

CHAMP Country Case Studies

Latin America





Latin America

Latin America faces significant climate-related challenges that will change communities in unprecedented ways. Countries across the region are already contending with rising temperatures, shifting rainfall, and intensifying disasters. Chile has experienced <u>multi-year droughts and wildfires</u> that contributed to mass power outages and dozens of fatalities; <u>Costa Rica</u> and <u>Colombia</u> are faced with flooding, landslides, and sea-level rise impacting vulnerable sectors and low-lying communities.

The region is highly exposed to the economic and social impacts of climate change. The Inter-American Development Bank's (IADB) institutional strategy to climate change highlights that Latin America and the Caribbean is one of the most unequal regions in the world and has experienced relatively slow economic growth over the last decades. Meanwhile, export markets and emissions are largely driven by agricultural products which are vulnerable to temperature changes and shifting rainfall.

Subnational governments, corporate actors, national governments, and capital markets have a key role to play. Despite resource extraction, deforestation, and biodiversity loss continuing at unsustainable levels, the region has some of the most natural capital in the world. Financial markets are increasingly exploring avenues to better value nature and Landscape and Jurisdictional Approaches offer new pathways for public-private collaboration.

7



Latin American countries have formally agreed to better integrate local governments into national policy and finance strategies



Development finance institutions are providing much needed capital. The IADB helped develop the world's first sustainability-linked bond, for sovereign debt issuers, the Climate Investment Fund has approved close to US\$1.5 billion in the region, and the CAF has a commitment to dedicate 40% of its financing to environmental and sustainability initiatives by 2026.

National governments are also reaffirming their commitment to climate action and bringing subnational governments with them. As of October 2025, 7 countries in the region have formally agreed to better integrate local governments into national policy and finance strategies through their endorsement of the Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP).

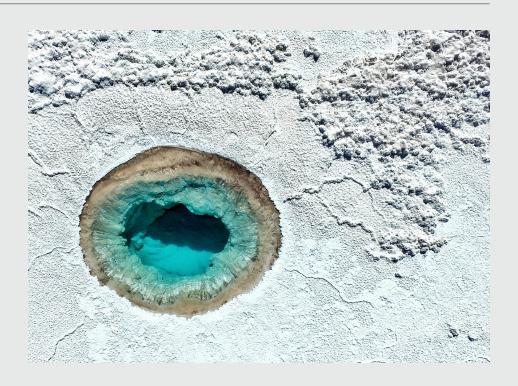


Country Case: Chile

With a <u>robust economy</u>, strong institutions, and a leading exporter of raw minerals for electric vehicles and renewables, Chile is relatively well-prepared to address the crisis. Yet, Chile remains exposed to a range of severe hazards.

Cities disclosing to CDP-ICLEI Track reported they are facing extreme heat, fire weather, drought, and water stress; meanwhile coastal erosion, earthquakes and tsunamis were reported by the World Bank and the Chilean Central Bank. The range of hazards suggests that the challenges of the country as a whole may differ from those most impacting urban centers.

Chile has issued a 2025 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) focusing on mitigation, water security, and clear policy processes. The NDC includes goals to eliminate coal by 2040, introduce green hydrogen in hard to abate sectors, and reach carbon neutrality by 2050, while highlighting Chile's significant progress on solar energy and electric buses — Santiago now hosts the world's largest electric bus fleet outside of China. In terms of adaptation, the NDC primarily focuses on water security, the establishment of clear policy processes for adaptation planning, and the value of ecosystem services.



The NDC includes goals to eliminate coal by 2040, introduce green hydrogen in hard to abate sectors, and reach carbon neutrality by 2050

The NDC also reiterates the importance of public-private collaboration, exemplified by an October 2025 agreement between the Consejo Mineiro, a private-sector association representing the country's largest mining companies, and the Ministry of Mining to reduce Scope 1–3 emissions.

Chile has a coordinated approach to multilevel climate action. The 2022 Framework Climate Change Law established an annual climate investment requirement and mandated subnational climate planning. National intervention

remains critical given Chile's high degree of <u>fiscal centralization</u>—it is the only OECD country prohibiting municipal borrowing.

Complementing these efforts, Chile received a US\$100 million loan from the Inter-American Development

Bank in 2024 to strengthen infrastructural resilience, introduce new economic instruments for the private sector, update the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), and support subnational governments.



Insights from CDP-ICLEI Track

Eighteen Chilean cities publicly disclosed to CDP-ICLEI Track in 2024, representing close to nine million residents (44% of the country's total population), including 8.4 million residents in the metropolitan region of the capital of Santiago.

