### **Country: Chile**

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**

### **Reporting period: 2019-2022 (as of July 2022)**

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (1/2 page maximum)**

The CPD 2019-2022 has addressed four main outcomes that are at the core of UNDP´s development mandate: 1) inequality, vulnerability, and exclusion; 2) strengthening the socio-economic integration of women; 3) modernization of the State to increase participation and accountability; 4) sustainable management of resources and biodiversity and climate action, mainstreaming gender equality, human rights, and territorial approaches across the Programme. The COVID pandemic evidenced and exacerbated the country’s persistent socio-economic gaps and inequalities, mainly linked to the most excluded population groups. Despite the COVID and the social outbreak crises, the challenges and theory of change of the Programme remained valid. However, some actions were prioritized to respond to the most urgent needs of the Government in this context.

Regarding one of the main challenges in the country -inequality, vulnerability, and exclusion- UNDP has contributed to strengthening social programs and the social protection system throughout the life cycle, focusing on specific groups (the poor, children and adolescents, women, and the elderly, among others).

The Ministry of Social Development and Family and the National Statistics Institute prepared and published the COVID-19 Social Survey; the results were key for the design and targeting of social programs, specifically for extending the payment of Emergency Family Income, as well as for the design of employment subsidies provided by the Government, particularly for women. The Survey was designed with the support of UNDP and the COVID-19 household impact assessment methodologies.

The National Service for the Elderly expanded the coverage and capacity of the support line for the elderly to provide emotional containment, ensuring timely access to information and social benefits. UNDP supported the implementation of the Emergency Platform “NODO” to enter requirements, geo-reference cases, and coordinate with the institutional network, civil society, and volunteers. The Platform has been included in the Service’s permanent programmatic offer. This was an interagency effort implemented with the collaboration of ILO, FAO, and UNWomen, led by UNDP.

In the COVID context, the Programme for Attention, Protection, and Comprehensive Reparation for Violence of the National Service for Women and Gender Equity expanded its capacity for attention and response to women who have suffered violence. To this end, with support from UNDP, the Programme enabled a tool that guides and offers help through silent messages via WhatsApp. This support was also a collaborative effort with UNWomen.

Another contribution to GBV is implementing and evaluating a pilot initiative to test a protocol of legal aid and psychological assistance, integrating a behavioral sciences approach to reduce the rate of women who abandon the judicial process. The pilot was successfully implemented and evaluated with the Prosecutor’s Office in the North Central Metropolitan Region and supported by BIT.

During this cycle, phase II of the Chile Fund contributed to the consolidation of this innovative mechanism that has positioned Chile as one of the region’s main actors in South-South Cooperation. The 2021 call for proposals was designed to address the COVID-19 needs of the neighbouring countries, mainly concerning women´s reintegration into the labour market after the crisis.

In 2020, UNDP Chile developed the standards for the implementation and certification of a gender seal for higher education institutions in collaboration with the University of Chile. This has set in motion a line of work with public institutions to implement the gender seal. In this cycle, the CO also obtained the Gold Gender Equality Seal, proving the highest standards in internal and external management and a sustained effort in mainstreaming the gender approach.

The political agreement to draft a new constitution after the 2019 social outbreak resulted in a constituent process where UNDP has played a key role by providing technical assistance in the legislative discussion for the approval of the world’s first Constitutional Convention with gender parity. Along the constituent process, UNDP provided technical assistance, publications, participation and information campaigns, information platforms for women and indigenous peoples, and accompaniment in the indigenous consultation processes (as per ILO Convention 169). Some of this constitutional work, special the activities involving women and indigenous people, was developed in collaboration with UNCHR and UNWomen.

UNDP has also consolidated its work on promoting a culture of integrity in public services to prevent and combat corruption. In 2021, the Prosecutor´s Office completed a participatory design process to elaborate a code of ethics and an integrity system at the national and regional levels, involving more than 600 civil servants.

UNDP contributed to building capacities to address environmental challenges at national, regional, and local levels and to deal with the effects of climate change by adopting planning and mitigation strategies at national and subnational levels. The bi-national project AdaptaClima (Chile-Ecuador) is contributing to reducing vulnerability to climate risks in coastal cities in Chile and Ecuador, benefiting 550,000 people. As part of the partnership with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the CO is implementing an initiative to address waste management and the circular economy of household waste on the island of Chiloé, which has already developed a territorial strategy to address waste management on the island. This partnership included another line of work, with UNWomen, to collect data on gender and climate change and strengthen the capacities of public servants to address these issues in public policies and programmes.

As part of the Government´s preparation strategy for the COP25, the strategic alliance with the Ministry of Environment, the Undersecretariat of Regional Development, the Chilean Association of Municipalities, and the Association of Municipalities for Environmental Sustainability managed to mobilize 1,300 people from 17 regions, including authorities, officials, academia, civil society - 60% women -, to formulate a Climate Action Plan at the subnational level. This initiative favored integrating subnational measures and strategies in norms and instruments such as the Framework Law on Climate Change or the long-term Climate Strategy, as well as in others at the local level.

