

## Questions and answers

Question	Answer
1. How long did it take, from start to end, the process of developing a long-term strategy (LTS) in Chile?	This question was answered in the webinar. Please check the recording at <a href="http://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars">www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars</a> This question was answered at minute 21 of the recording.
2. What were the main challenges of the process of developing the LTS in Chile and how these challenges were addresses?	This question was answered in the webinar. Please check the recording at <a href="http://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars">www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars</a> This question was answered at minute 23 of the recording.
3. How do the participatory processes in Chile look like? Do people have to submit proposals for actions? Could an example be provided?	The process of elaboration of Chilean LTS has considered more than 80 workshops and construction instances in which actors from the public and private sectors, academia and civil society have participated, ensuring that in every participatory instance there is representation of regional actors, youth, indigenous people and communities, in addition to complying with gender parity criteria. All the information related to the process has been made available on a friendly and <a href="#">transparent website</a> , where you can find the presentations of each workshop, attendance list, videos, etc.
4. What was the total budget involved in the development of the LTS of Chile?	This question was answered in the webinar. Please check the recording at <a href="http://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars">www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars</a> This question was answered at minute 25 of the recording.
5. What are some common pitfalls of the process of developing a LTS that countries need to be aware of?	This question was answered in the webinar. Please check the recording at <a href="http://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars">www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars</a> This question was answered at minute 53 of the recording.

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6. Despite LTS and climate action plans being in place, what is the main challenge for our inability to reverse at least small visible change in the process of decarbonizing the economy in real time?	This question was answered in the webinar. Please check the recording at <a href="http://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars">www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars</a> This question was answered at minute 55 of the recording.
7. What kinds of skills fo you think the countries need to have in their teams in order to conduct this process?	This question was answered in the webinar. Please check the recording at <a href="http://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars">www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars</a> This question was answered at minute 57 of the recording.
8. Is the intention of the adaptation targets and indicators, which are to be developed under the framework law, to be completed in time for inclusion as targets in the LTS?	This question was answered in the webinar. Please check the recording at <a href="http://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars">www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars</a> This question was answered at minute 59 of the recording.
9. What tools are you using to estimate emission reduction of the proposed activities in the LTS for the agriculture sector?	This question was answered in the webinar. Please check the recording at <a href="http://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars">www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars</a> This question was answered at minute 60 (1:00:16) of the recording. Additional explanation from the presenter says: <i>We have developed prospective emission models for the agriculture and LULUCF sectors, based on the accounting methodologies of the national emissions inventory defined in the IPCC guidelines. In these sectors we are using simple platforms such as MS Excel, however some relevant prospective variables such as forestry market aspects include some optimization systems. We are currently working on improving these models by incorporating tools such as Analytica, which allows a better incorporation of stochastic analyzes.</i>
10. What elements would you advise countries to include in the LTS, if their priority is adaptation and mitigation is secondary?	This question was answered in the webinar. Please check the recording at <a href="http://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars">www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars</a> This question was answered at minute 1:01:00 of the recording.

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11. Can the country's NAMAs be sufficient for their LTS?	NAMAs can indeed represent a key element in countries' LT-LEDS, but they alone do not necessarily constitute a countries' LT-LEDS. LT-LEDS are to be seen as strategic documents, which provide a coherent long-term narrative to a country's low-emission development. Rather than presenting concrete mitigation policies and measures, LT-LEDS provide broader policy guidance and development principles, as well as long-term targets. In this context, NAMAs could be seen as implementation tools that can be used to achieve the goals and aspirations set by the LT-LEDS. A country's LT-LEDS can be a good exercise to help considering how NAMAs could be prioritised and how they can work together towards a national strategy in the long-term.
12. For the presenter from Chile - could you please give us details of the draft climate change law in Chile that you referenced? Is this available on line?	The Ministry of the Environment led the process of drafting the Framework Law on Climate Change, which included a broad, multisectoral and multi-stakeholder participatory process, in order to gather the vision and experience of the different key actors in society. This Framework Law seeks to establish principles, a system of governance, management instruments and adequate financing mechanisms that will make it possible to move towards development that is low in greenhouse gas emissions, reduce vulnerability, increase resilience and guarantee compliance with the international commitments made by the Chilean State to meet the challenges posed by Climate Change. The Framework Law on Climate Change is available <a href="#">here</a> .