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Country programme document for Chile (2019-2022)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Chile ranks in the higher category of the Human Development Index, at 0.847, the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean¹, showing major improvements in the health, education, and income of its population. Sustained economic growth (per capita gross domestic product, or GDP, increased from \$4,350 to \$23,290 in purchasing power parity between 1990 and 2016), combined with institutional stability and social policies, has allowed people's well-being to improve and has reduced poverty by income from 68 per cent in 1990 to 11.7 per cent in 2015. Multidimensional poverty was drastically reduced, from 27.5 per cent to 19.1 per cent between 2009 and 2015,²

2. Despite these improvements, and the fact that Chile entered the net contributor country category,³ significant challenges remain to reaching the comprehensive approach to development set in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and achieving a harmonious balance between economic growth, social progress, and environmental sustainability. Pressure over natural resources by the productive matrix affects ecosystems and biodiversity, and has a negative impact on the well-being of individuals and communities. Increasingly efficient and participatory institutions, which assure regulatory coherence at the national and subnational levels, will be one of the key drivers in moving towards sustainable and resilient development and boosting the social integration of vulnerable groups such as low-income people, indigenous communities, disabled persons, and women.

3. The first challenge relates to the vulnerability faced by the emerging middle class. Economic, social, and cultural uncertainties and risks affecting a significant group of citizens, making it difficult to sustain the achieved level of well-being over time. Evidence shows that, despite the steady growth of income, a large group of people are prone to falling back into poverty.⁴ These groups do not attain an adequate level of income or have access to a social security system enabling them to achieve financial stability or an adequate quality of life.

4. Some people encounter difficulties in achieving social integration and exercising their rights effectively due to socio-economic disparities; segregated urban spaces with higher levels of pollution, discriminatory treatment, asymmetries in access to power and influence, unequal access to good-quality services; violence, abuse and risk conditions for children and adolescents; and gender violence (42 femicides perpetrated and 112 attempted in 2017⁵). While income disparity has been reduced, it is still high (1 per cent of the population receives 33 per cent of income⁶). Important poverty pockets remain, particularly among certain groups and territories (centre-south). According to the National Socio-Economic Characterization Survey conducted in 2015, 12.9 per cent of the population in income poverty live in female-headed households (8.8 per cent are male headed); and there is a poverty gap of seven percentage points between indigenous people and the non-indigenous population.

5. Despite the increasing participation of women in the labour market over the years, it remains lower than the regional average and highly stratified according to socio-economic level: 27 per cent in the lower deciles of income, against 70 per cent in the highest⁷. The gender income gap is caused by the persistence of horizontal and vertical occupational segregation, the concentration of women in the low-remuneration sectors, and informal, temporary or part-time jobs. The gaps are wider for indigenous, migrant, refugee and disabled women. Gender, then, is connected to other forms of discrimination.

¹ Human Development Report 2016. Human development for all (2016). UNDP

² National Socio-Economic Characterization Survey results (2015). Ministry of Social Development

³ OECD, Development Assistance Committee, 2017

⁴ Multidimensional progress: Well-being beyond income. Regional report on human development for Latin America and the Caribbean (2016), UNDP

⁵ Statistics on femicide in Chile, National Service for Women (2018).

⁶ Unequals, UNDP, 2017

⁷ http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/casen-multidimensional/casen/docs/CASEN_2015_Resultados_equidad_genero.pdf

6. Women dedicate nearly twice the time to unpaid work as men do, including taking care of dependents.⁸ 30.2 per cent of women from the lowest income quintile state they have not entered the labour market due to care or housework. That figure falls to 10.9 per cent in the highest income quintile.⁹ This has resulted in women from the lowest quintiles being disproportionately disadvantaged when they reach old age due to a pension system that is based largely on individual savings.¹⁰ To some extent, the advances made to facilitate public provision of care services and improvements in education have contributed to increasing female labour participation. On the other hand, persistent stereotypes about men's and women's roles, and some forms of discrimination, continue to hamper progress towards gender equality.

