques, while 210 others were indirectly benefited); Rainwater collection and purification system (170 school students and teachers benefited and 10 persons received training on different construction techniques. 393 community residents gained access to water supply); Promotion of sustainable mangrove exploitation through Wildlife Conservation Management Units (UMA)(117 cooperative members will benefit and 12 people are being trained, while 585 others will benefit indirectly).

359 Examples include PRONATURA Veracruz, A.C., Pladeyra, S.C., UNAM Institute of Geophysics, Fundación los Hijos de la Tierra, A.C., CIDECALLI, A.C., Las Mujeres Rurales de la Frontera Sur S.C. de R.L. de C.V., Amigos de Sian Ka'an, A.C., Oceanus, A.C.

360 Workshops were conducted in coordination with PRONATURA Veracruz and Consultant Teresa Munguía. <https://www.gob.mx/inecc/acciones-y-programas/adaptacion-en-humedales-costeros-del-golfo-de-mexico-ante-los-impactos-del-cambio-climatico>

361 <http://pmrmexico.org.mx>

362 http://www.mx.undp.org/content/mexico/es/home/library/environment_energy/desarrollo-sustentable-/programa-de-apoyo-a-la-reduccion-de-riesgos-de-desastres-en-mexico.html

363 <http://www.mx.undp.org/content/dam/mexico/docs/Publicaciones/MedioAmbientePublicaciones/factsheetsma/ReduccionRiesgosfinal.pdf>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary	
SDG	Information, Dialogue- Information Sessions on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	<p>The sessions allow the exchange of information between the government and Civil Society Organizations to provide feedback, comment and analyze official documents.</p> <p>A dialogue process between the government and the CSOs involved took place during the negotiation of SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. Through this dialogue, CSOs made their contributions to the Mexican position at international level, and an Official Delegation was formed with Civil Society representatives for the negotiations of the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>Initially, the sessions consisted of plain information about the process, but as CSOs began to participate, they evolved into a Dialogue process where technical recommendations considered the inputs from Civil Society.</p>	 Find out more about this best practice in the Mexico chapter of this study.
	Information- Sustainable Development Goal Information System (SIODS) ³⁶⁴	<p>The Sustainable Development Goal Information System (SIODS) was jointly developed by the National Digital Strategy Coordinator of the Presidency of the Republic and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), which provides users with information on progress with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Mexico³⁶⁵. This interactive platform allows exploring, comparing and downloading indicators, and reviewing indicators disaggregated geographically.</p>	

³⁶⁴ <http://agenda2030.mx>; http://www.inegi.org.mx/saladeprensa/boletines/2017/especiales/especiales2017_04_04.pdf ; <http://143.137.108.139/objetivos.html>

³⁶⁵ SIODS, <http://143.137.108.139/objetivos.html>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
SDG	Information, Dialogue- First Regional Dialogue (central zone) with Civil Society on the National Strategy of the 2030 Agenda.	<p>In September 2017, the first of 5 forums³⁶⁶ was held in Mexico City to promote Mexican Civil Society's participation in the elaboration of the 2030 Agenda National Strategy.</p> <p>The Presidency of the Republic, SER, GIZ and INDESOL extended the invitation to the First Regional Dialogue (central zone) with Civil Society via Internet portals and by mail. During the workshop organized in thematic tables, discussion revolved around priorities to be developed and proposals were made for the 2030 Agenda National Strategy regarding each one of the 17 SDGs. According to the roadmap for the preparation of the strategy, four more forums will be held, thus facilitating accessibility and the participation of social actors. The forum was open to representatives of CSOs from 9 states of the country.</p>
	Dialogue/ Collaboration- National Council of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	<p>This is a space for engagement between the Federal Executive with local governments, the private sector, Civil Society and academia to discuss the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>During the preparation of this report, the Council's main task was to elaborate the 2030 Agenda National Strategy, including "update and mechanisms of participation and accountability".</p>

³⁶⁶ The five regional consultation meetings with Civil Society in 2017 and 2018 were held in Ciudad de México, Colima, Mazatlán, Monterrey and Tuxtla Gutiérrez.

