



Ministerio de
Transportes y
Telecomunicaciones

Gobierno de Chile

SECTRA
Coordinación
de Planificación
y Desarrollo

Ministerio de
Transportes y
Telecomunicaciones

EUROCLIMA PLUS CONVENTION

Ministerio de Transportes y Telecomunicaciones, Chile
Coordinación de Planificación y Desarrollo / SECTRA

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National Context





1.- PRESENTATION OF THE TERRITORY



Chile - a land of contrasts:

- Territorial Diversity: Insular, Maritime and Continental
- Climate Diversity of the country
- A complex demographic and urban distribution

Improve socio-spatial cohesion and balance at a national level

Achieve an integration and strengthening of the local development

2.- TERRITORIAL CONECTIVITY



Territorial structure and mobility:

- Concentrated urban systems
- Accessibility and isolated areas
- Logistics and supply
- Challenge of integration and strengthening the development
- International integration and cross border politics

Synchronize the planning process of the transport systems with the Land Use Planning

3.- CHILE AND CLIMATE CHANGE



- **Milestones of the international participation:**

- Chile ratified being a member of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1994.
- Chile ratified the Kyoto protocol as a not annexed country in 2002.
- Took part in negotiation processes at different Conferences Of The Parties (COP), especially COP 15 (Copenhagen, 2009), where Chile assumed as a goal the reduction in GEI emissions commitment.
- On August 2010, Chile ratified officially his voluntary commitment:

“Chile will perform the nationally appropriate actions of mitigation in order to achieve a 20% deviation below his trajectory of growing base emissions in 2020, projected since year 2007”.

4.- CHILE AND CLIMATE CHANGE



- **Milestones of international participation:**
 - 2011 has started the **MAPS-Chile** project, which aims at studying different projected scenarios of GEI emissions relevant to generate the technical evidence over different courses of action for the country in order to accomplish the GEI reduction commitment.
 - Chile has established its commitment in COP21 (Paris, 2015). The conference established an international agreement with binding character over reductions that allows to limit the global warming to a level below 2°C.

4.- CHILE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Emisiones del GEI:

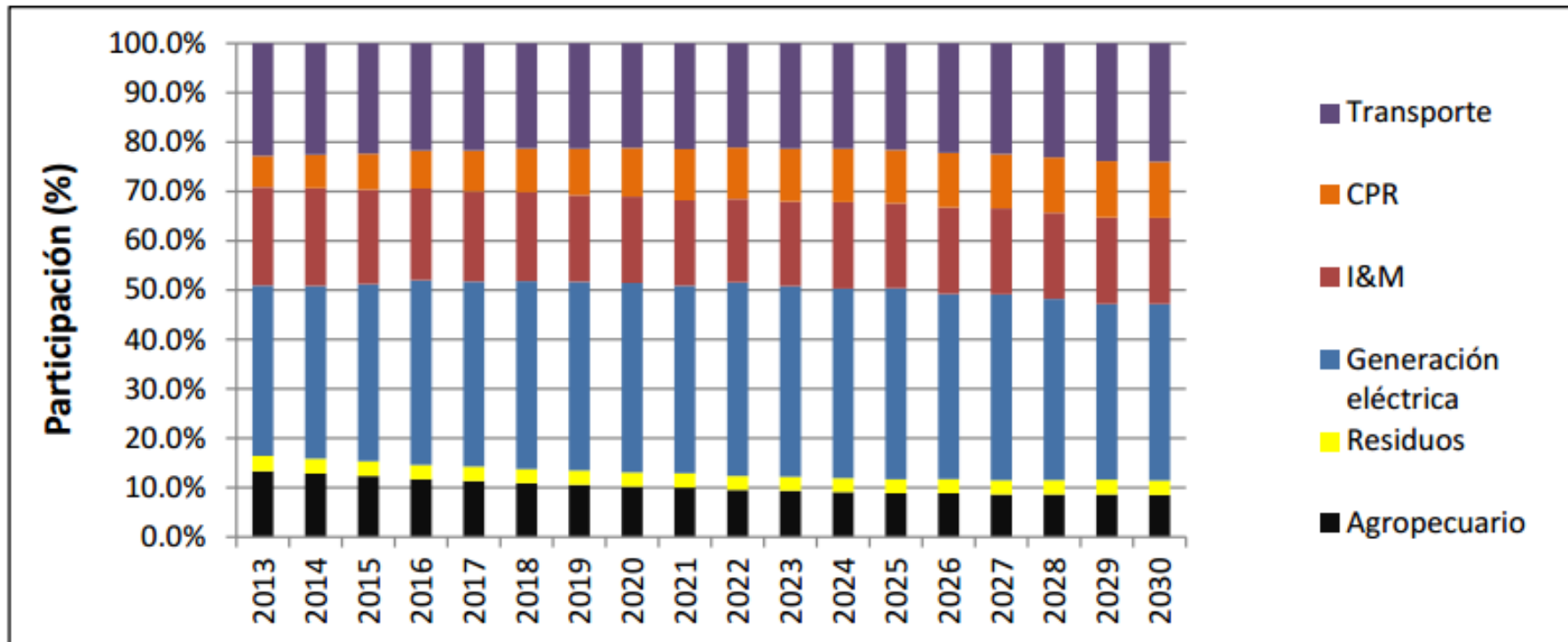


Figura 2: Participación relativa de cada sector en el total de emisiones de LB2013-2030, sin incluir las capturas del sector forestal. fuente: MAPS Chile, 2014.

In the process of the Social Evaluation of Projects a **social price for carbon** it set :
(32,5 USD/ton CO₂)



Chile has a powerful tool to incorporate **goals of emission reduction** in the public decision making process

1.- ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TOOLS

The Ministry of Transportation & Telecommunications has developed the following tools:



Methodology for an estimation of vehicular emissions (MODEM).

Allows performing environmental evaluations of urban transport plans or projects. Available in 22 cities of the country.



Methodology for economic valorization of the changes in vehicular emissions (MODEC). Allows to evaluate the health benefits arising from the implementation of urban transport actions, projects or plans.



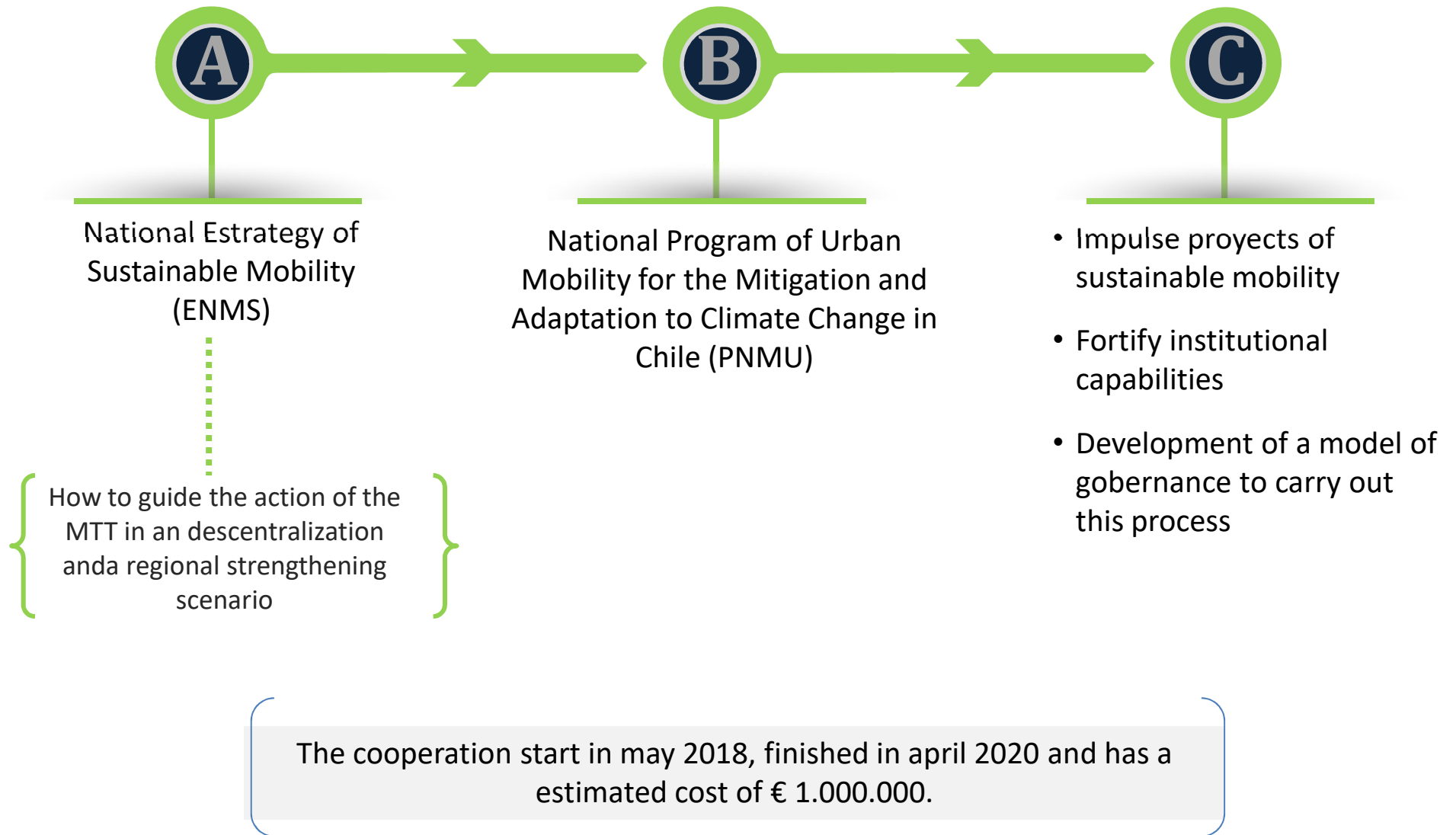
Methodology for the analysis of noise associated to transport (ARTRA).