7. The economy is characterized by high- and low-productivity businesses, a large share of them paying low wages: 50 per cent of the salaries earned by workers from 30 to 65 years old is not enough to lift an average family out of poverty.¹¹ Educational and labour trajectories are stratified by socio-economic level and gender. The productive model, based on extractive and highly-masculinized sectors, limits the participation of women and other vulnerable groups.

8. The third issue is related to the need to modernize State institutions, including digital transformation. Public management faces planning and inter-sector coordination challenges, which reduce its efficiency and timely responsiveness to citizens' requirements. Chile is the most centralized country of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Regional and local governments have limited autonomy to generate revenues, while decisions over expenditures are concentrated at the central government level: in 2013, only 12 per cent of total public investment was determined at the local level (the OECD average is 60 per cent¹²). Likewise, the level of competencies transferred to the subnational level is low.

9. In recent years, the country fostered a wide set of reforms to enhance the functioning of democracy, including reforms to the electoral system, political party regulation, party and electoral funding, and anti-corruption and transparency measures. However, challenges remain in relation to public integrity, prevention mechanisms, regulatory compliance with international standards, and oversight capacities. The perception of corruption has continued to grow despite significant legal reforms: seven out of ten people consider public agencies 'very corrupt'.¹³ Citizen participation, at different levels of the political and social life of the country, is low. Electoral participation has fallen steadily since 1990 – particularly among young people and residents of low-income urban areas – reaching only 48 per cent in the last presidential election.¹⁴ Participation in public policy processes is weak and uneven, depending on the type of institution and the level of government.¹⁵ Inclusive governance mechanisms are insufficient to promote citizens' participation in electoral and decision-making processes.

10. Certain groups, particularly women, indigenous people, and low socio-economic sectors, are politically underrepresented. The enactment of gender quotas allowed for a considerable increase in women's presence in Congress; however, they account for only 23 per cent of congressional seats and a mere 12 per cent in municipalities, where quotas do not apply.¹⁶ Just 33 per cent of government authorities and heads of public services are women (Dirección de Presupuestos, 2018¹⁷). A similar situation affects indigenous peoples who, despite accounting

⁸ http://historico.ine.cl/enut/files/principales_resultados/documento_resultados_ENUT.pdf

⁹ http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/casen-multidimensional/casener/docs/Informe_analisis_estadisticas_monitoreo-equidad_genero.pdf

¹⁰ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ELAC) (2000). The challenge of gender equity and human rights in the beginning of the 21st century

¹¹ UNDP (2017). Unequals

¹² OECD (2017). Gaps and governance standards of public infrastructure in Chile

¹³ UNDP (2016). IV Democracy Audit

¹⁴ UNDP (2017). Electoral participation in Chile

¹⁵ National Council on Citizen Participation. (2017). The state of citizen participation in Chile

¹⁶ UNDP (2018). Political representation of women in the legislature

¹⁷ http://www.dipres.gob.cl/598/articles-176466_doc_pdf.pdf

for 12.8 per cent of the population,¹⁸ are scarcely represented in State institutions and whose collective identity is not recognized in the Constitution.

11. A fourth challenge is the need to better integrate environmental sustainability into the economic growth and development model to properly manage impacts on natural resources and vulnerable groups in the context of climate change. The productive model is heavily reliant on the extraction of natural resources, which accounts for over 50 per cent of total export income and 17 per cent of GDP. The economy needs to improve its human capital and innovation capacities to increase productivity, promote diversification of the productive matrix and reduce negative externalities. Expenditure on research and development reached 0.38 per cent of GDP in 2016 (33 per cent of the spending corresponds to the private sector, 68 per cent to OECD countries¹⁹).

12. Chile is vulnerable to climate change. Desertification affects 21.7 per cent of its territory, and 79.1 per cent is at risk of degradation. Almost 13 million people could suffer the consequences,²⁰ especially vulnerable groups such as women, children, youth, and the elderly. All this results in an increasing loss of biodiversity. Financial instruments must be diversified and optimized, in addition to existing taxes on cars and major sources of pollution, so as to adequately manage biodiversity and climate change. There is also a need to strengthen institutions that manage protected areas. In 2016, 49.6 per cent of the land ecosystems were threatened.²¹ This situation could result in effects such as decreases in production, higher unemployment rates, increased poverty, or massive migration.

