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**Country programmes and related matters**

Draft country programme document for Chile (2023-2026)

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1. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
2. Chile has made significant progress in development over the last three decades. Between 1990 and 2019, the national Human Development Index (HDI) increased 20.5 per cent from 0.706 to 0.851. The recent political crisis that led to the social unrest of 2019 and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic in 2020 brought to light persistent inequalities affecting groups traditionally left behind in the development process, especially women.[[1]](#footnote-1)
3. As identified in the common country assessment (CCA), critical development challenges include persistent socio-economic, political, and territorial inequalities, especially amongst people living outside the capital, environmentally damaged zones, and rural sectors. The CCA emphasizes special attention must be given to historically discriminated groups such as indigenous people, women, people living with disabilities, the elderly, migrants, children, and adolescents.
4. Although the Chilean economy grew by 11.7 per cent in 2021, the country faces rising inflation and growth is expected to stagnate. Labour market recovery was slow; only 60 per cent of the jobs lost in 2020 were recovered in 2021.[[2]](#footnote-2) Women, as care providers, are lagging. Income poverty grew from 8.6 per cent in 2017 to 10.8 per cent in 2020.[[3]](#footnote-3) While the human development index for Chile in 2021 was 0.855, ranked as “very high”, it dropped to 0.722 (15.6 per cent) when adjusted for inequality according to income, health, and education indicators that mainly affect the groups mentioned above. The gender development index 2021 shows income disparities between women (0.838) and men (0.867), with a ranking of 47 out of 170 on the gender inequality index (0.187). According to the new human development index, adjusted for planetary pressures (HDPI) and integrating CO2 emissions and resources footprint, the value for Chile falls to 0.774.
5. The risks of climate change and the current development model are heavily dependent on the extractive industry and threaten to exacerbate social imbalances at the territorial level due to environmental impact on ecosystems, communities, and local economies. Chile is rethinking its business model and social pact and discussing a socio-ecological transition that is just and fair for all citizens.
6. The percentage of migrants relative to the total population tripled between 2011 and 2017 (from 1.4 per cent to 4.4 per cent).[[4]](#footnote-4) The closure of borders to stop the spread of COVID-19 and the economic crisis resulted in conditions of extreme vulnerability, unauthorized crossings, and people without requisite documents and economic resources.[[5]](#footnote-5) This places additional pressure on transit and host systems, institutions, and communities at local and regional levels.
7. UNDP adapted its 2019-2022 programme to respond to unforeseen challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, the socio-economic impact, and the drafting of a new social contract. Moreover, UNDP joined the Ministry of Social Development and the National Institute of Statistics to provide data for social policies that covered the needs of the most vulnerable groups. UNDP also supported the Ministry of Women in responding to an increase in gender-based violence. Additionally, the *Nodo* platform, led by UNDP and United Nations partners, was recognized as an innovative mechanism in the final project evaluation to strengthen support networks for the elderly, which were heavily impacted by the pandemic.
8. UNDP is widely acknowledged for positioning key issues in the public debate. Knowledge products provide sound insights that reach people and institutions at all levels of society, including local communities. The Unequal Report (2017), echoed widely as an analytical reference to understand societal changes, raised several issues reflected in the social unrest. Democracy Audit Assessments also highlighted issues regarding waning trust and confidence in key democratic institutions.
9. The 2019-2022 Programme showed that UNDP enhances multidimensional and systemic approaches as the provider of integrated solutions. UNDP is, therefore, acknowledged for its convening capabilities as a facilitator, honest broker, and guarantor of procedural legitimacy in primary dialogue processes.
10. Based on a lesson learned from the 2019-2022 cycle in the context of increasing disinformation in the news, UNDP will need to advance its strategic communications to further position core messages aimed at decision-makers, academia, and the public to contribute to informed debates on development issues.
11. UNDP played a role in several elections held between 2017 and 2022. These included the first-ever election for regional governors and three associated with the constitutional process. UNDP shared best international practices, provided technical assistance to the Electoral Service, and promoted electoral participation in partnership with civil society, along with providing knowledge materials to the Constitutional Convention on gender, parity and the rights of women and indigenous people.
12. UNDP worked closely with Congress and civil society to strengthen women’s political representation and leadership. Affirmative action mechanisms improved women’s political representation in the Chamber of Deputies (from 22.6 per cent in 2017 to 35.5 per cent in 2021) and gender parity in the Constitutional Convention. At the sub-national level, the representation of women remains a challenge: In the last elections, 6.3 per cent of governors and 17.1 per cent of elected mayors were women.
13. The Chilean Agency for International Development and Ministry for Foreign Relations played leading roles in South-South cooperation in the region. The Chile Fund, which UNDP manages, was used to share best practices on public policies and innovative initiatives with other developing countries in the region and beyond.
14. UNDP will adopt a portfolio approach to work on the four pillars of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and focus on four out of twelve outcomes—integrating cross-cutting issues, such as gender inequality, human mobility, and citizen security. On the new sustainable development model UNDP will support the country in achieving a “just” transition. UNDP will strengthen universal social protection systems and expand services to eradicate multi-dimensional poverty and social cohesion. Regarding governance, UNDP will promote increased access to public information, transparency and accountability, and participation and inclusion. To protect ecosystems and biodiversity, UNDP will support national stakeholders in identifying and implementing nature-based solutions.
15. UNDP Chile has a unique comparative advantage on gender, with the office attaining a Gold Gender Seal. Building on this expertise, UNDP will integrate gender measures across the programme in the next several years to support the country in advancing equality outcomes and increased participation and non-discrimination of women.
16. To overcome challenges, UNDP will draw on its reputation as an impartial partner and its convening capacity, credibility, and legitimacy in development work. Partnerships across the United Nations development system, academia, private sector, and civil society will enhance the effectiveness and contributions to achieving results and accelerate progress toward systemic change. Central to supporting national efforts to efficiently expand the offer of services in a fiscally constrained situation, UNDP will continue to leverage relationships built with the Government of Chile and other state institutions, design state-of-the-art knowledge products, mobilize global technical support, and prove its efficiency in implementing cost-sharing programmes.
17. UNDP global and regional networks will provide critical support to efforts at the sub-national level on the critical areas of decentralization, localization of the 2030 Agenda, sustainable cities, integration of migrant populations, local governance, and fiscal policies. UNDP expertise in creating opportunities for brokering dialogue amongst diverse actors on priority and sensitive issues, such as a new social contract, is also essential.
18. UNDP will continue to collaborate with the United Nations development system on the main commitments of the UNSDCF, strengthening partnerships with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to respond to current challenges from an integrated and systemic perspective.

