

Submission of Chile Gender and Climate Change

Title: Lessons learned among Parties that have integrated gender into national climate policies, plans, strategies and action and on the actions that Parties are taking to mainstream gender in any updates thereto.

Mandate: Table 4, D6, Annex to 3/CP.25

1. The Republic of Chile welcomes Decision 3/CP.25 of the Conference of the Parties, through which they successfully adopted the enhanced version of the Lima Work Program on Gender (LWPG) and its Gender Action Plan (GAP), in December 2019.

2. This submission will focus on sharing information regarding a set of efforts that the Government of Chile is currently undertaking in order to further integrate the gender perspective into its climate policy and action. For this purpose, it will present a brief summary of the progress achieved in this item at the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties and, subsequently, it will refer to five lessons learned, namely:

2.1. The importance of attaining substantial progress in the creation and establishment of institutional arrangements that foster coordinated and regular work among institutions that are generating climate change policies and actions at the national level, in order integrate the gender perspective;

2.2. The need to continue working on climate policy coherence, so as to increase efforts towards the integration of the gender perspective into a significant amount of climate policy instruments at the national level, as well as into the reports under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

2.3. The relevance of strengthening gender and climate change data generation and management;

2.4. The key role of actions related to creating, improving and exchanging capacities among peers, in order to comprehend the value of gender mainstreaming as well as to identify and develop relevant mechanisms that support such integration; and

2.5. A number of initiatives undertaken within the national energy sector.

3. Background Information

3.1.- Pursuant to the agreements reflected in Decision 3/CP.25, in particular, in response to the invitation stipulated in its paragraph 17, by which the Conference encourages Parties to participate and engage in the implementation of the gender-related activities within the GAP, the Government of Chile has resolved, among other actions, to fulfill its responsibility set in Activity number 6 of Priority area D – Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation, namely the presentation in 2020 of a submission on lessons learned in this field.

3.2.- Accordingly, Chile wishes to incorporate into the present submission information that complements and updates its previous report, dated September 2019, regarding the implementation of the LWPG and its GAP at the national level.

3.3.- The Government of Chile would like to highlight the positive outcome and progress obtained at COP 25, an opportunity in which Parties agreed to enhance the LWPG and its GAP, extending it for five years, until 2024, with an intermediate review in 2022. Chile recognizes and values the outstanding efforts performed by all Parties at COP 25, all of which led to the appropriate fulfillment of the provided mandate in this matter, thus laying the foundations for a greater and more effective integration of the gender perspective into climate policies and measures.

3.4.- During COP 25 and its pre-session period, Chile undertook a set of activities that aimed to contribute to the development and progress of the gender agenda in that session. These include, inter alia, the following:

3.4.1. An Informal Meeting on Gender, on 28 and 30 November 2019, in strategic alliance with the European Union and with the support of the Republic of Costa Rica, the Republic of Peru and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay as co-hosts. This initiative generated a beneficial leveling of technical knowledge among Parties and allowed for an exchange of ideas that led to further progress in the discussions;

3.4.2. The launch of a women's mentoring initiative and also of a network forum for senior women negotiators on 5 December 2019, developed in conjunction with the SBSTA Vice-Chair and Rapporteur and with the support of the European Capacity Building Initiative (ECBI) and the Women's Environment & Development Organization (WEDO). These initiatives are expected to provide periodic opportunities to exchange knowledge, tools and experiences under the next SBs and COPs, with a view to promoting and strengthening the participation of women in leadership positions under the UNFCCC and its constituted bodies;

3.4.3. The co-organization along with the Federal Republic of Germany of a High Level Event on Gender, on 10 December 2019, COP 25 Gender Day. This event reaffirmed the importance of gender mainstreaming, both in national and international climate action, as well as in the preservation of biological diversity, with a view to implementing the Paris Agreement. The activity also encouraged the promotion of higher levels of ambition through messages delivered by leading women internationally recognized for their experience;

4. Institutional Arrangements

4.1.- Currently, three initiatives have been introduced at the national level in order to improve periodic technical coordination dealing with the gender and climate change agenda. These are the following:

4.1.1. The Climate Change Inter-ministerial Technical Team (ETICC in its Spanish acronym):

As noted in the submission presented to the UNFCCC in September 2019, ETICC is a body created in August 2019 under the umbrella of the National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change, that assists the Ministry of the Environment in preparing, implementing and monitoring climate change related instruments. ETICC has an inter-sectorial and technical profile and is composed of representatives drawn from climate change related institutions. In 2017 the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality was invited to nominate a representative in order to advance the gender and climate change agenda.¹

4.1.2. The Gender and Climate Change National Roundtable²:

In order to bridge the gaps that have been identified in the integration of the gender perspective into climate change public policy instruments, the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality set up the Gender and Climate Change National Roundtable. Over twenty public services and ministries were invited to nominate gender representatives that would make up the Roundtable along with ETICC delegates³.

The Roundtable generally sessions every 20th day monthly, having initiated its work on 23 January 2020. As of April this year, it has met already four times, and has benefited from the participation of public services, ministries and of a group of international agencies' representatives, such as UNDP, UN WOMEN and ECLAC⁴ and their gender and climate change experts. On 24 October 2019 a preparatory meeting was held towards identifying preliminary elements for better comprehending the existing gender and climate change link. As to date, the Roundtable has been attended by over 150 registered participants. In consideration of the current COVID-19 pandemic, the Roundtable's last two sessions and the immediately scheduled will be held on webinar.

4.1.3. The Gender and Climate Change Inter-institutional Working Group:

Within the framework of efforts made by Chile to mainstream gender and accomplish the adoption of an enhanced LWPG and GAP, a Gender and Climate Change Inter-institutional Working Group was formed in 2019, which has been integrated to date by the Gender Negotiating Cluster at COP 25 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), by the Ministry of the Environment (Climate Change and International Affairs Offices) and by the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality. In continuation of the activities carried out in 2019, the objective for 2020 is to actively address the implementation of the LWPG and its GAP.

5. Climate Policy Coherence

5.1. In addition to what was informed per submission dated September 2019 and in relation to the integration of the gender perspective into the Climate Change National Action Plan (2017-2022) and the National Adaptation Plan (2014)⁵, the Government of Chile has made progress in integrating this approach into the following instruments:

¹For more information: [https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/201909100739---Gender%20Submission%20\(final%20English\).pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/201909100739---Gender%20Submission%20(final%20English).pdf)

² <https://mma.gob.cl/organismos-publicos-constituyen-mesa-de-genero-y-cambio-climatico/>

³ Official document N°200160 of the Ministry of the Environment of Chile.

⁴ <https://mma.gob.cl/ministerio-del-medio-ambiente-realiza-tercera-sesion-de-la-mesa-de-genero-y-cambio-climatico/>

⁵ *Vid.* Note 1.

5.1.1. The Climate Change Framework Law Draft (January 2020):

It comprises an equity principle, in order to seek a fair allocation of burdens, costs and benefits with gender perspective, having special emphasis on sectors, communities and ecosystems vulnerable to climate change. In addition, it establishes that in the public participation process, the bodies of the State administration shall have special consideration towards the most vulnerable segments, applying a gender perspective while facilitating their participation. Likewise, it considers that the regulations that will govern the formation of the Climate Change Scientific Advisory Committee will include transparency, excellence, impartiality and gender considerations, among others⁶.