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
SDG	Partnership- Strategic practices for social cohesion	<p>Strategic practices for social cohesion are a project financed by the European Union in coordination with the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation and implemented by a Civil Association³⁶⁷.</p> <p>The project is part of the Social Cohesion Laboratory II, whose main objective is to “strengthen the capacity of Civil Society Organizations at local and federal level for effective participation in the design, execution and social surveillance of social cohesion policies, programs and pilot projects.”³⁶⁸</p> <p>The practices presented by <i>Asociación Civil Acciones para el Desarrollo Comunitario A.C.</i> (ADECO) “seek to be a catalyst of collaborative relationships between Civil Society Organizations, and between these and the government (...), and to have government agencies recognize these good CSO practices”.³⁶⁹</p> <p>As part of the proposal, the Community of Learning and Incidence (CAI) was created to train organizations in experience systematization and theory of change techniques. The goal was to allow organizations to, among other things, generate a vision of incidence from their own experience.</p>
P10	Information- Information sessions on P10 negotiation	<p>Informational meetings were organized prior to the negotiations to provide general information. Civil Society reported progress in opening spaces of dialogue between the government and Civil Society to share and work on the negotiation position, but this practice did not come to fruition.</p>

³⁶⁷ Acciones para el Desarrollo Comunitario A.C (ADECO)


³⁶⁸ <https://www.gob.mx/amexcid/articulos/que-es-el-laboratorio-de-cohesion-social?idiom=es>

³⁶⁹ Proposal document provided by ADECO

PERU

Summary of engagement practices towards the implementation of the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas in Peru.

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change-NDC and forests	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration- Meetings of the National Forecasting Team on Climate Change Mitigation (ENPCC) and Consulting Technical Groups (CTGs) as part of the Climate Change Planning Project (PlanCC) ³⁷⁰	<p>The main purpose of PlanCC was to build the technical and scientific base and the capacities to explore the feasibility of “clean” or “low-carbon” development and to incorporate a climate change approach into the country’s planning for development.</p> <p>The process has involved participation from government, social and academic actors, adding transparency to its execution and results. The plan’s structure consisted of a Research Team (EI), the National Forecasting Team on Climate Change Mitigation (ENPCC) and Consulting Technical Groups (GTCs).</p> <p>The multi-sector consulting group ENPCC guided and ensured the legitimacy of the process, discussing and deciding on the approach, options and data to be included in the scenarios proposed by the research team. The ENPCC met on six occasions between June 2012 and May 2014, with an average of 89 attendees per meeting.</p> <p>GTCs were composed of experts invited for specific topics that required a deeper level of discussion. They were invited based on the need to discuss topics that rose during the different steps of research.</p>

 Find out more about this best practice in the [Peru](#) chapter of this study.

³⁷⁰ <http://planccperu.org/>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change- NDC and forests	Dialogue- Working Team on aspects referred to the relationship with <i>Frente Público</i>	The <i>Frente Público</i> was the Peruvian government's COP20 department that integrated Civil Society into the climate change debate through different forms of participation that involved NGOs, indigenous organizations, youth organizations, academia, private sector, women's organizations and other sectors.
	Information, Consultation- Public consultation as part of NDC design and elaboration	Public consultation to contribute to the elaboration of Peru's INDC. The consultation used three channels: (i) meetings with stakeholders ³⁷¹ ; (ii) macro-regional workshops ³⁷² ; and (iii) online consultation through MINAM's webpage and table of parties ³⁷³ .
	Information, Consultation- Workshops on the Paris Agreement and its implications for the country	In 2016, the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) conducted a number of workshops to inform the public (government and non-government actors) about the Paris Agreement and discuss its implications. Besides receiving feedback on the meaning of the Agreement, key concepts and history, participants shared their vision on the issue ³⁷⁴ .

371 21 meetings were conducted in June/July 2015, with participation from 278 representatives of the public and private sectors, Civil Society and academia.

372 Conducted in five regions: Lima provincia, San Martín, Cusco, Piura and Junín. Participants included 440 people from 25 regions and different actors from the public and private sectors, Civil Society and academia.