## Programme priorities and partnerships

1. The UNDP vision for the programme is addressing complex and interconnected challenges, responding to the demands of Chilean society and priorities set by the government that include support to institutional strengthening and citizen participation of women and people left behind; addressing “just” socio-ecologic transition processes with a systemic perspective, and reducing multi-dimensional poverty and inequality through a stronger social protection offer.
2. This programme document is based on the UNSDCF, the analysis of the priorities and needs of the country, and the six signature solutions of the UNDP Strategic Plan. It builds on results achieved, the evidence-based performance analysis while anticipating emergent areas of intervention and draws on consultations with multiple stakeholders and development partners throughout. This participatory and consultative process reflects national ownership of the programme. The National Steering Committee (NSC) will ensure the UNDP contribution is implemented following the Cooperation Framework and national development priorities to support mutual accountability.

**People enjoy economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights in a context of reduced poverty and inequality, and enhanced social cohesion**

1. The UNDP theory of change for this outcome is **if** institutions have strong capacities for comprehensive planning for sustainable development and the design of inclusive policies focused on women and people left behind, and if institutions have strong social protection mechanisms for people left behind with a gender approach, **then** the country will reduce socio-economic and gender inequalities, and advance towards a social and democratic state.
2. UNDP will advocate for establishing and consolidating social rights by strengthening the role and capabilities of key institutions that design and implement social policies to protect the well-being of people, society, and nature.
3. UNDP will work with key institutions throughout the policy cycle to improve the social protection system, including social care, by strengthening the capabilities of institutions for the design, implementation, and evaluation of programmes focused on people left behind, by promoting planning processes for sustainable development at the national and sub-national levels, and fostering stronger intersectoral coordination to ensure a multi-dimensional gender approach to solving social challenges.
4. UNDP will contribute to ensuring the social protection system responds to the needs of groups affected by the socio-ecologic transition process, as well as individuals and households affected by environmental degradation, to enhance the link between social protection and environmental sustainability.
5. Moreover, UNDP will facilitate dialogue with the private sector, civil society, academia, and United Nations development system partners to promote the joint formulation of innovative solutions and initiatives and advance the construction of a digital society. UNDP will also produce national human development reports featuring insights and data for use in public debate and policy design. UNDP will partner with sectoral ministries, including social development, housing, education, and women, the National Youth Institute, the National Service for the Elderly, the National Disability Service, regional and local governments, and civil society organizations.
6. Building on the strategy to reduce gender inequality and drivers of social exclusion, UNDP will address gender social norms to adjust the principles that determine roles, behaviours, and responsibilities of women and men to balance power relations and reduce gender-based violence, labour segregation, and unequal distribution of care work, amongst others.
7. UNDP will foster a new phase of the Chile Fund to strengthen South-South Cooperation initiatives in the context of increased collaboration at the regional level.