5.1.2. Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement (April 2020):⁷

Although the NDC of Chile back in 2015 did not integrate the gender perspective, its current version, year 2020, does. It incorporates, namely, the following:

i) A social pillar of just transition and sustainable development, whose implementation and each commitment's monitoring is given by cross-cutting criteria, including one on Gender Equity and Equality. The design and implementation of this NDC are expected to consider a fair allocation of burdens, costs and benefits with gender perspective and with special emphasis on sectors, territories, communities and ecosystems vulnerable to climate change.

ii) A specific contribution of the adaptation pillar implies deepening and updating the existing vulnerability and country's risk studies and analyses, considering the gender perspective to address threats. Such studies should be taken into account as base inputs for the design of adaptation measures, which includes a goal for the year 2025.

iii) Within the land-use, land-use change and forestry sector, it is established that the proposed goals will consider the integration of the gender perspective, allowing the development of more transparent, inclusive initiatives aimed at reducing and/or eradicating existing gender gaps. The role of women as agents of change, capable of making significant contributions to climate action, is recognized.

iv) Regarding the means of implementation to be found within the Capacity Development and Climate Empowerment Strategy, work on the integration of the gender perspective is proposed for all climate change policies, programs, plans and actions.

⁶ http://www.senado.cl/apps Senado/templates/tramitacion/index.php?boletin_ini=13191-12

⁷ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Chile%20First/Chile's_NDC_2020_english.pdf

5.1.3. The Climate Change Adaptation Plan in the Tourism Sector (December 2019):⁸

The measure number 13 of the Plan - referring to the analysis of climate change vulnerability in at least three areas of tourist interest - establishes that some cross-cutting approaches, such as ecosystem services and nature-based solutions, water security and vulnerable communities with gender, cultural and social gaps, should be considered in the analysis.

6. Data Generation and Management

The Ministry of the Environment currently generates a preliminary data inventory intended to portray the existing relationship between gender and climate change, in order to identify gaps and information opportunities in background-gathering instruments already available in public services. This preliminary action has allowed progress in the conceptual framework, dimensions and sex-disaggregated indicators, which could account for a significant relationship between gender and climate change. As of the date of this submission, the final report is being reviewed.

7. Capacity Building and Peer Exchange

7.1.- A Training and Outreach Program, supported by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the United Nations System will be designed in order to address national and regional levels among female and male civil servants and public officials, ETICC members, the Gender and Climate Change National Roundtable and the Ministry of the Environment, and it will include a set of related modules to relevant matters on the performance of gender considerations in climate change. Additionally, two exchange initiatives for peers of countries in the region have been held. In August 2019, delegations from the Republic of Peru and the Republic of Ecuador paid a visit to Chile and in February 2020 a delegation from the Oriental Republic of Uruguay followed, in the context of a bilateral exchange program on this matter.

7.2.- Furthermore, the XIV version of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean⁹ took also place in February 2020, chaired by Chile. The event was attended by approximately a thousand representatives from ministries from the region and civil society, in order to agree on measures related to women's autonomy in evolving economic scenarios and, specifically, regarding the digital revolution impacts on women and work; the relationship between gender and climate change; the trends and effects of demographic changes on the care economy; and the main economic and financial trends that affect women.

The main outcome of the Regional Conference was given by the ambitious Santiago Commitment, by which it was agreed - among various other considerations - to integrate the gender perspective into national climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, recognizing its differentiated impacts on women, adolescents and girls, as well as on

⁸ <https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Plan-de-Adaptacion-al-Cambio-Climatico-del-sector-Turismo-en-Chile-VF-9-enero-2020.pdf>

⁹ <https://conferenciamujer.cepal.org/14/es>

other vulnerable groups; and to promote climate action by respecting, promoting and considering respective obligations on gender equality and through enhanced coordination between mechanisms for the advancement of women and the governing entities for environment policies, climate change, planning, energy, human rights, among others.¹⁰

7.3.- For Chile, presiding over this forum was an opportunity to take forward its commitment to the women's agenda; particularly, on issues such as gender and climate change, digital revolution and the promotion of gender chapters. During its current presidency of the Regional Conference the country will focus its efforts on promoting co-responsibility by identifying men as strategic allies for the achievement of gender equality; to the promotion and the safeguarding of women's rights and their economic empowerment and autonomy; to the fostering of healthy aging; to the encouragement of technical and political teams in order to advance the conclusion of gender chapters in regional trade agreements; to recognize, endorse and highlight the special importance of making visible and defining special support policies for women and girls with disabilities; and to coordinate a gender responsive regional reaction to COVID-19.