373 A total of 120 replies were received.

374 <http://www.minam.gob.pe/peruclimatico/2016/02/16/ministerio-del-ambiente-inicio-hoy-talleres-sobre-el-acuerdo-de-paris-y-sus-implicancias-para-el-peru/>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change- NDC and forests	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration- Spaces for dialogue created under the Multi-Sector Working Group (GTM) ³⁷⁵ responsible for generating technical data to guide the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	<p>As part of the NDC implementation process, the Multi-sector Working Group composed of 13 ministries and the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN) is responsible for creating the tools required for implementing Peru's NDC. The group was created through Executive Decree No. 005-2016-MINAM³⁷⁶, published on July 21, 2016 and valid for 18 months from its inception.</p> <p>The GTM designs spaces for networking and technical meetings for previously identified Civil Society actors, according to an interview to the MINAM, the entity that presides the GTM.</p> <p>The steps of the GTM include a methodological phase (assessment/quantification of costs, co-benefits, enabling conditions) and a development phase (applying these methodologies to the measures/actions identified). The development phase requires specialized, technical and inclusive knowledge and, at the closing of this report, the General Directorate of Climate Change and Desertification (DGCCC) was designing a space for including Civil Society actors that can add value to the discussions held during the Mitigation and Adaptation thematic tables.</p> <p>In summary, the MINAM plans to create two parallel spaces for engagement with Civil Society under the GTM: A broad space to publicize the advances in implementation with mass participation from the different actors, and a technical, sector-specific space that invites previously identified institutions to contribute to the discussion.</p> <p>These engagement spaces began in October 2017 through the “Dialoguemos” initiative, which seeks to convene all actors, including Civil Society, private sector, indigenous peoples, academia and NGOs to work on NDC implementation with a gender-sensitive, intercultural and inter-generational approach.</p>




Find out more about this best practice in the [Peru](#) chapter of this study.

³⁷⁵ <http://www.minam.gob.pe/cambioclimatico/gtm/>

³⁷⁶ http://www.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/rs_005-2016-minam.pdf

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change- NDC and forests	<p>Information- National Climate Change Commission³⁷⁷</p> <p>Information- INFOCARBONO³⁸⁰</p>	<p>The National Climate Change Commission (CNCC) was created via Executive Decree No. 359-96-RE. In March 2009, E.D. No. 006-2009-MINAM expanded its scope and increased the number of sectors included. Its purpose is to “monitor the various public and private sectors concerned by implementing the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and to design and promote the National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC), whose contents must orient and inform national, sectoral and regional development strategies, plans and projects in this matter”³⁷⁸. The Commission is composed of representatives from various government agencies³⁷⁹ and may invite external Civil Society organizations, international agencies and other public bodies to participate (with voice but no veto power).</p> <p>Public information on the National GHG Inventory.</p> <p>The information generated by this tool contributes to the formulation of policies, strategies and development plans to reduce GHG emissions and meet international climate change commitments.</p> <p>To keep the information on the Inventory updated, each sector must prepare an annual report on GHG emissions and submit it to the national REDD+ focal point (MINAM’s General Directorate of Climate Change and Desertification) for processing and preparation of the National Inventory. At the closing of this report, Peru had produced inventories for the years 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2012.</p> <p>Producing this information is extremely important, since it is forwarded to UNFCCC by means of BURs and National Communications.</p>

 Find out more about this best practice in the Peru chapter of this study.

377 <http://cambioclimatico.minam.gob.pe/la-gestion-del-cc/sobre-la-gestion-del-minam/quienes-la-conforman/>

378 http://www.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/ds_006-2009-minam.pdf

379 The list of members is available at <http://cambioclimatico.minam.gob.pe/la-gestion-del-cc/sobre-la-gestion-del-minam/quienes-la-conforman/>