Allows estimating the levels of emissions y propagation of noise deriving from transport projects. Available for Gran Santiago.

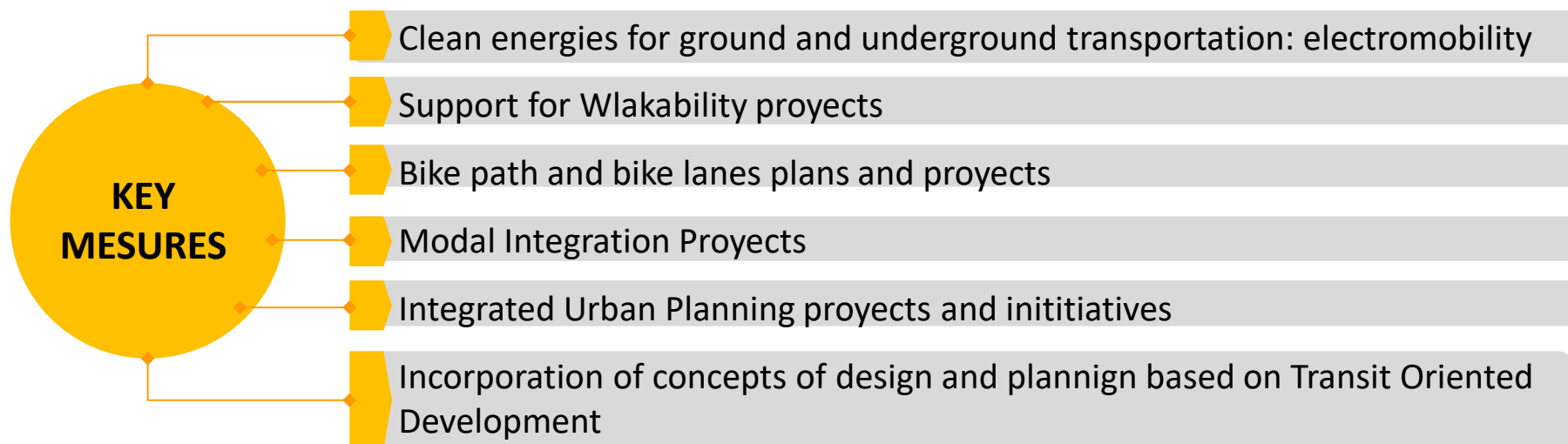


Methodology for the projection and quantification of the emissions of atmospheric pollutants and fuel consumption of the maritime, rail, air and road sector (STEP). Estimations for the whole country at regional level.

PROYECT



KEY MESURES ANN EXPECTED RESULTS



EXPECTED RESULTS

1

National Estrategy of Sustainable Mobility
intersectorialy elaborated and promulgated in agree with national standars

2

National Program of Urban Mobility for the Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change in Chile

3

Pilot of a Regional Plan of Sustainable Mobility,
created in alianse with a Regional Government.

COUNTRY CHALLENGES



Consolidate a comprehensive vision of urban planning and climate change incorporating a multimodal perspective.



Coordinate the national, regional and local levels in decision making



Make institutional and multilevel governance arrangements to address climate change.



Promote technological innovation for urban mobility.



Design and articulate financing mechanisms to implement measures to face climate change.



Promote territorial planning as a basis for good environmental performance



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Muchas Gracias