13. The complexity of the global challenges implies a paradigmatic shift in developing solutions to address them, especially in a net contributor country context. The 2030 Agenda provides the framework for introducing innovative approaches that will lead to increasingly sophisticated and cross-sectoral solutions adapted to each context. UNDP Chile has focused on producing high-quality and high-impact knowledge products to support the design of public policies and regulatory frameworks for sustainable human development; it has played a key role as a facilitator of dialogue on controversial issues, as well as in the construction of multi-stakeholder partnerships for development.²² The added value of UNDP lies in its capacity to face development problems from a global perspective using comparative analysis expertise based on international best practices; long-term partnerships with Government and State counterparts at different levels; and externally recognized transparency in resource management.²³

14. UNDP will continue to supply technical assistance to the Council for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda, specifically to the Executive Secretariat at the Ministry of Social Development; and to coordinate the support platform for implementation of the sustainable development goals, in partnership with the United Nations system and other national and subnational partners, according to the priorities defined in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the UNDP Strategic Plan. This will be accomplished by supporting the contextualization and localization of the 2030 Agenda; identifying nodes to accelerate development; transferring methodological approaches for integral planning and prioritization; and supporting a platform to articulate and share information and to coordinate actors and initiatives for advancing sustainable development.

¹⁸ <https://www.censo2017.cl>

¹⁹ OECD (2018). Production Transformation Policy Review of Chile. OECD Development Pathways

²⁰ National Forest Corporation (2016). National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (2017-2025)

²¹ Ministry of Economy and Ministry of Environment (2016). Plan de adaptación al cambio climático pesca y acuicultura

²² Independent Evaluation of Country Programme, UNDP, OIE 2017

²³ International Aid Transparency Initiative (2018) <https://www.aidtransparency.net>

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The priorities set in the current programme of the Government have guided the definitions of the present document, which is aligned with the theory of change of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, while incorporating the guidelines and signature products of the UNDP Strategic Plan and the principles of the 2030 Agenda. They also reflect the recommendations made by independent evaluations to enhance the impact of UNDP work in Chile.

16. The systematic mainstreaming of territory, gender and human rights-based approaches, and the strengthening of multi-stakeholder partnerships, built over successful experiences, to provide integral solutions and innovation as a framework for designing initiatives that reflect the beneficiaries' perspectives and needs, stand out in the totality of learning acquired from project evaluations and from the Independent Evaluation Office. UNDP will benefit from opportunities to generate partnerships with other actors to mobilize national and international resources, strengthen its support at the subnational level, and keep fostering South-South cooperation, where Chile is positioned as a regional benchmark.

17. Based on analytical work, the programme seeks to achieve comprehensive sustainable development that balances the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of the entire territory, focusing its efforts on priority groups in four areas.

A. Strengthening institutional capacities to address the drivers of vulnerability and exclusion

18. To strengthen the design of social policies favouring inter-sector planning and coordination, UNDP will supply instruments, knowledge, and methodologies to formulate, analyse and implement solutions that accelerate development. National and subnational competencies and capacities to plan for sustainable development will be strengthened.

19. As a dialogue facilitator, UNDP will promote a platform that convenes institutions at the central level (ministries of social development, environment, economy, and foreign affairs, and the Ministry Secretary General of the Presidency), and with the private sector, civil society, academia, and United Nations organizations at the subnational level, to foster the co-creation of innovative solutions and initiatives responding to the current challenges, including new ways of financing for development. Private sector partnerships will be pursued, especially with those taking part in the 'Acción Empresas' network and the Global Compact in Chile.