**Institutions ensure gender parity and strengthen local development with increased levels of transparency, integrity, participation, and representation**

1. The UNDP theory of change for this outcome is **if** thegovernment and state institutions, at the national and sub-national levels, strengthen institutional, planning, and management capacities to respond to social demands; if they also improve participation, transparency, integrity, and accountability processes; if they strengthen the spaces and mechanisms for effective citizen participation in deliberation and decision-making, and if institutional strengthening mainstreams the gender perspective and needs of people left behind, **then** citizen confidence in institutions, the democratic system, and legitimacy of institutions will be strengthened.
2. One strategy to address political disaffection and distrust towards institutions is strengthening public agency institutional and management capacities to respond to social demands. UNDP will rely on previous work with regional and municipal government management and planning to strengthen their capacities and expand collaboration with the regional government to support the effective delivery of new mandates that contribute to ongoing decentralization within transparent, participatory, and inclusive processes.
3. Institutional strengthening will address participation, transparency, and accountability in public institutions. UNDP, as a member of the Open Government Partnership, and in collaboration with the government, civil society, and academia, will promote the incorporation of Open Government principles in public institutions through dissemination, training, and participation in the development of future Open Government plans and generating a roadmap towards Open State in Chile.
4. Within the framework of the Anti-Corruption Alliance, which UNDP co-chairs with the Office of the General Comptroller, UNDP will promote values, principles, and initiatives that will help the country address corruption better and deepen a culture of integrity, as per the government agenda. UNDP will partner with public, private, and civil society organizations to address these issues, enhancing synergies and focusing on collaboration with central and local governments.
5. In line with the national priority to strengthen democracy through evidence-based approaches, UNDP will conduct studies on the quality of democracy, providing baselines and inputs on the extent to which institutional reforms that are underway can address representation and participation challenges, and mainstream gender analyses and perspectives of social and political actors. Inputs will inform UNDP advocacy work in promoting pending reforms to the political participation of women and other marginalized and “left behind” groups.
6. UNDP will support the legislative branch of government in developing and implementing mechanisms that favour citizen engagement and participation in the deliberation and decision-making processes based on comparative experience, best international practices, and accumulated knowledge of the UNDP global network and the Chile country office. UNDP will further escalate the public-private partnerships model for sustainable development, providing a governance mechanism to analyse and co-create solutions in partnership with civil society and stakeholders in the private and public sectors.
7. UNDP will partner with the Electoral Service to support discussions and implement innovative strategies to facilitate inclusive voting mechanisms, strengthen civic education, counter misinformation, and encourage informed participation. UNDP will work closely with other United Nations development system and civil society partners to bring democratic institutions and processes closer to citizens by promoting greater social dialogue on reforms.
8. Based on organizational experience at the global level, and expertise gained by participating in state modernization processes, UNDP will collaborate with the government on implementing digital transformation and comply with newly introduced laws on these issues.
9. UNDP will work with municipalities and other public institutions at sub-national and national levels, including the Senate and several municipalities, to mainstream gender perspectives in management and planning practices, encouraging certification of internal processes according to the standards defined by the UNDP Gender Seal.