Eight cities reported they have greenhouse gas emissions inventories, active emissions reduction targets, 11 Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (CRVAs), and active adaptation goals. 12 Among the ten cities lacking at least one of these components, adaptation targets and CRVAs were slightly more common than mitigation activities, suggesting adaptation is being prioritized by local governments.

Chilean cities demonstrated a moderate level of engagement with the national government. Of the 14 cities that reported the details of their climate action plans (CAPs), 13 engaged with the national government on its development and 12 indicated the national government would be a source of funding for its implementation.

Looking at collaboration more broadly, seven disclosers indicated they were working with other levels of government, and at least one aspect of this work was required or recommended by a higher level of government, several explicitly citing the impact of the Framework Climate Change Law. The multiple references to the law suggests that it has been impactful in promoting coordination across levels of government, one of the key criteria of Chile's commitment to CHAMP.

18



Chilean cities publicly disclosed to CDP-ICLEI Track in 2024

44%



of the country's total population represented (close to 9 million residents)



¹¹ An active emissions target is one that covers key emissions areas and at least the entire jurisdiction.

¹² An active adaptation goal is one that includes data on the climate hazards addressed by the goal, base year of the goal, and target year of the goal (2024 and beyond).



Spotlight on projects

Seventeen Chilean cities disclosed 89 climate projects seeking US\$475.3 million in investment. Buildings and energy efficiency was the most common project sector, followed by water management, nature-based solutions, biodiversity, and urban green spaces, and waste management.

Mitigation projects were slightly more common than adaptation but represented 95% of investment need due to a US\$400 million cycling infrastructure project in the metropolitan region of Santiago. Excluding this project, mitigation accounted for 61% of investment needs, compared to 29% for adaptation.13

17



Chilean cities disclosed 89 climate projects in 2024

\$475.3m

in investment is being sought for these climate projects

Most common project sectors

Buildings and energy efficiency

18 projects seeking US\$22.8 million

Water management

17 projects seeking US\$5.3 million

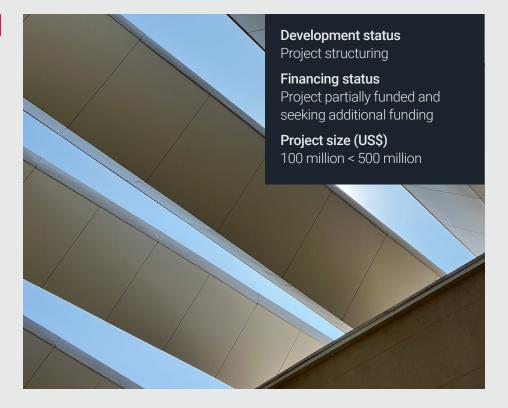
Nature-based solutions, biodiversity and urban green spaces

Waste management

Región Metropolitana de Santiago

Master Plan for cycle paths in the Santiago Metropolitan Region

This city is designing 800 km of cycle paths, with the purpose of promoting modal coexistence and the transit of cycles in a safe, connected, coherent, comfortable and direct way. In the current post-covid-19 scenario, a 6.5% growth in bicycle trips has been estimated since the last Origin Destination Survey, providing evidence for the importance of this infrastructure for sustainable, resilient and fair development. The design will be financed with resources from the Regional Government, but the implementation does not have financing.



¹³ Projects with a dual emphasis on mitigation and adaptation made up 20% of all reported projects (18 projects) and 10% of investment needed (US\$5.7M)



Municipalidad de Independencia

Ecological Corridors

This project combines urban biological corridors and planting using the Miyawaki method, intervening in flowerbeds and sidewalk areas on main, collector and service streets. The corridors will be composed of native vegetation with accelerated growth, regenerating degraded soils and

promoting biodiversity. The soil will be protected with organic mulch to prevent erosion and improve moisture retention. This initiative has already been implemented with regional funds in three streets and two avenues, covering a total of 150,000 square meters. The project was presented at the CDP Business Roundtable and at the Innovation Symposium of the ICLEI 2024 World Congress.