380 <http://infocarbono.minam.gob.pe/>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
Climate change-NDC and forests	Information, Dialogue- Periodic meetings of the REDD+ Peru Group and the General Directorate of Climate Change and Desertification (DGCCD) and the National Forest Conservation Programme for Mitigation Against Climate Change (PNCBMCC)	Monthly meetings based on communication of the REDD+ Peru Group ³⁸¹ to the Ministry of the Environment, to the attention of the General Directorate of Climate Change and Desertification (DGCCD) and the National Forest Conservation Programme for Mitigation Against Climate Change (PNCBMCC).
SDG	Information- System for the Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators	<p>The National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI) is responsible for preparing and monitoring the System for the Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. The system's webpage indicates that a number of goals, indicators and figures have been developed for each SDG in order to contribute to the decision-making process.</p> <p>"The platform shows the indicators and sub-indicators for each SDG goal and the corresponding methodological sheets. For each indicator selected, it displays a history of national and subnational data, if available"³⁸².</p>
	Dialogue- National Roundtable for the Fight Against Poverty (MCLCP)	<p>Roundtable to facilitate dialogue between the Government and Civil Society around human development topics, which integrate economic, social, environmental and institutional aspects about people's lives. One of its main purposes is to "Guarantee a comprehensive approach that combines economic and social objectives"³⁸³.</p> <p>The MCLCP has a decentralized structure with local, departmental/regional and national components. In all its levels, it seeks to establish links with other coordination, participation, sectoral or thematic spaces from a systemic perspective.</p>



Find out more about this best practice in the Peru chapter of this study.

381 <http://www.gruporeddperu.com/>

382 <http://webinei.inei.gob.pe/ods/>

383 <http://www.mesadeconcertacion.org.pe/nuestro-enfoque>

Process	Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified	Summary
SDG	<p>Dialogue- National Accord Forum³⁸⁴</p> <p>Information, Dialogue- Periodic meetings between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and feminist, indigenous and Afro-descendent women's organizations</p>	<p>The Forum provides a space to discuss national strategic planning through regular and private meetings that seek to reach agreements while "monitoring and promoting compliance with the State policies contained in the National Accord".³⁸⁵</p> <p>The Forum is presided over by the President of the Republic and has a three-pronged structure with participation from Government institutions, political parties with parliamentary representation and Civil Society organizations³⁸⁶.</p> <p>Monthly meetings of the Directorate for Social Affairs to discuss gender issues and SDGs with feminist, indigenous and Afro-descendent women's organizations.</p> <p>During the meetings, participants share information on multilateral systems and receive contributions that are later included in documents prepared by CEPLAN. The meetings also support participation from Civil Society, academia and enterprises in international conferences.</p>
P10	<p>Information, Consultation- Public consultation to review the Preliminary Document on the Rights of Access to Information, Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters</p> <p>Information, Dialogue- Workshops organized by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Online public consultation on the Preliminary Document on the Right of Access to Information, Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters. Spaces for participation around these practices were facilitated by the Government through the Ministry of the Environment. The process was conducted in 2015 in an effort to receive opinions from Civil Society, enterprises, and various organizations about the initial stages of P10 negotiations.</p> <p>The workshops were conducted in March and June 2017 as part of the P10 negotiations. One of the workshops focused on retrieving conclusions from multiple actors and use them as inputs for decision-making, while the other sought to inform on national advances regarding related matters like participation and information access.</p>



Find out more about this best practice in the Peru chapter of this study.

384 Ratified via Executive Decree No. 105-2002-PCM, of October 17, 2002.






385 <https://acuerdonacional.pe/foro-del-acuerdo-nacional/>

386 A list of members is available at <https://acuerdonacional.pe/foro-del-acuerdo-nacional/instituciones-miembros/>

ANNEX 2






Recurrence of levels of engagements in the identified practices, by country and agenda.