Knowledge generation plays a key role in the work of the Country Office, which is acknowledged for its contribution to public debate and input on key issues. During the current crises, the inputs generated by UNDP in recent years have been used and highlighted by many political, social, academic actors, and the media to feed the national debate around inequality. These inputs have contributed to understanding the context, identifying the central problems, and offering solutions. The main publications in the current cycle include (www.estudiospnud.cl):

* For the constitutional process:
  + - “Rights of Indigenous People: international standards, constitutional recognition and comparative experience”.
    - “To vote or not to vote: understanding the reasons behind abstentionism”.
    - “Participation in the constitutional process”.
    - “Code of conduct in the constitutional process”.
    - “Considerations for setting the functioning rules of the constitutional convention”.
  + “Ten years of the State of Democracy Assessment: before the social outbreak”.
  + “COVID-19 Socioeconomic Survey”.
  + “Socio-economic impact of the pandemic on households”.
  + “Socio-economic impact of the pandemic on women and children”.
  + “A case study of unemployment and women´s labor participation rate”.
  + “12 keys to strengthening civic education”.
  + “The labyrinth of power: trajectories of women parliamentarians”.
  + “Big companies and sustainability: implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the private sector”.
  + “Impact investment in Chile”.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** | |  | | |
| **Country name: Chile** | | | | |
| **Current country programme period: 2019-2022** | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **1. By 2022, institutions and social actors will work in an intersectoral manner in the formulation and implementation of public policies to address problems of inequality, vulnerability and social exclusion.** | | USD 28,751,954 | 1. Poverty rate 2. Number of policies, strategies and budgets developed by institutions to address inequalities, vulnerabilities and social exclusion | 1. *10,8% (CASEN 2020)* 2. *5 (Emergency Family Income, Employment subsidies for COVID, Additional tool for the* Programme for Attention, Protection, and Comprehensive Reparation for Violence, Nodo Platform incorporated in the National Service for the Elderly, Platform for intersectoral follow-up of the Action Plan for Children). |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  The inputs generated by UNDP have contributed to addressing inequality and exclusion gaps, which were also exacerbated in the context of the pandemic. The Government reacted to address the crisis and UNDP responded to the needs raised through different outputs that contributed to the definition of policies and programs to reduce the persistent problems exacerbated by the pandemic.  Some of the main results included:   * The Ministry of Social Development and Family and the National Statistics Institute used the results of the COVID-19 Survey for the design and targeting of social programs, specifically for extending the payment of Emergency Family Income, as well as for the design of employment subsidies provided by the Government, particularly for women. * The National Service for the Elderly expanded the coverage and capacity of the support line for the elderly to provide emotional containment, ensuring timely access to information and social benefits. UNDP supported the implementation of the Emergency Platform “NODO” to enter requirements, geo-reference cases, and coordinate with the institutional network, civil society, and volunteers. * The Programme for Attention, Protection and Comprehensive Reparation for Violence of the National Service for Women and Gender Equity expanded its capacity for attention and response to attend to and receive women who suffer violence. To this end, with support from UNDP, the Programme enabled a tool that guides and offers help through silent messages via WhatsApp. * The Undersecretariat for Children has set up a mechanism that allows for the intersectoral management of public actions and policies included in the Action Plan for Children and Adolescents 2018-2025 and gives the Undersecretary for Children a coordinating role. This was an effort led by UNDP and supported by UNICEF. * 30 companies committed to incorporating the SDGs in their sustainability reports. UNDP coordinated an effort to collect information on how large companies are addressing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs that contributed to raising awareness and action on these issues by some of the leading companies in Chile. * The consolidation of the Chile Fund mechanism as an innovative instrument for SSC in the region.   **CP Outputs:**  *The UNDP CP identified three major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome:*   * 1. **State capacities, at all levels, strengthened to design social policies and integral solutions to address sustainable development challenges.** * The COVID-19 Social Survey, rolled out in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development and the National Institute of Statistics, became a key tool for the delivery of social benefits during the crisis. * The first Social Welfare Survey (2021) offered a complete diagnosis of people’s well-being and opportunities, integrating a gender approach and contributing to the design and evaluation of social policies. * “Big companies and sustainability in Chile” (2019) offers an initial diagnosis and a baseline on the information gaps in the companies’ sustainability reports. Only 17% of large Chilean companies had incorporated Sustainable Development Goals into their value chain. * Voluntary National Report (2019) to the HLPF on the 2030 Agenda were produced with the technical assistance and coordination of UNDP. * The province of Easter Island (Rapa Nui) initiated a process to localize the 2030 Agenda in the territory. In 2019 UNDP led an interagency effort that included FAO, UNESCO, ILO, UN Women and PAHO. UNDP worked with local teams to prioritize the Agenda’s goals and gather key information. In 2022 the work will be resumed.   