Development status

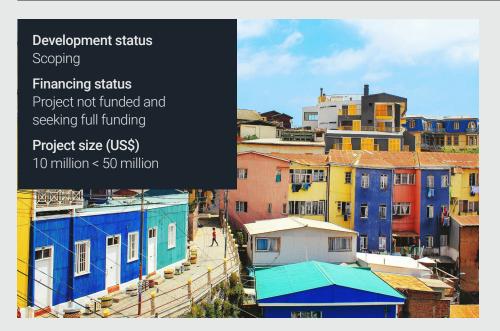
Project structuring

Financing status

Project partially funded and seeking additional funding

Project size (US\$)

100 million < 500 million



Municipalidad de Renca

Energy Inclusion Program

The project seeks to reduce inequality and combat multidimensional energy poverty by increasing renewable energy use and energy efficiency in 7,000 homes. Between 2017-2021 two similar programs were implemented successfully for a smaller sample of families. The program includes improvements in the electrical system, insulation (roofs and/or windows), replacement of refrigerators, solar hot water systems, and stoves.

Municipalidad de Lautaro

Home Composting Plant

Presently, the disposal of solid waste is carried out at a landfill located more than 100 km away. The municipality is seeking to develop a new composting plant with the capacity to treat 7,928 tons per year of green and brown waste.

The plant will use a forced aeration system option with membrane maturation, which requires a smaller constructed area, which considerably reduces initial costs, in addition to the time required for the complete composting cycle, improving profitability. This project will treat 10.34 tons per day of fresh organic food waste.

Development status

Pre-feasibility/impact assessment

Financing status

Project partially funded and seeking additional funding

Project size (US\$) 1 million < 5 million



Country Case: Costa Rica

Costa Rica has the highest standard of living in Central America and a long history of democratic stability, providing it with a strong baseline from which to weather damaging climate disasters.

Costa Rica ranks 59th in the ND-GAIN risk index for country-level vulnerability to climate hazards, making it one of the top five most prepared countries in LATAM, but one that is still at risk from the social and economic impacts of climate change.

Cities disclosing to CDP-ICLEI Track reported urban flooding, drought, heavy precipitation, and mass movement¹⁴ as the leading climate-related hazards. The rainy season during the summer and fall is a particularly crucial time for disaster preparedness- In late September 2025 close to 300 flooding events occurred in nine municipalities on a single day. 83% of CDP disclosing cities report that at least one of their climate hazards will increase in intensity and frequency before 2050.

Costa Rica's <u>2020 NDC</u> focuses on continued emissions reductions and inclusive resilience, emphasizing nature-based solutions and Sustainable Development Goals.¹⁵

The country has been a leader in conservation, placing over 25% of its land and close to 30% of its marine territories under government protection, but it is essential that these goals are actionable. A 2022 report found that the increase in protected areas surpasses the budgetary capacity to service them, suggesting a discrepancy between ambition and implementing capacity.

The country also has a strong record on mitigation. The electric grid is almost entirely powered by renewables, electric vehicle adoption is increasing, and the country has a moratorium on oil and gas exploration through 2050, however there is a risk that the current administration will not rule out the possibility of future exploration.

Cities reported they are most impacted by climate-related urban flooding, drought, heavy precipitation, and mass movement



83%

of CDP disclosing cities report that at least one of their climate hazards will increase in intensity and frequency before 2050

¹⁴ Mass movement includes hazards such as landslides, avalanches, rock falls, subsidence, or solifluction (mass movement related to freeze-thaw activity).

¹⁵ Latest NDC submission as of October 9, 2025.



Insights from CDP-ICLEI Track

Twelve Costa Rican cities publicly disclosed to CDP-ICLEI Track in 2024, representing more than 850 thousand residents (16% of the country's total population). Seven cities reported they have an emissions inventory and active emissions reduction target. Ten cities had a Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) and an active adaptation goal.

Local governments demonstrated a moderate level of engagement with their national government. Of the ten cities that reported the details of their Climate Action Plans (CAPs), eight indicated they engaged with their national governments on its development, and nine indicated the national government would be a source of funding for CAP implementation.

Looking at climate action more broadly, six municipalities indicated they were working with other levels of government on some aspect of climate action (not limited to CAP engagement); four of which reported their work will be integrated into the Nationally Determined Contribution, National Adaptation Plan, or was required by the national government. This suggests that multi-level coordination is far from consistent despite Costa Rica's CHAMP commitments to better integrate subnational governments into national targets.