ARGENTINA							
			Information	Dialogue	Consultation	Collaboration	Partnership
CC - NDC	1	Information- REDD Information Newsletter	●				
	2	Information- Online dissemination of the National Forest Monitoring System (SNMB)	●				
	3	Information- Climate Risks Map System (SIMARCC)	●				
	4	Information- GHG Inventory Booklet and Web page	●				
	5	Dialogue- Extended Bureau of the National Climate Change Cabinet		●			
	6	Dialogue- Extended Sectoral Bureau on Forests		●			
	7	Dialogue- REDD Technical Working Groups		●			
	8	Dialogue- Regional multi-sector meetings of the UN REDD Programme		●			
	9	Dialogue- Working Sessions on Indigenous Peoples, Forests and Climate Change		●			
	10	Dialogue- UN REDD Project Board		●			
	11	Dialogue- Participation of experts or Civil Society actors in meetings of the Environment and Sustainable Development Commission of the National Senate		●			
	12	Consultation- Preparation of the INDC, including meetings with Civil Society and academia, as well as workshops, surveys on mitigation and adaptation measures for inclusion in the INDC, and the Official presentation of the INDC and General Survey for INDC preparation			●		
	13	Consultation- Forms about Mitigation and Adaptation Measures to be integrated into the NDC Revision			●		
	14	Consultation- UN REDD Programme presentation workshop			●		
	15	Consultation- Action Plan for Forests and Climate Change Survey			●		
	16	Collaboration- Training on Forests and Climate Change				●	
	17	Partnership- Participation of experts for the development of consultancies for the UN REDD Programme, Third National Communication and BURs					●
	18	Partnership- Organization of regional multi-sector meetings by local partners					●
SDG	1	Information- SDG Webpage Argentina	●				
	2	Information- Sustainable Development Goal Survey	●				
	3	Dialogue- National Forum on Social Responsibility		●			
	4	Partnership- Training workshops led by CSOs					●
P10	1	Dialogue- Pre- and post negotiation round meetings		●			
	2	Consultation- Workshop to Review the Negotiation Text of the Escazú Agreement			●		
TOTAL	24		6	9	5	1	3
% ³⁸⁷			25%	38%	21%	4%	13%






Total levels of engagement for the climate change agenda identified	18
Total levels of engagement for the SDG identified	4
Total levels of engagement for the P10 identified	2
Total levels of engagement for the 3 agendas identified	24

³⁸⁷ Percentages calculated by dividing the number of instances a level of engagement was found by the total sum of levels of engagement found in all practices.

CHILE							
			Information	Dialogue	Consultation	Collaboration	Partnership
CC - NDC	1	Collaboration- Incorporation of CSOs into the Chilean Delegation to the international climate change negotiations				<div></div>	
	2	Information, Dialogue- Informational sessions on the negotiation process	<div></div>	<div></div>			
	3	Dialogue- MMA Advisory Council		<div></div>			
	4	Dialogue, Collaboration- Regional Committees on Climate Change (CORECC)		<div></div>		<div></div>	
	5	Information, Consultation- Public consultation on Climate Change Plans	<div></div>		<div></div>		
	6	Information, Consultation, Partnership- Participatory Construction of the National Action Plan on Climate Change 2017-2022 (PANCC-II)	<div></div>		<div></div>		<div></div>
	7	Information, Consultation- Public Consultation on INDC	<div></div>		<div></div>		
	8	Information- Information regarding environmental issues in general and climate change in particular made publicly available via online platforms. National System of Environmental Information (SINIA); Chilean National System of Inventories on Greenhouse Gases (SNICHILE), Climate Digital Database	<div></div>				
	9	Information, Collaboration- Climate Change Education and Awareness Program	<div></div>			<div></div>	
	10	Information, Collaboration- Adriana Hoffman Academy of Environmental Education	<div></div>			<div></div>	
	11	(Energy) Information, Dialogue, Consultation- Preparation of the Energy Policy 2050	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>		
	12	(Energy) Information, Consultation- Workshops and Consultation on Mitigation and Adaptation Plans in the energy sector	<div></div>		<div></div>		
	13	(Energy) Information, Dialogue, Consultation, Collaboration, Partnership- Local Energy Strategies “Comuna Energética” program	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
	14	(Forests) Information, Dialogue, Consultation- Preparation, Assessment and Implementation of the ENCCRV Strategy	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>		
	15	Dialogue, Collaboration- Advisory Council to the CC and Sustainability Agency	<div></div>			<div></div>	
SDG	1	Information, Dialogue, Consultation, Collaboration- Commissions, Working Groups, Workshops and Focal Groups for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda	<div></div>	<div></div>		<div></div>	
	2	Information, Consultation- “Yo opino, es mi Derecho” program 2017	<div></div>		<div></div>		
P10	1	Information, Dialogue- Sessions preceding and following each negotiation of the Escazú Agreement	<div></div>	<div></div>			
TOTAL	18		15	8	8	7	2
% ³⁸⁸			38%	20%	20%	18%	5%

Total levels of engagement for the climate change agenda identified	33
Total levels of engagement for the SDG identified	5
Total levels of engagement for the P10 identified	2
Total levels of engagement for the 3 agendas identified	40

388 Percentages calculated by dividing the number of instances a level of engagement was found by the total sum of levels of engagement found in all practices.