**A just and socio-ecological transition to an inclusive and sustainable production and consumption model**

1. The theory of change for this outcome is **if** the government and state institutions, at national and sub-national levels, implement policies, strategies, and programmes that contribute to reducing emissions and adapting to climate change; if institutions and communities can access tools, instruments, and infrastructure to increase their resilience to climate risks; if local governments and communities are strengthened and empowered to play an active role in the climate challenge; if public and private institutions have the capabilities to adequately integrate climate change spending requirements into sectoral policies, and if public institutions (national and sub-national), private sector and civil society actors join collaboratively to foster circular economy tools and practices, **then** Chile will move forward on its path to a sustainable, inclusive, fair, and resilient development model in the context of the “triple planetary crisis” as defined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
2. UNDP will prioritize addressing productive matrix externalities on the environment and climate. Risks associated with pollution and climate change may jeopardize economic and social development, further stressing the most vulnerable groups at territorial levels, especially in “sacrifice zones.” Chile has a key role to play in the global energy transition, thanks to being rich in mineral resources. UNDP will support the key ministries (environment, energy, and mining) to identify solutions, generate evidence and knowledge for contextualized decision-making, and provide technical assistance in planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating policies, plans, and projects. UNDP will also support women and vulnerable groups who have limited access to services, working with the private sector, territorial authorities, FAO and UNEP on integrated solutions.
3. UNDP will support the Ministry of Environment in institutional strengthening and creating public management instruments and tools to address the climate crisis by developing core strategic guidelines and tools that fulfil international commitments to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and establish targets at national, local, and sectoral levels. To implement National Determined Contributions in sectoral policies, UNDP aims to align guidelines in public institutions and integrate private sector participation, designing methodologies for carbon accounting, reporting, and monitoring.
4. UNDP will support technical institutions (National Emergency Office, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Public Works) to strengthen the multi-hazard approach to disasters (including natural hazards and climate-related risks integrated management) by improving weather forecasting and early warning systems and developing public investment and planning instruments for resilient infrastructure, as well as water management and resilience policies associated with persistent droughts. UNDP’s work also involves strengthening women’s leadership and community capacities and networks to raise awareness on measures to prevent and reduce disaster and climate risk.
5. UNDP will focus on localizing climate change at the territorial level by empowering sub-national actors in elaborating strategic local action plans and instruments to address adaptation and resilience challenges. To assess the impact of local measures on international targets and commitments, UNDP will help increase knowledge on monitoring and reporting at the local level and develop instruments that evaluate the contribution of mitigation and adaptation initiatives.
6. UNDP will strengthen its partnership with the Ministry of Finance to optimize the tracking and allocation of public and private climate-related spending, and access new funding sources from international and private sources to better integrate climate change and related environmental concerns into economic and fiscal policies. UNDP will continue to support Chile in identifying financial requirements and mobilizing resources, including innovative mechanisms such as green bonds and carbon markets.
7. To leverage circular economy approaches, UNDP will partner with national, regional, and local governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector to co-create innovative solutions that advance sustainable production and consumption patterns along the value chain. UNDP will also develop the capabilities of sectors involved to design and implement practices, incentives, and targeted public investment instruments for waste management and recovery, and their effects on people, livelihoods, and ecosystems. These initiatives will comprise specific actions to strengthen the green economy by encouraging and formalizing women’s labour in the recycling sector.

**Sustainable use of natural resources, protection of ecosystems, biodiversity, and water resources**

1. The UNDP theory of change for this outcome is **if** national and sub-national institutions incorporate policies, norms, and strategies to improve biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and develop nature-based solutions; if solutions are identified and developed in the framework of collaborative, multi-stakeholder, and multi-level approaches, and if national and sub-national institutions leverage inputs and strategies to address inequalities in access to and enjoyment of pollution-free environments, **then** Chile will advance in restoring ecosystems and addressing biodiversity loss.
2. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Environment to strengthen policy design and implementation capabilities on the protection and sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services that involve local communities and civil society and ensure women’s empowerment and leadership. Within this framework, UNDP will support ministry biodiversity conservation efforts in the formulation and revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, analysis of biodiversity public finance, the design of financial mechanisms to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable management, strengthening human and technological capital for biodiversity and ecosystem services management, and in implementing specific initiatives in terrestrial and marine areas. Support in this area is crucial for Chile to achieve its goals on protection and sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services, goals on climate change mitigation and adaptation, and aims related to the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.
3. Water scarcity and a changing institutional framework for sustainable water management will see UNDP strengthen national capabilities to ensure more equitable and just water use and conservation systems.