12

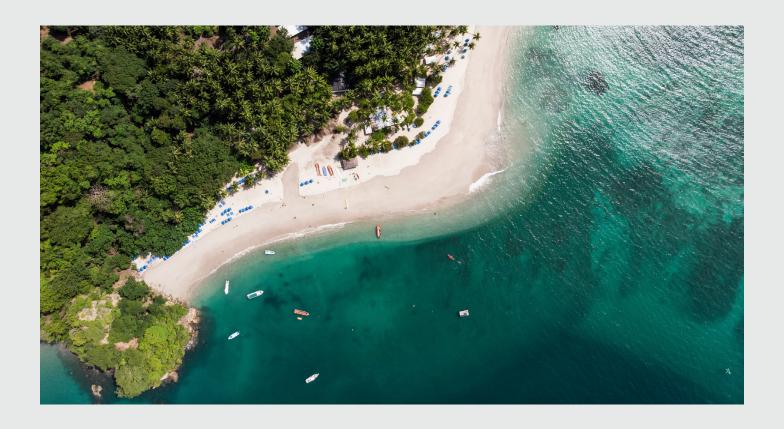


Costa Rican cities publicly disclosed to CDP-ICLEI Track in 2024

16%



of the country's total population represented (more than 850 thousand residents)





Spotlight on projects

Eleven Costa Rican cities publicly disclosed 60 climate projects seeking US\$26 million in investment in 2024. Waste management projects were most common, followed by transport, nature-based solutions, biodiversity, and urban green spaces, and buildings and energy efficiency.

60% of projects were in the early stages of development. Mitigation projects (30 projects) were more frequent than adaptation projects (16 projects) and represented 85% of investment need.¹⁶

Costa Rican cities were more likely than their regional peers to report private financing as a source of capital for climate projects. In Latin America and the Caribbean, about 30% of projects listed private sources of financing, but close to 60% of

Costa Rican projects reported private sources. While many cities do not report the rational for financing models, private participation may be more prominent in Costa Rica due to the presence of institutional frameworks and national leadership facilitating this type of collaboration.

11



Costa Rican cities disclosed 60 climate projects seeking investment in 2024

Most common project sectors

Waste management

18 projects seeking US\$13.7 million

Transport

15 projects seeking US\$10.1 million

Nature-based solutions, biodiversity and urban green spaces

9 projects seeking US\$2.2 million

Buildings and energy efficiency

6 projects seeking US\$103.5 thousand

Municipalidad de Monteverde

New Tools for Financing Climate Action: Creating a blended financing portfolio that stimulates public and private investment in climate action

This project seeks to implement a strategic approach to climate investment in the municipality, with a focus on supporting private-sector climate-related innovation and public-private partnerships by issuing non-reimbursable funds and technical assistance for early-stage initiatives, developing an investment fund that can generate continuous revenue, and identifying innovative financial instruments.



¹⁶ Projects with dual emphasis on mitigation and adaptation made up 20% of all reported projects (12 projects), but just 3% of investment needed (US\$811 thousand).



Santa Ana

Strengthening the canton's early warning systems

This measure consists of expanding and improving the scope of the early warning systems and enhancing their connection with other early warning system technologies and networks of meteorological stations for real-time monitoring of climatic variables that

may generate incidents or disasters in the canton. As part of the measure, the necessary considerations must be taken for the inclusion of people with disabilities, the elderly, and informal settlements. The project also includes studies with remote sensors to assess the movement of geological faults and landslides, in addition to identifying areas where movement has not yet been reported.

Development statusProject structuring

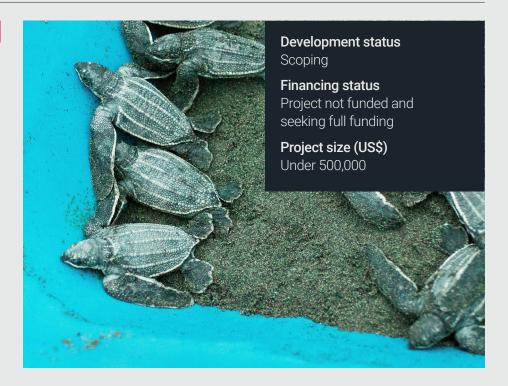
Financing status
Project not funded and
seeking partial funding

Project size (US\$) Unknown

Santa Bárbara

Electric vehicle charging service

The action aims to install charging stations for electric vehicles. To do so, a technical feasibility study must be carried out to determine which are the optimal locations for the establishment of this type of service and which would have a greater demand for use. At least 3 sites will be selected throughout the canton that have the characteristics for the construction and installation of the stations, which must be safe and accessible. Logistical support will be available from companies that carry out this type of installation in compliance with Law No. 9518, Law 90178 and Decree 41642-MINAE.





Paraíso

Environmental Park

The project consists of developing an environmental park on a 13-hectare plot of land that currently consists of pasture, wetlands, and two springs. The land is located in the middle of an urban area in the central district of Paraíso.



