

Submission Republic of Chile
Revision of Gender Action Plan

Reference: FCCC/SBI/2018/22, para. 104.

1. Following the invitation by the SBI, the Republic of Chile welcomes the opportunity to provide information on the implementation in Chile of the gender action plan, identifying areas of progress, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken in subsequent action plans so as to inform the synthesis report on this topic to be prepared by the secretariat for consideration at SBI 51.
2. The Government of Chile recognizes the valuable advances that have been made under the Convention to improve gender integration in climate policies, gender balance and women's empowerment, especially since Decision 21/CP.22 that establishes the Lima Work Program on Gender and Decision 2/CP.23 that creates the Gender Action Plan.
3. The Government of Chile appreciates the work that the Secretariat is doing in this area and specifically the development of the synthesis report about *Differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men: the integration of gender considerations in climate policies, plans and actions; and progress in enhancing gender balance in national climate delegations*, and the enriching discussion that took place in the technical workshop under SB50.
4. Chile recognizes the differentiated impact of climate change between women and men, and the role women play as agents of change. Expressing its permanent commitment to advance in the planning of climate policies and actions that take into account culturally, socially and economically constructed differences between men and women in order to ensure that the measures adopted translate into effective and sustainable responses.
5. However, it is noted that it is still necessary to implement additional efforts to achieve gender-sensitive climate policies that integrate this approach in a coherent and effective manner in all activities related to adaptation, mitigation and means of implementation related to financing, development and transfer of technologies and capacity building.
6. This submission will focus on reporting the efforts that have been made to advance the implementation of specific axes of the Gender Action Plan, primarily in *Priority Area A*: capacity building, knowledge sharing and communication, and *Priority Area B*: gender balance, participation and leadership of women.

7. Chile's climate policy has been integrating gender considerations in an incipient but sustained manner. Specifically, the National Adaptation Plan¹ establishes within its Principles the promotion of citizen participation in the process of adaptation to climate change and the dissemination of information to society taking into account specific conditions of social aspects, gender and ethnicity. For its part, the second version of the National Climate Change Action Plan² or PANCC II (2017-2022) integrates the gender variable into its objectives and principles, including specific measures within the adaptation axis which establishes that the studies that are carried out in the future should consider the gender variable and present gender-disaggregated results. Likewise, within the actions of its means of implementation, it identifies the strengthening of national capacities. In addition, within the education and awareness strategy on climate change, it has included a line of action that seeks to identify connections between the gender and climate change agendas. In the participation workshops to update PANCC II, 45% of the attendees were women. It should also be added that Chile is in the process of preparing its new Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which will include gender considerations.
8. Within the framework of institutional arrangements, there is the Interministerial Technical Team on Climate Change (ETICC), whose main function is to support the Ministry of Environment in the development, implementation and monitoring of national policies and Chile's international agreements and commitments on climate change issues. This team is composed of the focal points of climate change from fourteen Ministries: Agriculture, Health, Economy, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Energy, Transportation, Social Development, Public Works, Housing, Education, Defense, Mining, National Assets and Science, Technology, Knowledge and Innovation. In addition, 13 dependent public services participate, including the Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change. In 2017, and with the purpose of integrating the gender variable across the climate policy, the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality was integrated.
9. At the baseline level, the Ministry of Environment, under the NDC Support Program, commissioned the preparation of a study that aimed to identify opportunities and limits to integrate the gender approach into policies and institutional framework of climate change. Among the main recommendations are: 1) the need to develop a conceptual and methodological framework on gender and climate change for each sector, and 2) generate gender-disaggregated data to develop gender analysis within the review, development and/or update of Climate change policies. This first diagnosis has allowed the planning of specific actions and the charting of a route to improve the integration of this approach.
10. Chile has also been promoting activities in capacity building. Specifically, at the end of 2018 the Ministry of Environment, together with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), organized a workshop on gender and climate change dedicated to strengthening the capacities of climate change specialists and professionals on how to incorporate the gender approach in sectorial public policies directly and indirectly related to climate change. Subsequently, in 2019 Chile organized an exchange between

¹ <https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Plan-Nacional-Adaptacion-Cambio-Climatico-version-final.pdf>

² https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/plan_nacional_climatico_2017_2.pdf

peers, together with Peru and Ecuador, which aimed to analyze, and exchange experiences and lessons learned in relation to gender and climate change, instances that are expected to continue to be promoted in the future.

11. Also, there are interesting experiences to highlight in sectors directly related to climate action. Among those, the following stand out:

a) Forestry

The National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV)³ was developed, which aims to reduce the social, environmental and economic vulnerability that is generated by climate change, desertification, land degradation and effects of drought on vegetation resources and human communities that depend on them, in order to increase the resilience of ecosystems and contribute to mitigating climate change by promoting the reduction and capture of greenhouse gas emissions in Chile. Within its transversal axis, *social equity* is consigned within its dimensions, established that the ENCCRV sociocultural variable seeks to reduce the vulnerability to climate change of society as a whole, with special focus on ensuring that this decrease is done in an equitable manner with the gender approach, and considering the inequalities present in the country.