# Programme and risk management

1. 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. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional, and headquarter levels concerning country programmes are prescribed in UNDP [Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures](https://popp.undp.org/) and [Internal Control Framework](https://popp.undp.org/SitePages/POPPSubject.aspx?SBJID=7&Menu=BusinessUnit).
2. A governance mechanism will lead to national ownership of the programme by partners, especially the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the coordinating agency, in addition to the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Social Development and Family, and Ministry of the General Secretariat of the Presidency, and other line ministries and state institutions to achieve a proactive approach to challenges, incorporating innovative and agile solutions based on evidence, technology, and continuous learning. In addition, UNDP will reinforce the application of Social and Environmental Standards and the Accountability Mechanism as tools to strengthen risk management.
3. In Chile – a country highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and its associated risks – desertification, water scarcity, and increased natural disasters have significantly affected progress towards sustainable development. In this context, UNDP will enhance risk management, mainstreaming active prevention, adaptation, and mitigation measures throughout its portfolio of initiatives, strengthening follow-up efforts alongside key stakeholders.
4. The process of drafting a new constitution was agreed upon in 2019 as a way out of a protracted political and social crisis caused by structural inequality and institutional inability to respond to social demands. A long negotiation process, a new voting process, and the possibility of rejected constitutional amendments may impact the government-proposed transformative agenda and UNDP ability to mobilize resources and forge alliances.
5. The UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and Accountability Mechanism will ensure human rights standards and sustainability. Stakeholder mapping will guarantee grievance mechanisms reach the most vulnerable. As such, the UNDP business continuity plan is updated regularly to ensure continuity in case of sudden interruptions. Programming tools and risk management instruments will be used and include due diligence for partnerships with the private sector.
6. UNDP will continue to uphold flexibility, adaptation, and the portfolio approach as core principles in formulating and managing initiatives to ensure quality results and an agile and effective response to evolving challenges. UNDP Chile is perceived as an innovative, efficient, and trusted partner that supports national counterparts on their path to sustainable development, establishing ownership and sustainability of interventions and strictly adhering to valued principles of transparency and accountability in the management of public funds.
7. Access to international funds is more restricted in a net contributing country context. Therefore, government commitment to cost-sharing contributions is imperative for ensuring financial sustainability of the UNDP country office. UNDP will continue strengthening resource mobilization and communications strategies to diversify the resource matrix, including financing to sub-national institutions, the private sector, vertical funds, foreign governments, and United Nations and UNDP thematic funds.
8. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme, to enable a response to *force majeure*. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be coordinated with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

# Monitoring and evaluation

1. The monitoring and evaluation system for the programme and associated projects will be informed by the indicator framework defined in the UNSDCF, including relevant Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP Strategic Plan, national indicators, and others linked to specific outputs or strategies. Adopting adaptive and flexible management in an increasingly complex and changing context will incorporate learning and evidence-based decision-making for continuous feedback throughout the programming cycle.
2. The results framework will consider the integration of initiatives in the framework of the portfolio approach that allows for measuring contributions to the achievement of outcomes from a systemic perspective. The monitoring and evaluation framework will incorporate a cross-cutting gender approach, principles of leaving no one behind, and a territorial perspective to ensure adequate disaggregation of information and better targeting projects that consider the different needs of women and other vulnerable groups.
3. To cover monitoring, evaluation, and communication expenses, UNDP will allocate at least three per cent of the programme budget, proportionately charged to projects. A balanced evaluation plan will be implemented to ensure learning and accountability aligned with government aims, the UNDP evaluation policy, and United Nations Evaluation Group guidelines.
4. UNDP will promote the development of key indicator baselines for substantive and efficient monitoring and work with other development partners, including the United Nations development system, public institutions at different levels, and civil society organizations. Collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development and Family and the National Institute of Statistics will deepen the information base in planning and designing social policies and programmes at national and sub-national levels. Other partnerships will be sought to establish a common system for monitoring and evaluating progress towards sustainable development that reflects the joint contribution of various actors involved and identify collaboration areas.
5. The UNDP gender marker will track gender gaps and ensure at least 70 per cent of programme expenditures are allotted according to the gender equality strategy. Regarding regular resources, at least 15 per cent will be allocated to gender equality and women’s empowerment. The UNDP gender strategy will contribute to the integration of gender indicators in the monitoring action plan.