COLOMBIA		 Information	 Dialogue	 Consultation	 Collaboration	 Partnership
CC	1	Information- MADS YouTube Channel	●			
	2	Information- Web tool for climate change action	●			
	3	Information- National Climate Change Fair	●			
	4	Information- Ciclope-Presidential Agency of International Cooperation	●			
	5	Information, Dialogue, Consultation- Participatory Construction of the Indigenous Pillar of the Amazon Vision Program (PIVA)	●	●		
	6	Information- DNP News	●			
	7	Information, Dialogue- Climate Finance Event and Web Tool	●	●		
	8	Information, Dialogue- SISCLIMA- Climate change nodes	●	●		
	9	Information, Consultation- Meetings with Civil Society and Academia to share preparatory work on INDC	●	●		
	10	Consultation- General Survey for INDC preparation		●		
	11	Consultation- Civil Society - REDD+ Committee		●		
	12	Consultation, Dialogue, Partnership- Colombia Sostenible Fund		●		●
ODS	1	Information- Web Microsite (underway)	●			
	2	Information- SDGs in Territorial Development Plans, 2016 – 2019	●			
	3	Information, Consultation- Creation of Indicators (underway)	●	●		
	4	Information, Dialogue, Consultation- SDG Report 2018 (underway)	●	●		
	5	Information, Dialogue, Partnership- Colombia Saber Hacer Strategy	●	●		●
	6	Consultation, Dialogue- Dialogue mechanisms SDG-Civil Society (under preparation)		●		
P10	1	Information, Dialogue, Consultation- Intersectoral Committee for Environmental Democracy (MIDA)	●	●	●	
	2	Dialogue- Citizen Service Fairs		●		
TOTAL	20		15	9	9	0
%³⁸⁹			43%	26%	26%	0%






Total levels of engagement for the climate change agenda identified	19
Total levels of engagement for the SDG identified	12
Total levels of engagement for the P10 identified	4
Total levels of engagement for the 3 agendas identified	35

³⁸⁹ Percentages calculated by dividing the number of instances a level of engagement was found by the total sum of levels of engagement found in all practices.

COSTA RICA		 Information	 Dialogue	 Consultation	 Collaboration	 Partnership
CC	1	Consultation- Elaboration of the NDC, including dialogue with Civil Society				
	2	Dialogue, Partnership- 5C as part of the “National Transparency Framework”				
	3	Information, Consultation, Collaboration- Preparation of the REDD+ Strategy				
	4	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration, Partnership- Cultural Mediators Program				
	5	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration- Mesa NAMA Café				
	6	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration- Mesa Ganadera				
	7	Information, Consultation, Collaboration- Elaboration of the VII National Energy Plan with an extensive citizen consultation				
	8	Information, Collaboration- ICE Biogas Program				
	9	Information, Collaboration- Electric Mobility Week 2017				
	10	Information, Collaboration- Campaign “Energy belongs to People”				
	11	Information, Collaboration- Intersectoral Climate Change Commissions within the Carbon Neutral Country 2.0 program				
	12	Collaboration- Bandera Azul Program (PBAE) and “Climate Neutral Community”				
	13	Information, Collaboration, Partnership- Carbon Neutral Schools Program				
	14	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration- Comprehensive Water Supply Program for Guanacaste (PIAAG) and capacity strengthening				
	15	Information, Collaboration- MEP “Vigilantes del Agua” technical and educational program				
	16	Information, Dialogue, Partnership- Sarapiquí: C-Neutral, Climate Resilient				
ODS, P10	1	Information, Collaboration- National Indigenous Consultation				
ODS	1	Information, Dialogue- Costa Rica SDG webpage and National SDG Forum				
	2	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration- Co-creation of the III Open Government Action Plan				
TOTAL	19	16	8	4	14	4
%³⁹⁰		35%	17%	9%	30%	9%






Total levels of engagement for the climate change agenda identified	39
Total levels of engagement for the SDG identified	2
Total levels of engagement for the P10 identified	5
Total levels of engagement for the 3 agendas identified	46

390 Percentages calculated by dividing the number of instances a level of engagement was found by the total sum of levels of engagement found in all practices.