In the process of preparing this strategy 1,248 people participated, of which 36.5% were women and 65.5% men, exceeding the expected percentage of female participation, which was around 30%. Logistics were used to promote women's contribution, through matters such as transport, the provision of food and enabling participation with children, as well as seeking the participation of women representing sectors of society and that have connections to forests. The strategy areas included environmental education, water use and institutional presence. Furthermore, "cultural interlocutors" were included, whose role was to facilitate and translate the opinion of the participating indigenous women.

b) Fishing and Aquaculture

The Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture is carrying out a project that seeks to reduce vulnerability and increase the capacity for climate change adaptation of fishermen and women, in addition to strengthening institutional capacities, with support from the GEF-FAO-Subpesca-MMA Project "Strengthening of the ability to adapt to climate change of Chilean fisheries and aquaculture sector". This project seeks that women participate in different instances. For example, it integrates the development of a theoretical-practical course of added value of fishery resources, carried out by a group of shore harvesters from the artisanal fishing community of Manzano Hualaihué, also includes special-interest tourism in rural locations (such as Hualaihué) and the experimental cultivation of algae in artisanal fishing communities (Coliumo).

Elsewhere, thanks to the coordination between the Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SSPA), the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (SERNAPESCA) and the Directorate of Port Works (DOP), the "Women and Men in the Fishing and Aquaculture Sector of Chile Report"⁴ is being made. Through statistical data the report aims to provide specific background information on the different activities carried out by men and women in this sector.

³ http://www.conaf.cl/cms/editorweb/ENCCRV/ENCCRV-3a_Edicion-17mayo2017.pdf

⁴ <http://www.subpesca.cl/portal/618/w3-propertyvalue-787.html>

c) Energy

In March 2017, the Ministry of Energy presented the Gender and Energy Agenda, through which the gender approach was incorporated into public energy policies with a view to expanding the roles that women should have in the sector: from their integration in the participatory processes of generation of energy projects, to their equitable incorporation in the workforce, and ending with stereotypes and cultural factors that generally distance women from themes associated with science.⁵ In addition, it has the “Energy + Women” program that emerges from the “2018-2022 Energy Route”, whose objective is to include in a transversal way the gender approach in energy policies, plans, programs, projects and initiatives, promoting the insertion of women in this sector. This program reports to a coordination of actors in a public-private partnership that promotes the training and participation of women in renewable energy projects.

d) Management and reduction of risks and disasters

The National Emergency Office of the Ministry of Interior (ONEMI) has the National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform that is defined as a high-level committee with national and international recognition, consisting of ministries of state, multisectoral agencies, organized civil society, the scientific community and the private sector, among others, whose objective is to incorporate disaster risk reduction transversally into development policies, planning and programs, in accordance with the implementation of the Hyogo and Sendai Frameworks for Action. In this context, the National Policy for Disaster Risk Management was created that contains Equity within its guiding principles, specifically pointing out that gender equity and multiculturalism protects the generation of equal opportunities for both women and men, individuals from different cultures and people with special needs.⁶ Among the main achievements of its implementation are:

- Development of leaflets with preventive recommendations that have a gender approach.
- Consolidated statistical reports on emergencies, made by ONEMI, gender-disaggregated data.
- Incorporation of gender-disaggregated information in the instruments of the Damage and Needs Assessment System.
- Incorporation of content with a gender focus in the Community Participation trainings (Microzoning of risks and resources and others).
- Preparation of the "Risk and Gender Management" course, to be part of the portfolio of courses in ONEMI's National Academy of Civil Protection.
- Incorporation of gender recommendations in the Hostel Management Manual
- Incorporation of gender material in the supporting texts of training courses.
- Incorporation in the social media campaigns of ONEMI, messages with a gender focus.
- Family Plan Update prepared with a gender approach.
- Recommendations of the risk variable for Forest Fires, Chemical Emergencies, Mudslides, Dust Storms, the El Niño/La Niña Phenomena, Floods, Tsunamis
- Implementation of a Children and Adolescent's Dialogue Table, with a gender perspective.

⁵ http://www.energia.gob.cl/sites/default/files/agenda_de_energia_y_genero_-_resumen_0.pdf

⁶ <https://www.resdal.org/caeef-resdal/assets/chile---politica-nacional-en-gestion-del-riesgo-de-desastres.pdf>

12. However, despite Chile having made efforts to improve the integration of the gender approach in climate policies, as previously noted, there are still important challenges in these matters, including:

- a) Increasing the information of the gender-disaggregated data and the analysis of gender to identify and reduce gender specific gaps.
- b) Extending the development of capacities for the integration of the gender approach not only in the field of national delegations but also with regard to technicians and decision makers, considering their responsibilities in the design and implementation of climate change public policies in Chile.
- c) Extending the development of capacities in climate change, in gender specialists at national and international level, in order to identify the gender gaps associated with climate change.
- d) Moving towards a comprehensive gender approach in the country's policies, working in coordination with climate change teams and those of gender, where inclusion and joint work with different sectors involved in climate change is key.
- e) Advancing analysis for the transversal integration of a gender approach, in specific sectors.
- f) Strengthening the instances of exchanges between countries of the region, with cultural similarities, in order to know the specific experiences of the countries.
- g) Strengthening the monitoring and follow-up mechanisms that effectively allow the evaluation of the integration of a gender approach in national and international climate change policies.
- h) Strengthening the incorporation of the gender approach in the national policies of Chile through the provision of methodological documents containing practical examples in this area.

13. Chile wishes to share this information in the conviction that this is a highly relevant subject for climate action, and one in which international collaboration can be key to advancing in the challenges identified.