**Annex. Results and resources framework for Chile (2023-2026)**

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| **NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:** Strengthening the social and democratic state. | | | | |
| **COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1.1:** The Chilean State adopts international frameworks, designs, strengthens, and implements national regulatory frameworks and public policies -including fiscal ones- to guarantee access and effective enjoyment of economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights in the country; to reduce poverty; narrow gaps and inequalities, including regional inequalities, to strengthen resilience; and to increase well-being and social cohesion, with an integrated approach.[[6]](#footnote-6) | | | | |
| **RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:** Outcome 2 - No one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and development. | | | | |
| **COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)** | **DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES** | **INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS *(including indicators, baselines targets)*** | **MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS**  **FRAMEWORKS** | **ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME ($)** |
| **Indicator1.1.:** Existence of a National Care System  **Baseline** **(2022)**: No  **Target (2026)**: Yes  **Indicator1.2.:** Level of integration of the public offer for social protection with investment initiatives (None, partial, complete).  **Baseline** **(2022)**: None  **Target (2026)**: Partial | Ministry of Social Development and Family  Annual | **Output 1.1.**: Public institutions, at national and sub-national levels, strengthen their capacities in sustainable development planning, and the design, implementation, and evaluation of public policies for increased inter-institutional integration and coordination.  **Indicator 1.1.1**.: Number of instruments/measures/tools, including digital, developed to strengthen planning, design, and evaluation capacities.  Baseline (2022): 4  Target (2026): 8  Source: Ministries, regional and local governments  Frequency: Annual  **Output 1.2.**: State institutions incorporate instruments, measures, digital tools, and strategies to strengthen the social protection of people, including the care system, with a focus on women and other groups left behind. (IRRF 1.2.1; IRRF 6.1.2).  **Indicator 1.2.1.**: Number of strategies/measures/instruments developed and/or implemented to strengthen the social protection system.  Baseline (2022): 0  Target (2026): 4  Source: Ministry of Social Development and Family, Ministry of Women  Frequency: Annual  **Output 1.3.**: Institutions improve their capacities and knowledge to design and implement inclusive policies and solutions that promote cohesion and exercise the rights of vulnerable groups, including migrants and women.  **Indicator 1.3.1.**: Number of methodologies, tools, solutions, and knowledge products that contribute to policy design and implementation.  Baseline (2022): 0  Target (2026): 3  Source: Ministries, services  Frequency: Annual | Ministry of Social Development and Family, Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women, National Youth Institute, National Service for the Elderly, National Disability Service, civil society organizations, private sector, ILO, UN-Women | **Regular** |
| **Other:** $31,323,000 |
| **NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:** Implementing institutional reforms for transformational change. | | | | |
| **COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 2.2.:** The Chilean state carries out institutional reforms that strengthen democracy, transparency, increase trust and representativeness of the institutions; ensure gender parity; and advance towards inclusive and decentralized territorial development. | | | | |
| **RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:** Outcome 1 - Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions. | | | | |
| **Indicator 2.1.**: Existence of a National Strategy for Public Integrity  **Baseline (2022)**: No  **Target (2026)**: Yes | Ministry Secretary General of the Presidency, yearly | **Output 2.1.**: Public institutions, at national and sub-national levels, improve their capacities, knowledge, and processes to guarantee participation, transparency, and integrity, responding to citizen demands with a gender focus and to leave no one behind (IRRF 2.1.1).  **Indicator 2.1.1.**: Number of institutions, at local and national levels, that develop/implement measures to increase participation, transparency, open government, and prevent corruption, applying digital solutions where applicable.  Baseline (2022): 280  Target (2026): 295  Source: Ministries, services, sub-national governments  Frequency: Annual  **Output 2.2.**: Citizens have access to spaces for dialogue, digital tools, and capacities for inclusive and informed participation in the public affairs of interest to them (IRRF 2.4.5).  **Indicator 2.2.1.**: Number of spaces and tools established and or strengthened to support dialogue processes for sustainable development.  Baseline (2022): 4  Target (2026): 8  Source: Ministries, services, sub-national governments Frequency: Annual  **Output 2.3.**: Executive, legislative and judicial branches are supported in implementing political reforms to strengthen the democratic system and advance the representation of women and other vulnerable groups (IRRF 6.2.1).  **Indicator 2.3.1.**: Number of documents/proposals designed/implemented to address reforms based on international best practices, public opinion and technical expertise.  Baseline (2022): NA  Target (2026): 6  Source: Ministries, services, sub-national governments, Congress  Frequency: Annual | Electoral Service, OHCHR, UN-Women, civil society organizations, private sector | **Regular** |
| **Other:** $2,625,000 |