1. **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)** * UNDP designed and implemented the monitoring system and platform for the national Children and Youth Action Plan and evaluated of the pilot programme of Local Offices for Children and Youth. * UNDP supported developing a proposal for a targeting methodology to prioritize social and non-social programs submitted to the annual ex-ante evaluation process for budget allocation. This proposal will also be used for the analysis of social programs in execution, thus generating a document focused on the social and non-social problems generated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the programmatic response offer, identifying public policy gaps and opportunities for coordination and articulation of programs that target the same problem. * The “Socioeconomic Impacts of the Pandemic on Households in Chile” report characterizes the health crisis’s direct and indirect socio-economic effects according to territories and household configurations. * The Colunga Foundation implemented a Local Emergency Response Program in response to the pandemic. UNDP evaluated this Program intending to analyze achievements, progress on indicators and targets, partnership strategy, beneficiaries, and identifying learnings and issues. * The Public Expenditure Advisory Commission prepared the “Recommendations for Transparency of Information and Auditing of Public Expenditure in the context of the COVID-19 health crisis”. A UNDP representative took part in this Commission.   1. **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)** * The NODO platform strengthens community networks and widens access to social programs for the elderly; piloted in 12 districts, the National Service for the Elderly has incorporated this initiative into its regular budget. * Platform for the intersectoral management of public actions and policies included in the Action Plan for Children and Adolescents 2018-2025. It allows accounting for the progress of commitments regarding children and adolescents. * Technical assistance to improve the targeting of social programs (Social Registry of Households and the National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey) has been the focus of another partnership with the Ministry for Social Development   1. **Capacities of institutions and key actors strengthened to address GVB** * The North Central Metropolitan Prosecutor’s Office implemented a pilot model of legal and psychological support, incorporating tools from the behavioral sciences, to reduce the rate of women who abandon the judicial process due to allegations of domestic violence. The model’s design included a randomized controlled trial (RCT), for which 460 women complainants were recruited, 229 for the control group and 231 for the intervention group. The data has shown that 45% of the women in the intervention group did not drop out, compared to 40% in the control group. * The Municipality of Lo Prado implemented a pilot program to strengthen the institutional support network for women who suffer violence in a multi-actor network coordinated with the Police, Health, Community Development, Security, and the Women’s Center. The municipality is a pioneer in installing “violence monitors” roles to accompany women in reporting. * UNDP provided support with a protocol for remote care of women for psychosocial teams; a self-care program to reduce team saturation; case analysis workshops to improve support in the context of the pandemic; and a community of practice was formed to review innovative intervention experiences. The work strengthened the capacities of 1,300 people in 109 women’s centers; 43 shelters; 3 sexual violence centers; and 16 men’s re-education centers. Finally, the reception capacity of 2 shelters in Talca (20) and Angol (8) was expanded, including repairs, equipment and the hiring of professionals.   1. **Tools and partnerships of State institutions enhanced to promote South-South development solutions** * Design and implement the Chile Fund that delivers Chilean best practices through civil society organizations and public institutions to countries with similar or lower GDP. Implementation of calls for proposals for NGOs and public sector institutions for funding, including a call to address the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.  |  | | --- | |  | | | | | |
| **2. By 2022, gaps for economic integration of people, focusing on women, youth and persons with disabilities are reduced** | USD113,298 | | 1. Number of laws and public policies formulated by sectoral institutions for the empowerment of women | 1. NA |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  At the national level, the Government has promoted a platform to identify and prioritize the problems of different groups in vulnerable situations within the framework of the “Compromiso País”; one of the working groups addressed the situation of “women victims of domestic violence with no income of their own”. It launched the “Integra Mujer” pilot plan to integrate vulnerable women, victims of domestic violence, into the labor market by generating economic autonomy by strengthening their capabilities, skills, personal, social, and labor resources to facilitate access to formal employment. The pilot program involved 50 women to evaluate the results of the program. UNDP was an active part of the working group, with public actors, academia, civil society, and the private sector.  One of the Country Office’s strategies to support women’s integration is related to the implementation of gender certification standards. In this sense, the University of Chile implemented a process to design and apply gender equality standards across the organization, in relation to equality, equity and non-discrimination, to obtain the “Gender Equality Seal” certification. This certification is unprecedented in the country and in the region. The implementation of the Seal will allow the institution to mainstream gender equality in its internal processes, management, and curricula. This process, and the CO´s certification process, has triggered a strategic line of action to promote the gender seal in public institutions across the whole of Government.  UNDP has also contributed with knowledge products for the discussion and to provide data to support the implementation of public policies to eradicate the obstacles that impede the economic and social integration of women (described below).  **CP Outputs:**  **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 sub-national levels**  - “A decade of changes towards gender equality in Chile (2009-2018): progress and challenges”. The report was widely disseminated in the media and generated a debate on women’s pending challenges and achievements in the last decade. According to the results, there have been significant changes in the last ten years concerning the role of women in housework and caregiving roles. However, it concludes that there is still a significant gap that limits women due to society’s traditional gender roles.  - The “New Map of Power and Gender in Chile (1995-2018)” reveals that, although women have doubled their presence in the main positions of power in the country, it only reaches 20%. The study analyzed nearly 32,000 positions: 30% of these correspond to the economic elite, 52% to positions of political power, 11% to symbolic power and 7% to social power. The study was widely disseminated in the national press, and its findings were presented and discussed to highlight the contributions of women and the gaps still pending to achieve gender equality within the framework of the commemorations of International Women’s Day.  **2.2 Institutions and businesses, mainly small and medium-sized, improve their capacities to integrate standards for gender equality certification**  - Design and co-construction of the Generate Equality Seal of the University of Chile, the first higher education institution in Chile with a seal of these characteristics. It includes eight dimensions and 57 standards—the possibility of replicability in other studies.  - Evaluation of Chilean Standard (NCH) 3262 promotes the certification of gender equity management systems in private companies.  **2.3 Capacities of regional institutions strengthened to integrate gender and sustainability approaches into their economic development strategies**  No advances regarding this output as no funds were mobilized. | | | | |
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| 1. **3. By 2022, modernized State institutions design and implement (at national and local levels) policies that are transparent, cross-sectoral, leave no on behind, and have participatory and accountability mechanisms.** | USD 2,767,249 | a. Number of planning instruments for development at the subnational level that integrate the concept of sustainable development and/or the 2030 Agenda into their framework | a. 1 (Diagnosis and initial localization of the SDGs in Rapa Nui) |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  The Country Program strategy aims to create and use integrity systems to promote a culture of ethics and prevent corruption in public and private institutions, including autonomous State entities and subnational governments. The Government of Chile presented -through the Ministry General Secretariat of the Presidency- the Agenda for Public Integrity and Transparency 2019-2022, a document that includes 15 legislative and 24 administrative measures. The principles of this initiative are to promote an open and modern government that will be materialized through a policy of open data, transparency, and public integrity. Among the initiatives prioritized within the framework of this Agenda, the following stand out: protection for corruption whistleblowers; prevention of post-employment conflicts of interest; improvement and expansion of the public procurement system and the powers of the Public Procurement Tribunal; strengthening of oversight entities; and extension of the implementation of codes of ethics and integrity systems in public bodies.  In this cycle, Congress amended Laws No. 18,695 and 19,175 to extend the gender quota law in subnational elections. The reform established a cap on the number of candidates of the same gender per electoral list: neither male nor female candidates may exceed 60% of the nominations for plurinominal bodies (regional councils and municipal councils). The new legislation was applied for the first time in the elections of October 2020. In addition, the reform considers a bonus per vote obtained by female candidates. UNDP played a key role in technical accompaniment, which allowed a transversal political agreement and contributed to the discussion through technical inputs (study “Women and municipal elections”, 2016), discussion spaces (webinar on the municipal quota mechanism with IDEA Foundation), and participating in the “Constitution” and “Women and Gender Equity” commissions of both chambers of Congress.  The Electoral Service and the Government implemented the “Safe Plebiscite” Plan in the constitutional process, which included an extension of voting hours, polling places, and preferential hours for senior citizens, among others. UNDP contributed to the generation of minutes with recommendations, lessons learned, and best practices by participating in working groups and parliamentary commissions.  **CP Outputs:**  **3.1 Capacities of State institutions enhanced to redesign processes and strategies for State modernization at various levels**  - As part of the support to the decentralization process, UNDP developed four tools to support the new regional governments, to be elected for the first time in 2021, to manage information for their region: 1) a multi-criteria model to guide regional governments in the design of their development plans, with special emphasis on lagging territories within the regions themselves; 2) a tool to collect regional data with a territorial approach; 3) a registration and monitoring system for the implementation of plans and actions for regional strengthening; 4) a web platform to enhance the decentralization process faced by the country, together with a new version of the Decentraliza Chile platform  - The Undersecretariat of Regional and Administrative Development, along with the IADB, public institutions, and academia, evaluated the new governance model allowing each region to constitute one or more metropolitan areas. The discussion took place within the framework of the Third Congress of Metropolitan Areas, where pilot experiences in the regions of Coquimbo, Los Lagos, Biobío, Metropolitan, and O’Higgins were reviewed. UNDP managed the debate and accompanied the discussion.  - The Undersecretariat of Regional Development developed the tool “2019 National Diagnosis on the Quality of Municipal Management” to guide their improvement through plans, projects, programs and investments, and to improve the financial management capacity of the municipalities. UNDP provided technical assistance to revise and update the basic questionnaire, and a new module of questions was incorporated under a section entitled “Integrity and Public Probity  - UNDP promoted citizen participation in the formulation and implementation of public policies by strengthening or activating existing institutional mechanisms, such as civil society councils, and also in the legislative process, taking into account the international guidelines of the Open Parliament Network and the Open Government Partnership (OGP). In March 2019, the IV Open Government Action Plan was presented, including 12 commitments from various public institutions aimed at promoting transparency, improving accountability, strengthening citizen participation, and the responsiveness of the State. The Plan involves 10 public agencies that must carry out their initiatives during 2020 in areas such as criminal defense, provision of drinking water, citizen training, public procurement, among others.  - The implementation of innovative initiatives to modernize public management mechanisms and processes, with special emphasis on modernizing subnational administrations, was part of the strategy of the Country Programme: 26 municipalities in the country have implemented Law 20.922, which allows the modification of municipal staffing levels to adapt them to their needs. These 26 municipalities implemented the “New Municipal Plant and Organizational Structure” proposals and the internal organization regulation and the municipal staff plant regulation. UNDP accompanied the process in each of the municipalities and provided technical support for the preparation and implementation of each output.  **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)**  - As part of UNDP´s co-leading role, with the Comptroller’s Office, in the UNCAC Anti-Corruption Alliance, 30 institutions promoted the identification of best practices for the prevention of corruption in both public and private organizations. In 2019, the Comptroller General’s Office, as leader of the Alliance, promoted the 1st “Recognition of Good Practices against Corruption” contest, in which 11 initiatives were presented, from 8 different organizations, recognizing the work of an organization from the private sector and another from the public sector. The awarded institutions should work together to adapt and replicate their initiatives in other organizations.  - 14 municipalities - with 23,000 civil servants - developed their own Code of Ethics in a participatory manner, considering matters related to respectful relations, non-discrimination, sexual and/or labour harassment. and the management of public assets. The codes also provide for the creation of confidential consultation and whistle-blowing channels. In addition, some of them mention a “commitment to the environment”. It was a joint initiative of UNDP and two institutions of the UNCAC Anti-Corruption Alliance (the Comptroller´s Office and the Civil Service).  - The Congress of the Republic installed an integrity system adapted to each chamber (Senate and Deputies) and the Library of Congress. The system comprises various elements and tools developed jointly and integrally with the institution to generate a culture of integrity (code of ethics, integrity structure, and a platform for complaints and consultations). UNDP accompanied this process based on its experience in the development of codes of conduct and integrity systems at the national level  - “Recommendations for Transparency of Information and Audit of Public Expenditure in the context of the COVID-19 health crisis” was prepared by the Public Expenditure Advisory Commission and delivered to the Ministry of Finance. The Public Expenditure Advisory Commission is made up of civil society, think tanks, academia and a UNDP representative.  - The Public Prosecutor’s Office launched its Code of Ethics, developed with UNDP support, by implementing tools and standards to promote integrity and prevent corruption in the institution. The process was undertaken at the central office but also at the 19 regional offices across the country.  **3.3 Public spaces enabled for the participation of institutional actors, civil society, and other community leaders in the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies and in the legislative process**  - “Building regional public spheres: lessons from the national experience” considered the analytical perspective of the territorial dynamics of the 16 regions of the country and described the situation of each region, as well as the challenges for the construction of regional public spheres.  - “Proposal for strengthening Regional Public Spheres” reflects the specificities and requirements of the different territories to promote a decentralization process focused on citizenship and society.  - Dialogue mechanisms and public-private partnerships to address Disaster Risk Reduction issues at the territorial level in Chacabuco and Quillota. The 2 provinces have implemented the dialogue mechanisms (“*mesas territoriales*”) since 2018 and have developed investment plans for addressing Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) issues with a gender perspective. Both mechanisms have defined an exit strategy to ensure sustainability, and a new local mechanism, with the participation of public and private sector actors and civil society, has been set up for Chacabuco and is in process in Quillota.  - Congress approved the Regulation for Citizen Participation to strengthen the mechanisms for citizen participation in the legislative process. The Regulation defines a series of procedures to facilitate the participation of organizations and persons external to the legislative process and promotes the linkage of parliamentarians with civil society. This Regulation contributes to institutionalizing a mechanism for open citizen participation in the legislative process. The Regulation was one of the commitments defined in the II Open Parliament Action Plan 2017-2018 and was developed through joint work between the Bicameral Group of Transparency of Congress (GBT) and more than 100 civil society organizations, with technical support and accompaniment of UNDP.  **3.4** **Capacities of institutions enhanced to integrate citizenship education in educational and citizen spheres**   * Support the constitutional process (technical assistance, publications, participation and information campaigns, information platforms for women and indigenous peoples). * “12 keys to strengthening civic education”, in collaboration with UNESCO.   1. **Indigenous peoples supported in dialogue and consultation processes in the framework of existing agreements** * The Ministry of Education approved the new subject of Language and Culture of Ancestral Native Peoples, a name agreed upon between the parties, which will be taught between 1st and 6th grade. The agreement was reached based on the consultation process of the proposal “Curricular Bases from 1st to 6th grade for the subject of Language and Culture of Indigenous Peoples” carried out in 2018 between the Government of Chile -through the Ministry of Education- and the nine indigenous peoples recognized by the Indigenous Law 19,253 with the support of UNDP.   **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.**  - The level of participation represented a challenge for the constituent process, not only because of the pandemic, but also because of the downward trend in recent years. To encourage participation, UNDP supported the “Ahora Nos Toca Participar” initiative of a group of civil society organizations and promoted the “*Vota por Todas*” campaign focused on women. Participation was the highest since the establishment of voluntary voting in 2012 (50.9%). A large majority (78%) approved the drafting of a new constitution through a constituent convention.  - Technical assistance in the legislative discussion for the approval of the world’s first Constitutional Convention with gender parity.  - School for Women Leaders, in collaboration with ComunidadMujer (CSO).  - Technical assistance and key inputs to approve the gender quota mechanism in parliamentary and subnational elections.  - Social networks and media campaigns to promote electoral participation (“Ahora Vota” (2017), “Vota por Todas” (2020 - 2021)). | | | |