20. To strengthen the social protection system throughout the life cycle – focusing on families, children, women, the elderly, and vulnerable groups, including the emerging middle class – the capacities of institutions designing and executing social and care programmes will be supported (social development, housing) to promote the articulation and coordination of such programmes.

21. The Ministry of Social Development and its Under-secretary for Childhood will be supported in designing, articulating and implementing policies, strategies, and instruments promoting the rights of children and adolescents, in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

22. UNDP will support the design and implementation of policies and initiatives aimed at ensuring the effective exercise of rights and enhancing social inclusion to improve the different dimensions that affect citizens' wellbeing (rural/urban, access to labour market, a clean environment, a life free from violence, education, access to power, energy, transportation) and help to diminish social segregation and exclusion, including the promotion of inclusive and sustainable cities and urban policies that encourage social integration. The work, in partnership with the National Institute for Youth, sectoral ministries, and other United Nations organizations (UNFPA, the International Labour organization – ILO, and the United Nations

Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization – UNESCO) will focus on excluded groups, mainly indigenous communities, women heads of households, and young people.

23. Disaggregated information and knowledge focusing on vulnerable groups and the emerging middle class will be developed using available State instruments such as the National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey, the Social Household Registry and the Survey on Urban Quality of Life.

24. In partnership with the Ministry of Women and other national and local State institutions, as well as UN-Women, UNFPA and the Pan-American Health Organization, strategies will be designed and implemented to confront barriers to gender equality, including actions to end gender-based violence against women.

25. Innovative practices and learning will be shared in the framework of South-South cooperation partnerships by coordinating the demand and supply of cooperation provided by non-governmental organizations and public and private institutions, thus strengthening the Chilean Fund in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Cooperation Agency.

B. Barriers to the economic and social integration of women

26. The Government launched a new Women's Agenda to firmly address the main challenges to advancing gender equality: poverty, labour markets, gender-based violence and participation in public and private decision-making spaces. The proposed country programme echoes those priorities by promoting inclusive labour environments and a higher insertion of women, particularly in medium-sized and small companies, through expanded use of the gender equality seal and support to the National Service for Women to increase the number of certified companies (in partnership with UN-Women).

27. To expand women's labour inclusion, the diversification of their labour and educational opportunities will be fostered by helping design and implement strategies to improve training and labour market insertion, together with the National Training Service at the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Women, academia, and civil society organizations.

28. The definition of participation strategies for local economic development, including an adequate analysis of supply-and-demand issues, will be fostered as a basis for initiatives to further women's capacities for better labour insertion and income generation across a range of economic sectors.

C. Modernization of the State by boosting mechanisms for participation, transparency and decentralization

29. Through its global network, UNDP will support the Government strategy to modernize the State by generating knowledge and identifying international good practices that would be appropriate in the national context. Public debate will be promoted on the need to adjust the structure and functioning of the State to become an efficient development agent. Likewise, innovative initiatives will be designed and tested to transform public management mechanisms and processes, including digital transformation proposed by the Government. Special attention will be paid to modernizing sub-national governments as part of the decentralization process. Improving the institutional framework for environmental issues, particularly the Environmental Impact Assessment System – and public participation throughout the process – will be prioritized.

30. Decentralization and transference of competencies to the subnational level will be supported in partnership with regional and local governments, together with the Undersecretary for Rural Development, through methodologies and local planning processes with a sustainable development focus, and through the analysis of barriers and possible duplication of responsibilities among the various State levels. In the context of the 2030 Agenda, localization of the sustainable development goals will be supported through the construction

of public-private partnerships, locally and culturally appropriate assessments, and life-cycle, gender, and multidimensional approaches.

31. UNDP will further its support to the Government and Congress with respect to compliance with international standards on anti-corruption and transparency in partnership with the Ministry Secretary General of the Presidency, the Comptroller's Office, the Anti-Corruption Alliance, Congress and the United Nations system, supported by the Inter-American Development Bank. The design and implementation of integrity systems to promote a culture of ethics and corruption prevention will be encouraged within public and private institutions, including State autonomous entities and sub-national governments. A public-private dialogue on transparency will be fostered with these partners, which include the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Parliament Group on Ethics.