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| **NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:** Advancing towards a more sustainable productive matrix. | | | | |
| **COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 3.1.:** The Chilean state adopts international frameworks, designs, strengthens and implements national regulatory frameworks, public policies and programs that allow moving towards a sustainable, inclusive and resilient production and consumption model, with an emphasis on the circular economy, through a just and socio-ecological transition, decent work, economic diversification, financial sustainability, financing, promoting science, technology and innovation, and inclusive digitization, with an integrated approach. | | | | |
| **RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:** Outcome 2 - No one left behind, focusing on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and development. | | | | |
| **Indicator 3.1a**: Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions  **Baseline (2022)**: 83.66 metric tonne equivalent (Mtoneq) CO2  **Target (2026)**: 78.55 MtoneqCO2 | Long-term energy planning (projections), Ministry of Energy | **Output 3.1.**: Public institutions at national and subnational levels develop instruments, strategies, and actions for planning, monitoring, budgeting/spending/verification measures regarding mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction goals and targets.  **Indicator 3.1.1.**: Number of instruments, strategies and actions designed/implemented to address mitigation, adaptation and disaster and risk reduction targets (IRRF 1.1.2).  Baseline (2022): NA  Target (2026): 4  Source: Ministries, services, subnational governments  Frequency: Annual  **Output 3.2.:** Public and private institutions and local communities at national and subnational levels promote tools, including digital, instruments, and initiatives to apply the principles of the circular economy with a focus on gender and leaving no one behind.  **Indicator 3.2.1.**: Number of institutions/communities incorporating circular economy principles in tools/instruments /initiatives with the support of UNDP.  Baseline (2022): 1  Target (2026): 3  Source: Ministries, services, subnational governments  Frequency: Annual  **Output 3.3.**: Public and private institutions, and local communities, at national and sub-national levels, have access to solutions, dialogue mechanisms, knowledge, and inputs for addressing environmental inequalities at the territorial level.  **Indicator 3.3.1.**: Number of solutions, inputs, knowledge, and mechanisms developed to address inequalities at the territorial level.  Baseline (2022): NA  Target (2026): 6  Source, frequency: Ministries, services, subnational governments, Congress  Frequency: Annual | Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, sub-national governments, FAO, UNEP | **Regular** |
| **Other:** $12,170,000 |
| **NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:** Protecting the ecosystem and biodiversity. | | | | |
| **COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 3.2.:** Chile is moving towards a new development model based on the sustainable use of natural resources and environmental services, the restoration and conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity, the management of water resources, oceans, and the protection and guarantee of access rights established in the Escazu agreement, with attention to indigenous peoples, with an integrated approach that promotes equity and job creation for all. | | | | |
| **RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:** Outcome 2 - No one left behind, focusing on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and development. | | | | |
| **Indicator 3.2.a.**: Existence of a Biodiversity and Protected Areas **System Baseline (2022)**: No **Target (2026)**: Yes | Ministry of Environment, Library of Congress  Annual | **Output 4.1.**: Public institutions and local communities develop instruments, including digital tools, and strategies for planning, implementing, and monitoring biodiversity targets with a gender approach (IRRF 4.1.2).  **Indicator 4.1.1.**: Number of instruments and strategies developed for planning, implementing, and monitoring biodiversity targets with a gender approach.  Baseline (2022): 0  Target (2026): 3  Source, frequency: Ministry of Environment  Frequency: Annual  **Output 4.2.**: Public and private institutions and local communities at national and sub-national levels develop nature-based solutions for the conservation, restoration, and sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services and water resources,  **Indicator 4.2.1**.: Number of nature-based solutions developed at national and sub-national levels.  Baseline (2022): 0  Target (2026): 2  Source, frequency: Ministry of Environment, sub-national governments  Frequency: Annual | Ministry of Environment, National Forestry Service, Ministry of Agriculture, municipality associations, FAO, UNEP, civil society, non-governmental organizations | **Regular** |
| **Other:** $6,790,000 |



1. COVID Survey, Ministry of Social Development and Family, 2021. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Chile Overview, World Bank, 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. National Socioeconomic Survey, Ministry of Social Development and Family, 2021. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. National Socioeconomic Survey, Ministry of Social Development and Family, 2011-2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Stefoni et al., 2021. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. An “integrated approach” comprises the application of five principles: Human rights, gender, intergenerational, intersectional, and territorial. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)