| **4. 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** | USD 15,052,119 | * + 1. a. Annual CO2 emissions Baseline: 83,000 kt (2013) World Bank   b. Ratio between CO2 emissions intensity and GDP  [0,2 kg per 2017 PPP $ of GDP (2013) World Bank](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.PP.GD.KD)   * + 1. c. Proportion of renewable energies in the energy matrix     2. d. % reduction of PAO HCFC- 141b     3. e. Number of plans, budgets from public and private institutions, that integrate targets for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, waste or chemicals reduction     4. f. Existence of a national strategy that integrates climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction     5. g. Number of national financial strategies formulated that diversify and optimize the use of resources for biodiversity conservation and climate change | 1. 91,370 (2019) World Bank 2. 0,2 (2019) World Bank 3. 31% (2019) Biblioteca Congeso Nacional 4. 45% reduction (2020) 5. 4; Acuerdos de Producción Limpia; Huella Chile en sector privado; Estrategia Nacional de Crecimiento Verde (2014-2022); Programa Nacional de Consumo y Producción Sustentable (2016-2015) 6. Plan de acción de cambio climático 2017-2022 7. NA |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  As part of the strategy for a low-carbon economy, UNDP contributed to capacity building on climate change at national and subnational levels through several programmes and initiatives, identifying synergies to increase their effectiveness. The HuellaChile Programme, a national initiative to quantify and manage the corporate carbon footprint within the NDC Support Program framework, collaborates with public and private organizations by developing standards and tools to measure, manage, report, and reduce their carbon emissions in their value chain. Over 400 organizations are part of “HuellaChile”, a programme where UNDP provides technical advice and accompanies its implementation. Specifically, it has promoted partnerships, and private sector participation supported the components’ linkage with the draft climate change framework law, updated the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and implemented the gender approach in each of the partnerships.  The Ministry of the Environment, the Undersecretary of Regional Development, the Chilean Association of Municipalities and the Association of Municipalities for Environmental Sustainability, supported by UNDP; worked together to formulate the basis for a subnational climate action agenda. The work of this alliance has made it possible to generate a diagnosis of gaps and challenges and to propose measures to address them, including (i) integration of local governments into national and regional climate institutions through modifications to current and proposed regulatory frameworks; (ii) preparation of Local Climate Change Action Plans; (iii) development and improvement of national financing mechanisms; (iv) modernization of municipal management and strengthening of their technical and professional capacities; (v) climate change training requirements and facilities for local authorities; (vi) integration and mainstreaming of climate change in subnational development planning and land use planning instruments; and, (vii) strengthening of the gender dimension, as well as instances and mechanisms for citizen participation and non-state actors in local climate action.  The CPD promoted the design and implementation of innovative financial strategies by applying economic instruments that allow diversifying and optimizing the use and allocation of resources to address national challenges related to climate change. To contribute to this goal, the Ministry of Finance advanced in implementing a methodology to identify public and private spending for climate action. Within the framework of the partnership with the Ministry of Finance for the identification of Climate Change (CC) expenditure, the Budget Directorate (DIPRES) committed to reporting public climate expenditure in the 2022 Budget Law (Article 16, numeral 12).  On the other hand, the island of Chiloé moved toward integrated household waste management with the Territorial Strategy for the Prevention and Management of Household Solid Waste. This Strategy defines concrete actions beyond recycling to be implemented over the next ten years and was achieved thanks to the articulating work of UNDP institutions, organizations, and the community. The Strategy also seeks to address gender gaps in the participation of women in the development of public policies on waste, ensuring balanced participation between men and women in public debate and supporting and promoting female leadership, among others. The creation of the “Chiloé Reduce” brand will be key for the future articulation of the different circular economy initiatives. The brand brings together this project and other circular economy initiatives promoted by the Chilean Government (Reciclo Orgánicos, Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo Regional de Participación Ciudadana) Fondo para el Reciclaje).  **CP Outputs**  **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**  - As part of the actions to reduce ozone-depleting substances, 37 companies have converted to alternatives that do not contain hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) in their refrigeration and foam systems, advancing towards the goal of eliminating hydrofluorocarbons in Chile, and contributing to meeting the Montreal Protocol target of a 45% reduction in the use of HCFC-14b in the foam sector by 2020. UNDP supports the Ozone Unit in the Ministry of Environment on ODS-related issues.  - Preparation of the National Refrigeration Plan and its roadmap to promote and develop energy efficiency measures in the refrigeration and air conditioning sectors and generate synergies with national mitigation measures to comply with international commitments on climate change and reduction of HFC (hydrofluorocarbons) consumption.  - Circular economy and waste management on the island of Chiloé: 10 technical reports of communal characterization in the prevention and management of household waste have been developed, identifying good practices and challenges, as a basis for the delivery of equipment and innovative solutions in waste management to municipalities and communities.  - The Chiloé project seeks to contribute to cultural change and to reverse the significant gender gaps in Chiloé. In this context, gender equality is promoted from strategic actions to daily work processes. To this end, some of the project’s strategies include: addressing gender gaps in the technical documentation generated by the project, deploying communication without gender stereotypes, promoting the dissemination and participation of women in the development of public policies on waste, ensuring balanced participation between men and women in spaces for public debate, and supporting and promoting female leadership in technical counterparts and local enterprises.  - Gender and climate change: gathering data on gender and climate change and strengthening capacities of public servants to address these issues in public policies and programmes. This project is implemented with funds from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, in collaboration with UNWomen.  - Strategic and multi-stakeholder alliance to formulate and approve a proposal for strengthening multilevel climate governance in Chile and a national multilevel climate policy in the medium term.  - 418 public and private organizationswere recognized for measuring the impact of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from their operations under the Chile Footprint Programme, and 23 were recognized for reducing emissions in 2019 and 2020.  - The proposal to update the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) was submitted for public consultation. The consultation was carried out through an online platform. Simultaneously, six macro-zonal meetings were held. The gender approach was integrated into the adaptation components and means of implementation of the CND, with a local, thematic focus. UNDP supported the Ministry of Environment in this process.  **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**  - In collaboration with the National Emergency Office (ONEMI), UNDP update its methodological “Guidance for the incorporation of the disaster risk reduction (DRR) approach at the municipal level”, which includes the development of a roadmap, as well as a portfolio of actions and investments aimed at Disaster Risk Reduction at the territorial level. Public servants from 9 municipalities in the provinces of Chacabuco, Quillota, Los Andes, San Felipe, and Cordillera were trained to strengthen municipal capacities. An online course on this “Guidance” was created and has been incorporated into the ONEMI offer of courses to municipalities on DRR.   * 1. **Institutions in charge of response and post-disaster recovery improve their capacities to develop strategies to protect women and vulnerable groups** * The Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Public Works, the National Emergency Office, the Meteorological Directorate of Chile and the General Directorate of Civil Aeronautics are working together to promote adaptation and resilience to climate risk in the coastal cities of Antofagasta and Taltal, and to integrate them into the country’s central and subnational climate action planning instruments, where UNDP has played an articulating role. * The project has developed the design of the alluvial control works for Bonilla Creek and the Rainwater Master Plan for the city of Antofagasta. * Capacity strengthening of local and regional civil servants to reduce the climate vulnerability of citizens, with the design of the Climate Action Diploma and the implementation of the Community Relations Strategy, developing territorial roundtables in the cities of Antofagasta and Taltal.   **4.4 Capacities of actors in the territories enhanced for the participatory design of innovative strategies for sustainable development and the conservation and sustainable use of resources**  - 100 hectares of degraded or deforested land in the Metropolitan, Araucanía and Magallanes regions have been reforested through the improvement and modernization of the nurseries managed by the National Forestry Corporation in Alhué, Curacautín and Punta Arenas, where nearly 50,000 native tree seedlings have been produced. In addition, 20 local jobs were generated, mainly for women, who have been trained to reproduce native plants for reforestation (UNREDD).  - The agricultural community of Lajuelas, which groups 25 small producers, began implementing a climate change mitigation and adaptation model based on applying the “Good Agricultural Practices: Considering Biodiversity in Clean Production Agreements” to increase resilience in the context of water scarcity. Under this model, the community learned to apply techniques for the optimal use of water for irrigation, water conservation, and agroecological management of functional tree cover. This pilot was finalized with a draft of a Clean Production Agreement, managed with the Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change (ASCC), which will allow the community to access certifications of their agricultural products and the ASCC to integrate nature-based solutions in their agreements.  - Partnerships with community organizations (Rural Drinking Water Committees (RWCs)) and agricultural communities benefiting close to 1,600 families to increase carbon sinks and reduce degradation and deforestation.  - 128,700 hectares of agricultural land managed by nine landscape-scale management plans, with an expected potential area for scaling up community-led sustainable land management practices over the long term through strengthened decision-making and multi-stakeholder platforms.  - 61 localities implement community projects and planning initiatives at the landscape level that include leveraging resources from other sources (41 funded by the Global Environment Facility; 1 funded by the BIOFIN Program (UNDP); and 19 funded by the Environmental Protection Fund of the Ministry of Environment).  - 50 community organizations (928 people) were directly involved in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating community projects (including territorial scale planning processes).  - The Territorial Scale Initiatives (Pumanque-Lolol, Putú-Huenchullamí, San Nicolás and Ecosistema Cayumanque) initiated a systematization of lessons learned, focused on local governance and gender.  - 86 community leaders from Valparaíso, Metropolitana, O’Higgins, Maule, Ñuble, Biobío and La Araucanía strengthened their capacities in sustainable socio-ecological landscape management (4 online courses).  - The Climate Change Unit and the Forestry Development Management of the National Forestry Corporation, within the framework of the UN-REDD Chile National Program, consolidated the implementation phase of the National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV) through the optimization of forestry management models that contribute to the efficiency analysis of some of the measures to improve them.  - 5 pilot projects are in the implementation phase (2 in Los Ríos, 1 in La Araucanía, 1 in Coquimbo and 1 in the Metropolitan Region). UNDP provides technical assistance in this project and has contributed to the design of models and initiatives that nurture the implementation of the Strategy, contributing to the objective of the Country Program that seeks to promote conservation instruments jointly developed in the territories through partnerships with local communities (CPD 4.4.1; IRRF 1.4.1.2).  **4.5 Capacities of State institutions strengthened to develop innovative financial strategies to diversify and optimize economic instruments to advance sustainable development management**  - Report on the evaluation of climate change spending based on data from the Integrated Bank of Social and Non-Social Programs (BIPS) of the Ministry of Social Development and Family.  - As part of the application of the Investment and Financial Flow (IFF) methodology, carried out jointly with the Ministry of Energy, UNDP supported the identification of gaps in the Carbon Neutrality objective of the energy sector.  - Preparation of the fiscal framework for identifying public climate expenditure in three areas: bottom-up analysis with the Ministry of Energy and the Sustainability and Climate Change Agency; analysis of data from the BIPS (Integrated Bank of Social Programs); and the analysis of the National Investment System.  - A methodological proposal to measure public spending on CC, accompanied by a guide to identifying public spending on CC and various training sessions for the Ministries of Energy, Agriculture, Science, Mining, Finance, DIPRES and the Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change, which will make it possible to identify, diversify and optimize the use and allocation of resources to address national CC challenges. UNDP’s experience in the implementation of the “Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR)” and “Climate Budget Tagging (CBT)” methodology has been decisive in achieving this. | | | |
| **Summary of evaluation findings** (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)  **Key Achievements:**  After the social outbreak and in the context of the pandemic, this cycle represented an exceptional period in political terms and an opportunity to promote more inclusive and participatory democracy and an ambitious social agenda. For the first time in the country’s history, citizens were consulted on the possibility of drafting a new Constitution, and the means to do it. A Constitutional Convention with gender parity was elected and finished its work in July 2022. UNDP had the opportunity to promote the participation and incorporation of all citizens in the constituent process and provided technical inputs and spaces for discussion in collaboration with other UN agencies (UNHCHR, UN Women).  The COVID pandemic evidenced and aggravated the socio-economic gaps. UNDP played a key role in providing knowledge and data to ensure the needs of the most vulnerable could be adequately addressed through socio-economic policies. Initiatives such as the COVID Survey, the NODO platform for the elderly or the support programme for women who suffered gender-based violence are key examples of agile and adaptive responses to the crisis.  **Major Lessons Learnt:**  Among the main lessons drafted from the final evaluation of UNREDD, the importance of strategic partnerships at the subnational level and looking for synergies with other initiatives were proven, as it ensured the sustainability of the actions in contrast to those where no joint actions were carried out. The need to involve the productive sectors more actively, as a potential ally in sustainable forest management, by ensuring they are duly informed and feel part of the strategies under implementation will contribute to ownership and sustainability. The UNDAF evaluation also concluded that the inclusion of the private sector and trade union representatives as strategic partners of the Cooperation Framework was a great success and good practice, in line with the multi-stakeholder partnerships envisaged in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.  The UNDAF evaluation also reflected on how the design and implementation of joint programmes are perhaps where the core of synergies and coordination has shown a good performance, with a clear territorial reach and tangible results.  Most of the actions were accompanied by a strengthened communications strategy that contributed to the positioning of UNDP towards our counterparts and the public. The resource mobilization strategy has required additional efforts in the context of budgetary restrictions at the national level. The direct election of regional governors contributed to a strategic approach to support the country in its decentralization process. | | | |

**III. Country Programme Resources**

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| Focus Area[[1]](#footnote-1) | Programme Expenditure ($) | | | % of Total |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| Poverty reduction and inclusive development |  | 26,683,521 |  | 57% |
| Governance and Territory |  | 4,499,978 |  | 10% |
| Environment and Sustainable Development |  | 15,501,031 |  | 33% |
| Total |  | 46,684,530 |  | 100% |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report)** |
| ROAR 2019, 2020, 2021  Project progress reports 2019, 2020, 2021  Main products and knowledge products delivered in 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 (as of July)  [www.pnud.cl](http://www.pnud.cl)  [www.estudiospnud.cl](http://www.estudiospnud.cl) |

1. Replace with the focus areas of your programme. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)