Country Case: Colombia

Colombia is a megadiverse country and crucial stakeholder for global mitigation and adaptation, with the Amazon Rainforest covering 40% of the country, hosting 10% of global biodiversity, and possessing the world's 6th most abundant freshwater sources.

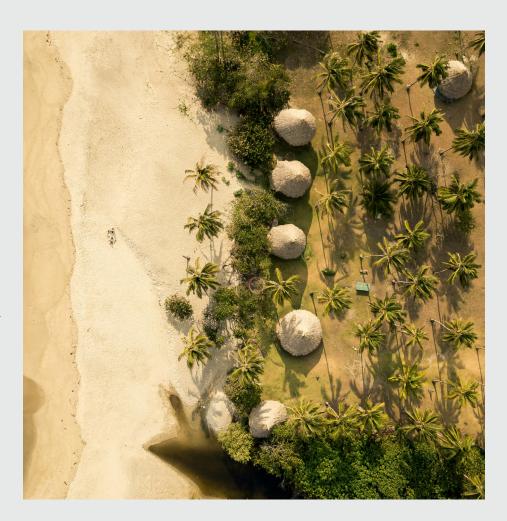
The country ranks 93rd in the ND-GAIN risk index for country-level vulnerability to climate hazards. Subnational governments disclosing to CDP reported mass movement, extreme heat, fire weather, and urban flooding as the leading climate-related hazards, and in June 2025 the country's second largest urban center experienced a severe landslide triggered by torrential rainfall, resulting in close to a dozen fatalities.

Colombia is the third most populous country in Latin America and the Caribbean, and its economy is powered by fossil fuel exports, mining, and agriculture. The World Bank found that the country faces higher risk than its peers and will experience significant economic impacts from global decarbonization due to a reduction in demand for fossil fuel exports. Its development and climate objectives are well aligned; but it will have to undertake its transition in a constrained fiscal environment.

Columbia's 2025 NDC highlights freshwater, fossil free energy, naturebased solutions, and public health Columbia released an updated 2025 NDC, highlighting the value of freshwater, fossil free energy, nature-based solutions, and public health. It includes a goal of carbon neutrality by 2050 and a commitment to progressively reduce fossil fuel use and exploitation. Nature features prominently throughout, with an

emphasis on biodiversity and naturebased solutions as a key asset for adaptation. The NDC also outlines strategic engagement with the Ministry of Cities and focuses on waste, sanitation, and public health, referencing synergies between sustainable development and adaptation.

Subnational governments disclosing to CDP reported mass movement, extreme heat, fire weather, and urban flooding as the leading climate-related hazards





Insights from CDP disclosure

Twelve Colombian cities and one regional government, the Department of Caquetá, publicly disclosed to CDP in 2024, representing close to 16 million residents (30% of the country's total population).

Six jurisdictions reported greenhouse gas emissions inventories, active emissions reduction targets, Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (CRVAs), and active adaptation goals. The remaining six cities each had at least one of these components and most were on track to achieve at least one more milestone in the next two years, but two cities reported they are facing financial constraints which inhibit them from undertaking key activities.

Subnational governments demonstrated a moderate level of engagement with their national government. Of the ten disclosers that reported the details of their

CAPs, eight indicated they engaged with the national governments on its development, but just six indicated the national government would be a source of funding for CAP implementation.

Looking at climate action more broadly, seven disclosers indicated they were working with other levels of government on some aspect of climate action (not limited to CAP engagement); all but one indicated that their work will be integrated into the Nationally Determined Contribution, National Adaptation Plan, or was required by the national government. This suggests that while not all cities are actively engaging with the national government, there are existing opportunities for subnational governments to participate in national planning as outlined in the country's CHAMP commitments.

12



Colombian cities and one regional government publicly disclosed to CDP in 2024

30%



of the country's total population represented (close to 16 million residents)





Spotlight on projects

Ten Colombian cities disclosed 47 climate projects seeking US\$869 million in investment in 2024. Naturebased solutions, biodiversity, and urban green spaces was the most common project type, followed by transport, water management, and buildings and energy efficiency. 45% of projects were in the early stages of development.