JAMAICA		 Information	 Dialogue	 Consultation	 Collaboration	 Partnership
CC	1	Dialogue, Collaboration- National Forum.				
	2	Collaboration, Partnership- Delegation of legal functions to Civil Society Groups for the management of protected areas				
	3	Information, Dialogue- PANOS Caribbean Climate Justice Songs – Engagement in climate change dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement				
	4	Collaboration, Partnership- Active Community-based organizations and their practices, such as the engagement of The Alligator Head Foundation.				
	5	Information, Collaboration, Partnership- Jamaica National Heritage Trust engagement with local community groups to be impacted by the designation and management of World Heritage Sites.				
	6	Collaboration, Partnership- Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation: manages the Portland Bight Protected Area through an agreement with the NRCA/NEPA: Climate Change projects: Discovery Centre providing spaces for public engagement.				
	7	Dialogue, Collaboration- Public Engagement in Climate Change Dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement: Public Engagement Campaign to raise awareness about the conference and Jamaica's negotiating position for COP 21.				
	8	Dialogue, Collaboration- Government, CSO and International Collaboration IPCC Conference.				
	9	Information, Dialogue, Partnership- Forest Conservation REDD+				
	10	Information, Partnership- Increasing Jamaica's resilience to climate change, through enhancing adaptive capacity across priority sectors through established funding mechanisms; Environmental Foundation of Jamaica				
	11	Collaboration, Partnership- Government, non-governmental Sector and International Partnerships: Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (Five Cs) to implement the Coastal Protection for Climate Change Adaptation (CPCCA) Project				
	12	Dialogue,Partnership- International engagement. Government and Academia: University of the West Indies (UWI) Net Zero Building				
	13	Dialogue, Collaboration, Partnership- Practice: International engagement. government and academia: University of the West Indies (UWI) Super Computer				
	14	Information, Dialogue- Local and International engagement: Climate Change Park (under development)				
ODS	1	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration- Experience 2030: an interactive activity geared to reinforce knowledge on the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while helping members of the public understand their role in securing them				
	2	Dialogue, Consultation, Patnership- Regional Engagement - Regional Conference on the Sustainable Development Goals, Kingston Jamaica				
P10	1	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration- Public and NGO engagement for the establishment of working groups				
TOTAL	17					
% ³⁹¹						






³⁹¹ Percentages calculated by dividing the number of instances a level of engagement was found by the total sum of levels of engagement found in all practices.

Total levels of engagement for the climate change agenda identified	30
Total levels of engagement for the SDG identified	6
Total levels of engagement for the P10 identified	3
Total levels of engagement for the 3 agendas identified	39

MEXICO							
			Information	Dialogue	Consultation	Collaboration	Partnership
CC	1	Information, Dialogue- Informational sessions on the negotiation process	●	●			
	2	Information- Climate Change Information System	●				
	3	Partnership- Energy Sustainability Fund Portal					●
	4	Dialogue- Climate Change Council C3		●			
	5	Dialogue- Public-Private Dialogue on Mexico's Nationally Determined Contributions		●			
	6	Information, Dialogue- 1st National Forum on Adaptation to Climate Change	●	●			
	7	Dialogue- Advisory Councils in Protected Natural Areas (PNAs)		●			
	8	Dialogue- Advisory Councils for Sustainable Development (CCDS) under the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources		●			
	9	Dialogue, Consultation- Advisory Council for Energy Transition		●	●		
	10	Consultation- INDC Workshop			●		
	11	Consultation- INDC Survey			●		
	12	Collaboration, Dialogue- Women's Network on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative (REDMEREE)	●	●		●	
	13	Dialogue, Collaboration- Alianza México Resiliente		●		●	
	14	Collaboration- Inclusion of Civil Society representatives in Mexico's official delegation to the climate change negotiations				●	
	15	Collaboration- Management Committee for Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency Competencies (CGCEREE)				●	
	16	Partnership- Creation of Mexican Innovation Centers for Clean Energy (CeMIE)					●
	17	Dialogue, Partnership- Design and development of the Climate Change Adaptation Program for the Large Islands of the Gulf of California (PACC-RGIGC)		●			●
	18	Partnership- Project for the adaptation of coastal marshes of the Gulf of Mexico to the impact of climate change					●
	19	Partnership- Capacity strengthening and participation in risk identification and reduction, as well as the development of local and municipal models and preventive public policies					●
ODS	1	Information, Dialogue- Information Sessions on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	●	●			
	2	Information- Sustainable Development Goal Information System (SIODS)	●				
	3	Information, Dialogue- First Regional Dialogue (central zone) with Civil Society on the National Strategy of the 2030 Agenda.	●	●			
	4	Dialogue/ Collaboration- National Council of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		●		●	
	5	Partnership- Strategic practices for social cohesion					●
P10	1	Information- Information sessions on P10 negotiation	●				
TOTAL	25		8	13	3	5	6
%³⁹²			23%	37%	9%	14%	17%