32. UNDP will continue to produce diagnostics, promote international good practices, help legislative debates on reforms, and foster dialogues to strengthen democracy. It will encourage citizens' participation in social and political areas, including citizenship education through initiatives for those with a low level of participation – young people, women, and rural and urban poor – in partnership with civil society organizations, the ministries of education and of women, the Electoral Service, UNICEF, and UNESCO. It will promote citizens' participation mechanisms in the design and implementation of public policies, reinforcing or enabling available institutional mechanisms, such as civil society councils, and in the legislative process, considering the international guidelines of the Open Parliament and Open Government alliances. In partnership with other United Nations organizations, UNDP will facilitate consultation and dialogue processes with indigenous communities based on the last cycle of successful experiences.

33. UNDP will promote leadership training for women, young people, and indigenous leaders; it will advise political parties on implementing regulations regarding the representation of women in politics, together with the Electoral Service and the Ministry of Women. It will provide support, including knowledge production, to Congress and political parties on expanding affirmative action mechanisms to increase female and indigenous representation in public institutions and in the private sector, in partnership with the ministries of women and social development, non-governmental organizations, academia, indigenous peoples, and the United Nations, particularly the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and ILO.

D. Balancing the sustainability dimension in the productive model to increase resilience throughout the territory

34. UNDP will support the design of innovative production practices and sustainable production and consumption schemes based on low-carbon, green, and circular economies, which reduce the power gap and promote appropriate use and management of natural resources and ecosystem services, in partnership with the ministries of environment, finance, energy, agriculture, and economy, and the Under-secretary of Regional Development, the Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change, and the private sector. The aim is to build production strategies that encourage participation and labour inclusion of women and young people, mainstreaming sustainability and gender.

35. The strengthening of the regulatory and institutional framework for managing natural resources, disaster risk and climate change adaptation will be supported by favouring the development of national capacities and the inclusion of an integral land management and planning approach. National capacities for climate change, including gender issues, are supported by the European Union and the governments of Germany and Spain, with UNDP technical assistance. Pre- and post-disaster analysis will be undertaken to identify the effects of disaster on women and vulnerable group and ad hoc strategies for their protection.

36. Communities will be supported in enhancing their capacities, tools and mechanisms for participation to influence public decisions affecting their territories and advance sustainable development, in partnership with the private and public sectors, including the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Achievement of, and compliance with the goals adopted by the country under international environmental agreements will be supplemented with technical advice and national and international resources mobilization.

37. Public and private partnerships for sustainable land management launched in the present cycle will be strengthened and scaled, encouraging civil society involvement. The Humanitarian Network integrated by the United Nations system and other key actors, such as the Undersecretary for Regional Development and municipalities, will be preserved.

38. UNDP will foster innovative financial strategies through economic instruments that diversify and optimize the use and allocation of resources to ensure sustainability. UNDP will promote regional plans and strategies that incorporate financial instruments for sustainable land management and planning. Key partners are the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Economy, regional governments, the private sector, and civil society.

III. Programme and risk management

39. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework. The country programme will be implemented in coordination with the Ministry Secretary General of the Presidency and the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The implementation modality will be national, and the programme will be technically and operationally supported by UNDP, according to the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer guidelines; the direct implementation modality will be selected only if circumstances require it. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to projects.

40. UNDP will regularly review the performance and efficiency of the country programme with counterparts. The objectives will be constantly monitored with the Ministry Secretary General of the Presidency to ensure accurate execution of the planning and national ownership of the results by local actors. UNDP will participate actively in planning and following up on United Nations Development Assistance Framework commitments and activities of other United Nations partners requiring collaboration or joint work.

41. The main risk to programme implementation is availability of resources, since Chile has become a net contributor country. That risk will be managed through the diversification of donors, including the private sector, State autonomous organisms and subnational governments, and by consolidating existing partnerships. Strengthening partnerships with the private sector will be a key component of the mobilization strategy to be anchored through the proposed national platform for the sustainable development goals. In political terms, a shift in governmental priorities, or changes in public institutions, could delay or hinder programme implementation. Another risk is the occurrence of a crisis (natural, economic) that would force reconsideration of the initial planning and urgent response to the needs of affected individuals and communities.

42. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda is a challenge for the programme, requiring various organizational changes – such as strengthening coordination, using innovative approaches, generating disaggregated data, and strengthening capacities at the subnational level – to

achieve its goals. As to the suggested recommendations for the evaluation of the present programme cycle (2015-2018),²⁴ the theory of change has mainstreamed a gender focus to comprehensively promote sustainable development.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

43. Results indicators were selected based on the United Nations collaboration framework in Chile, reflected in the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. UNDP will use the data generated by national systems such as the National Institute for Statistics and the Ministry of Social Development, and international agencies, to report on outcome indicators, ensuring the generation and disaggregation of data, and improving its availability and use at the national and subnational levels for decision-making and reporting progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The gender marker will be used to ensure adequate tracking of the programme contribution to gender results and to support planning and decision-making. Although the explicit resources for gender are contained in that specific outcome, gender is mainstreamed in all four outcomes of this document, bringing the amount dedicated to advance gender equality closer to the institutional target.

44. Evaluations of the programme and project results will be undertaken in collaboration with national counterparts and main partners. The programme will be monitored and evaluated in coordination with the institutions involved, and a budget allocation will be encouraged for the projects to fund the monitoring and evaluation processes. Partnerships with academia and civil society will be developed to create integrated information systems and implement new tools and methodologies to work with data, such as 'Big Data' or artificial intelligence.

45. The evaluation plan of the programme and its project portfolio includes a knowledge management strategy to promote institutional learning and improve project effectiveness and efficiency. The strategy considers systematization of lessons learned, risks and issues identified during project implementation, key information, and evaluation and accountability tools. A results-based communication strategy will be developed to help UNDP positioning in Chile.

²⁴Independent evaluation of the country programme, UNDP, Independent Evaluation Office, 2017

Annex. Results and resources framework for Chile (2019-2022)

National priority: Sustainable development goals (SDGs) 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 17				
United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outcome: By 2022, institutions and social actors work cross-sectoral to develop and implement public policies that address inequality, vulnerability and social exclusion issues				
Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 outcome: Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions				
UNDAF outcome, indicators baselines, targets	Data source, frequency of data collection, responsibilities	Indicative outputs	Partnerships/frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (\$)
<p>Indicator: Income poverty rate Baseline: 11,7 (2015) Target: 7,8 (Government programme, 2018-2021)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of policies, strategies and budgets developed by institutions to address inequalities, vulnerabilities and social exclusion</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Target: 3</p>	<p>National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey Social Observatory Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>Library of the National Congress</p>	<p>1.1. State capacities, at all levels, strengthened to design social policies and integral solutions to address sustainable development challenges</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Number of knowledge products and tools adopted by institutional actors for an integrated analysis and monitoring of the sustainable development goals focusing on vulnerable groups and women Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p> <p>1.2. Coordination and integral planning capacities for sustainable development improved in ministries and central services, subnational governments and other key actors at the local level (private sector, civil society, community-based organizations)</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of planning tools/methodologies used by public or private actors to address the challenges of the 2030 Agenda Baseline: 3 Target: 4</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Number of actors/sectors taking part in a platform to jointly address development challenges at the territorial level Baseline: Not applicable Target: 20</p>	<p>Ministry of Social Development Ministry of Environment National Institute for Youth Ministry of Women Acción Empresas Global Compact Chile Ministry Secretary General of the Presidency Ministry of Education Ministry of Foreign Affairs Agency for international Cooperation UNICEF ILO UNHCHR UNFPA UNESCO</p>	<p>Regular 0</p>
				<p>Other 31,729,076</p>