Adaptation projects (20 projects) were slightly more common than mitigation (18 projects), but mitigation projects were seeking over 96% of the total investment. The significant cost discrepancy is driven by a large-scale light-rail project in the City of Medellín, a city of 2.7 million residents, seeking over US\$800 million. Excluding this project, adaptation accounts for 58% of investment needs among cities (US\$30.4 million) compared to 38% for mitigation (US\$20 million).17



Colombian cities disclosed 47 climate projects in 2024

\$869m

in investment is being sought for these climate projects

Most common project sectors

Nature-based solutions, biodiversity and urban green spaces

16 projects seeking US\$20.9 million

Transport

11 projects seeking US\$832 million

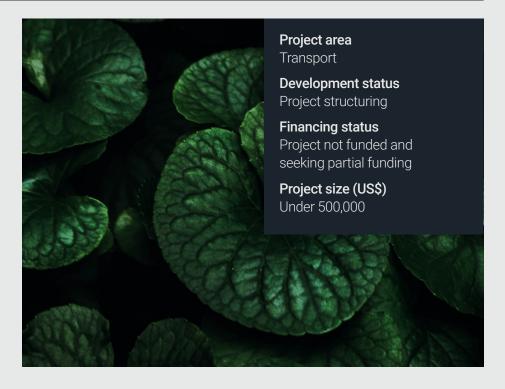
Water management

Buildings and energy efficiency

Bogotá Distrito Capital

On-road monitoring of mobile sources by implementing remote sensors

The city is seeking to increase oversight of urban emissions and air pollutants using telematic control systems, such as remote sensors, which will detect pollutant emissions under real vehicle operating conditions. In 2019, pilot tests were carried out showing that it is a viable option to increase coverage and environmental monitoring of the vehicle fleet. This project will help inform the development of emissions standards and transportation policy.



¹⁷ Projects with a dual emphasis on mitigation and adaptation made up 17% of all reported projects (8 projects) and were seeking US\$1.4 million.



La Estrella

Organic Solid Waste Treatment System in South Zone of the Aburrá Valley

The municipalities of Caldas, La Estrella, Itagüí and Sabaneta are experiencing high rates of industrial and population growth, resulting in an overload of current disposal systems, negatively affecting the environment and the capacity of the La Pradera Regional Sanitary Landfill, which

is collapsing due to the volume of waste. Organic waste constitutes a large proportion of waste and generates methane and leachates that contribute to the contamination of water sources, risks to public health and climate change. The development of a composting system is proposed. which will reduce the volume of organic material deposited in the regional landfill, promote the production of organic fertilizer, and the strengthening of the circular economy.

Project area

Waste management

Development statusScoping

Financing status

Project not funded and seeking full funding

Project size (US\$) Under 500,000

Alcaldía Distrital de Santa Marta

Green corridors as a Nature-based Solution in Santa Marta

Restoration actions in three urban ecosystems in the city: 1) Mangroves: This marine-coastal ecosystem has been significantly reduced in the coastal area; therefore, it is proposed to restore about 5 hectares of mangroves. 2) Dry forest: This type of forest has been most impacted, especially in the Colombian Caribbean.

This restoration will be carried out on 5 hectares in the Paz Verde, Dumbira, and Bondigua district parks. 3) Forest on the Manzanares River: The forests around the river have decreased, generating risks of landslides and flooding in extreme events. The aim is to restore 2 hectares in the bend of the river in the Villa Alejandría sector and reforest the recovered public space on 30th Street.

Project area

Nature-based solutions, biodiversity and urban green spaces

Development status

Pre-feasibility/impact assessment

Financing status

Project not funded and seeking full funding

Project size (US\$) Under 500,000



Medellír

Light Rail Line 80

The city is developing a comprehensive public transportation system along a major urban corridor. This project is expected to significantly reduce congestion, air pollution, and emissions, while promoting multimodal transportation and serving as a core element for the implementation of the Metro Expansion Master Plan.





CDP Worldwide

60 Great Tower Street London EC3R 5AZ

Tel: +44 (0) 203 818 3900

@cdp info@cdp.net www.cdp.net

About CDP

CDP is a global non-profit that runs the world's only independent environmental disclosure system. As the founder of environmental reporting, we believe in transparency and the power of data to drive change. Partnering with leaders in enterprise, capital, policy and science, we surface the information needed to enable Earth-positive decisions. We helped more than 24,800 companies and 1,100 cities, states and regions disclose their environmental impacts in 2024. Financial institutions with

more than a quarter of the world's institutional assets use CDP data to help inform investment and lending decisions. Aligned with the ISSB's climate standard, IFRS S2, as its foundational baseline, CDP integrates best-practice reporting standards and frameworks in one place. Our team is truly global, united by our shared desire to build a world where people, planet and profit are truly balanced.

Visit cdp.net or follow us @cdp to find out more.

www.cdp.net CDP Worldwide