Total levels of engagement for the climate change agenda identified	26
Total levels of engagement for the SDG identified	8
Total levels of engagement for the P10 identified	1
Total levels of engagement for the 3 agendas identified	35

³⁹² Percentages calculated by dividing the number of instances a level of engagement was found by the total sum of levels of engagement found in all practices.

PERU			 Information	 Dialogue	 Consultation	 Collaboration	 Partnership
CC	1	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration- Meetings of the National Forecasting Team on Climate Change Mitigation (ENPCC) and Consulting Technical Groups (CTGs) as part of the Climate Change Planning Project (PlanCC)	●	●		●	
	2	Dialogue- Working Team on aspects referred to the relationship with Frente Público		●			
	3	Information, Consultation- Public consultation as part of NDC design and elaboration	●		●		
	4	Information, Consultation- Workshops on the Paris Agreement and its implications for the country	●		●		
	5	Information, Dialogue, Collaboration- Spaces for dialogue created under the Multi-Sector Working Group (GTM) responsible for generating technical data to guide the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	●	●		●	
	6	Information- National Climate Change Commission	●				
	7	Information- INFOCARBONO	●				
	8	Information, Dialogue- Periodic meetings of the REDD+ Peru Group and the General Directorate of Climate Change and Desertification (DGCCD) and the National Forest Conservation Programme for Mitigation Against Climate Change (PNCBMCC)	●	●			
ODS	1	Information- System for the Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators	●				
	2	Dialogue- National Roundtable for the Fight Against Poverty (MCLCP)		●			
	3	Dialogue- National Accord Forum		●			
	4	Information, Dialogue- Periodic meetings between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and feminist, indigenous and Afro-descendent women's organizations	●	●			
P10	1	Information, Consultation- Public consultation to review the Preliminary Document on the Rights of Access to Information, Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters	●		●		
	2	Information, Dialogue- Workshops organized by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	●	●			
TOTAL	14		11	8	3	2	0
%³⁹³			46%	33%	13%	8%	0%

Total levels of engagement for the climate change agenda identified	15
Total levels of engagement for the SDG identified	5
Total levels of engagement for the P10 identified	4
Total levels of engagement for the 3 agendas identified	24

³⁹³ Percentages calculated by dividing the number of instances a level of engagement was found by the total sum of levels of engagement found in all practices.

REGIONAL	Number of practices identified by country	 Information	 Dialogue	 Consultation	 Collaboration	 Partnership	Total of engagement instances per country (all levels)
Argentina	24	6	9	5	1	3	24
Chile	18	15	8	8	7	2	40
Colombia	20	15	9	9	0	2	35
Costa Rica	19	16	8	4	14	4	46
Jamaica	17	7	11	1	10	10	39
Mexico	25	8	13	3	5	6	35
Peru	14	11	8	3	2	0	24
TOTAL	137	78	66	33	39	27	243
%³⁹⁴		32%	27%	14%	16%	11%	

³⁹⁴ Los porcentuales han sido calculados dividiendo el número de veces que un nivel de relacionamiento ha sido encontrado por la suma del total de niveles de relacionamientos encontrados en todas las prácticas.