		<p>Indicator 1.2.3. Volume of resources leveraged through financing for sustainable development at the national or subnational level (IRRF 1.2.2.2) Baseline: Not applicable Target: \$1,000,000</p> <p>1.3. Capacities of social institutions enhanced to strengthen the social protection system, including the care system, with a focus on prioritized groups (women, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, migrants, emerging middle class)</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. Number of proposals validated and/or introduced into social programmes (IRRF 2.1.2.1) Baseline: 2 Target: 4</p> <p>1.4. Capacities of institutions and key actors enhanced to address gender-based violence</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1: Number of measures jointly developed and implemented by partners, with UNDP support, to address gender-based violence Baseline: 1 Target: 3</p> <p>1.5. Tools and partnerships of State institutions enhanced to promote South-South development solutions</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.1. Number of innovative solutions shared through SSMart (IRRF 1.1.1.2) Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.2. Number of new partnerships established with UNDP support Baseline: 20 (2018) Target: 30</p>		
National priority: SDGs 4, 5 and 10				
UNDAF outcome: By 2022, gaps for economic integration of people, focusing on women, youth and persons with disabilities are reduced				
Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 outcome: Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions				

<p>Indicator: Number of laws and public policies formulated by sectoral institutions for the empowerment of women</p> <p>Baseline: 16 (2018)</p> <p>Target: 22 (2022)</p>	<p>Library of the National Congress Ministry of Women Ministry of Labor</p>	<p>2.1. Capacities of State institutions and other key actors strengthened to reduce gender inequality gaps in social and labour-related issues, at the national and subnational levels</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of tools/inputs developed and/or validated by UNDP Baseline: 3 Target: 5</p> <p>2.2. Institutions and businesses, mainly small and medium-sized, improve their capacities to integrate standards for gender equality certification</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Number of institutions/businesses certified or recognized by the gender seal or similar standard (Win-Win, UN-Women) Baseline: 9 (2017) Target: 19</p> <p>2.3. Capacities of regional institutions strengthened to integrate gender and sustainability approaches into their economic development strategies</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1. Number of regions that integrate gender and sustainability approaches into their strategies Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>Ministry of Labor Ministry of Women Ministry Secretary General of the Presidency Ministry of Education ECLAC ILO UNWOMEN</p>	<p>Regular 0</p> <p>Other 1,100,000</p>
<p>National priority: SDGs 10, 16 and 17</p>				
<p>UNDAF outcome: By 2022, modernized State institutions design and implement (at national and local levels) policies that are transparent, cross-sectoral, leave no one behind, and have participatory and accountability mechanisms.</p>				
<p>Strategic plan, 2018-2021 outcome: Structural transformations for sustainable development</p>				
<p>Indicator: Number of planning instruments for development at the subnational level that integrate the concept of sustainable</p>	<p>Under-secretary for Regional Development</p>	<p>3.1. Capacities of State institutions enhanced to redesign processes and strategies for State modernization at various levels</p>	<p>Electoral Service Ministry of Women Political parties Congress</p>	<p>Regular 0</p> <p>Other 4,155,000</p>