8. National Energy Sector

8.1.- Grounded in the belief that women are major agents of change in the combat against climate change and that the largest contributor of greenhouse gases in Chile is the energy sector, the country would also like to share in the present submission its experience by promoting at the national level through its Ministry of Energy the Energy + Women Program. This campaign seeks to implement concrete actions to insert women in the energy sector, particularly, into decision-making levels in order to move towards a cleaner and more resilient country.

8.2.- The above mentioned Ministry formed in June 2018 a Public-Private 'Energy + Women' Roundtable, with the voluntary involvement of twenty-six unions and institutions that bring together the national energy industry. At a later stage, it carried out through collaborative work the first Diagnostic Study on Gender Barriers and Gaps in the sector (August 2018-February 2019); its outcomes being publicly shared in April 2019.

8.3.- Finally, along with the industry and with the support of national and international expert organizations, an Action Plan was formulated, including 10 Thematic Axes, 14 Measures for Action and 40 Specific Actions. 31 companies, 21 unions and industrial institutions voluntarily adhered to its Implementation 2020-2022, bringing around 25,000 female and male workers together.

8.4.- The Plan comprised national and international models, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030) and includes strategic, structural, programmatic, instrumental and other measures associated with promotion, community ties and supply chain incorporation.

¹⁰ Vid. paragraphs 32 to 34, *Santiago Commitment*. (https://conferenciamujer.cepal.org/14/sites/crm14/files/20-00089_crm.14_compromiso_de_santiago.pdf)

8.5.- In October 2019, the referred initiative obtained the 1st place in the Inter-American Development Bank's Gender and Infrastructure in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) International Innovation Competition, in which all of its components were presented, so as to enable their adaptation as management models in other Latin American and Caribbean countries and/or regional male-oriented industries, a process that has also been documented annually and that has been traceable in its progress.

8.6.- Future challenges are posed by keeping up with the following: i.) Gradual implementation of the Plan (through technical-assistance cycles); ii.) Strengthening alliances with expert organizations and/or others that may join this collaborative work; iii.) Establishing the Plan's governance (through mixed commissions; defining goals and/or indicators); and iv.) Adding the largest number of companies and/or suppliers in the energy industry, in order to bring the sector up to the current social transformation processes¹¹.

9. Concluding remarks

9.1.- Chile considers that international collaboration among Parties is essential and that the commitment to multilateralism must be increased for the progressive integration of the gender perspective into the respective climate policies. In the light of the above, climate weeks, regional seminars and forums for sustainable development are key spaces for promoting the strengthening of this agenda.

9.2.- To this effect, the Government of Chile, aware of the relevance of promoting cooperation within the Latin American and Caribbean region, is planning within the framework of its COP 25 Presidency, the organization of a Gender and Climate Change Regional Meeting, initiative that counts with the support of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the European Union and the United Nations System. With that aim in view, Chile currently evaluates dates to conduct the activity, yet subject to the evolution in the region of the COVID-19 emergency. The meeting could include the participation of the National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as other representatives from the region, delegates of the Gender and Climate Change National Roundtable, civil society and gender and climate change experts. The main objective of the meeting will be the exchange of knowledge, experiences and proposals for a progressive and substantive implementation of the LWPG/GAP 2020-2024, actively promoting the integration of the gender perspective into the climate change policies of the region.

9.3.- The Republic of Chile wishes to take this opportunity to especially thank the NDC Support Program, supported by the Federal Republic of Germany (Federal Ministries for Economic Cooperation and Development; and of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety) and by the Kingdom of Spain (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation); the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; the European Union; and the United Nations Development Program, as well as the United Nations System; all of

¹¹ *Advances 2019 and Challenges 2020 Yearbook*.
<https://www.energia.gob.cl/sites/default/files/anuariomujer2020.pdf>

whom have assisted Chile in actively promoting its gender and climate change national agenda.

9.4.- Chile wishes to share this information in the conviction that this is a highly relevant subject for climate action and one in which international and regional collaboration is fundamental to advancing in the previously indicated challenges.