<p>development and/or the 2030 Agenda into their framework Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p>		<p>Indicator 3.1.1. Number of technological and/or procedural solutions developed/implemented to improve public service delivery and other government functions at national and subnational levels (IRRF 2.2.1.1) Baseline: 1 Target: 3</p> <p>3.2. State institutions, private sector, and civil society organizations access tools and systems to implement anti-corruption awareness-raising, prevention, and compliance measures at various levels (national, local, sectoral)</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1. Number of services/sectors/corporations that integrate measures to mitigate or reduce the risk of corruption at national and subnational levels (IRRF 1.2.3.1) Baseline: 257 services Target: 280 (16 municipalities)</p> <p>3.3. Public spaces enabled for participation of institutional actors, civil society and other community leaders in the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies and in the legislative process</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1. Number of councils for public participation at national and subnational levels enabled (IRRF 2.2.2.4) Baseline: 0 Target: 16 (regional)</p> <p>3.4. Capacities of institutions enhanced to integrate citizenship education in educational and citizen spheres</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1. Number of tools and methodologies co-designed by UNDP and partners and implemented by sectoral institutions (Electoral Service, Ministry of Education) Baseline: 1</p>	<p>Council for Transparency National Comptrollership Ministry Secretary General of the Presidency Ministry of Education ECLAC UNHCHR ILO UNESCO</p>	
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		<p>Target: 2</p> <p>3.5. Indigenous peoples supported in dialogue and consultation processes in the framework of existing agreements</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.1. Number of processes supported Baseline: 2 (2018) Target: 4</p> <p>3.6. Capacities of institutions, political parties and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) strengthened to foster women's political participation, representation and access to decision-making positions</p> <p>Indicator 3.6.1. Number of knowledge products and action plans elaborated and adopted by institutions, political parties and NGOs to increase participation and representation Baseline: 2 Target: 10</p>		
National priority: SDGs 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15				
UNDAF outcome: By 2022, capacities of State institutions, at national and subnational levels, and the legal framework, are improved to address adaptation and mitigation to climate change, sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity, and social and environmental conflict management				
Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 outcome: Structural transformations for sustainable development				
<p>Indicator: Annual CO₂ emissions Baseline: 109.908,8 Gg CO₂ eq. (2013) Target: 30% reduction (2030)</p> <p>Indicator: Ratio between CO₂ emissions intensity and GDP Baseline: 1.02 (2007) Target: 0.71 (2030)</p>	<p>National inventory on greenhouse gases</p> <p>Ministry of Environment</p> <p>Ministry of Energy</p>	<p>4.1. State institutions, private sector and communities improve their capacities to implement innovative and sustainable production practices and consumption patterns based on green growth and a low-emissions, circular economy</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1. Number of agreements with private sector to reduce CO₂ emissions due to technological replacements (HFCF 141-b, among others) Baseline: 3 Target: 45</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment Ministry of Finance Ministry of Energy Ministry of Agriculture Undersecretary for Regional Development Sustainability Agency Chilean Economic Development Agency Ministry of Social Development Ministry of Women</p>	<p>Regular 0</p> <p>Other 20,156,341</p>

<p>Indicator: Proportion of renewable energies in the energy matrix Baseline: 17% (2018) Target: 20% (2025)</p> <p>Indicator: Tonnes of PAO HCFC-141b Baseline: 208,19 tonnes Target: 185.28 tonnes</p> <p>Indicator: Number of plans, budgets from public and private institutions, that integrate targets for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, waste or chemicals reduction (IRRF 2.1.1.1) Baseline: 3 Target: 4</p> <p>Indicator: Existence of a national strategy that integrates climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction Baseline: Not applicable Target: Strategy formulated and validated</p> <p>Indicator: Number of national financial strategies formulated that diversify and optimize the use of resources for biodiversity conservation and climate change Baseline: 1 Target: 2</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment Ministry of Energy Carbon Footprint Chile</p> <p>Ministry of Environment National Office for Emergency Situations</p>	<p>Indicator 4.1.2. Number of private and public institutions recognized by the 'Huella Chile' carbon footprint programme Baseline: 118 Target: 268</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.3. Number of producers incorporating sustainable practices that contribute to restoring degraded ecosystems and emissions reduction Baseline: 4 Target: 23</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.4. Number of initiatives and partnerships developed with private sector and subnational governments to introduce renewable energies and energy efficiency incorporating a gender approach Baseline: 6 Target: 12</p> <p>4.2. Institutions at national and subnational levels improve their capacities to design plans and strategies to integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.1. Number of plans and/or tools with a gender and sustainability approach formulated Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p> <p>4.3. Institutions in charge of response and post-disaster recovery improve their capacities to develop strategies to protect women and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.1. Number of strategies formulated with a gender and vulnerable groups approach Baseline: 1 Target: 5</p> <p>4.4. Capacities of actors in the territories enhanced for the participatory design of</p>	<p>National Office for Emergency Situations Humanitarian Network Global Compact Chile Under-secretary for Regional Development FAO UNEP WHO</p>	
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