**Submission of Chile**

**“Gender and climate change”.**

**Title:** Information on the progress of implementation of the activities contained in the gender action plan, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken, including, as appropriate, information on the multidimensional impacts of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic on progress, and consideration of other diverse challenges that may impact future implementation of the gender action plan at all levels.

**Mandate:** Decision -/CP.26, para. 3

1. The Republic of Chile welcomes Decision 3/CP.25 of the Conference of the Parties, and the opportunity to provide information on the implementation of the activities contained in the gender action plan, identifying areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken in future action plans, so as to inform the synthesis report on this topic to be prepared by the secretariat for consideration at SBI 56. In addition, Chile recognizes that the COVID 19 pandemic has had multidimensional impacts on the progress of the implementation of the GAP, for which Chile undertakes to provide information in this regard for future work.
2. The Government of Chile recognizes the valuable progress that has been made within the framework of the Convention to improve gender integration in climate policies, gender balance and the empowerment of women. In addition, Chile appreciated the work done by the Secretariat in this matter. Both intersectorial coordination and international and regional cooperation are necessary to continue advancing in the implementation of the commitments assumed under the Gender Action Plan of the UNFCCC, as well as in other mechanisms such as the Commission on the Status of Women.
3. Chile recognizes the differentiated impact that climate change has on women and men, and the role they play as agents of change on sustainable development. The empowerment and integration of women in decision-making spaces will lead to better and more robust planning and green recovery. Chile expresses its permanent commitment to advance in the planning of climate policies and actions that consider the cultural, social and economically constructed differences between men and women in order to ensure that the measures adopted translate into effective and sustainable responses. For adaptation and mitigation responses to be sustainable, climate-just and integrate a just transition perspective, they must necessarily consider carrying out an intersectional and gender analysis that seeks to identify, address and close existing gaps.
4. At the national level, in 2017 Chile added the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity to the Interministerial Technical Team on Climate Change (ETICC)[[1]](#footnote-1). Likewise, with the aim of advancing in the gaps identified to incorporate a gender approach within the instruments of public policies on Climate Change, the Ministry of the Environment together with the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity formed in January 2019 a National Roundtable on Gender and Climate Change, in which gender representatives participate together with the climate change representatives of the ETICC. This instance meets monthly to advance in the mainstreaming of the gender perspective in climate change management instruments.
5. On the other hand, in the efforts made by Chile as COP25 Presidency, an inter-institutional working group on gender and climate change was formed in 2019, made up of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (COP25 Gender Negotiating Cluster), the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity, with the aim of working on the Implementation of the Gender Action Plan approved at COP25, and finally two focal points were nominated to the UNFCCC. In line with this new Plan, the country's progress in the different lines of action is described:
6. **National Coherence in Public Policies on Climate Change:** the country has made efforts between 2018 and 2021 to advance in the integration of a gender approach in climate change management instruments, highlighting:
   1. **Climate Change Framework Draft (Proyecto de Ley Marco de Cambio Climático).** **(Mar, 2022):** In March 2022, the Congress approved the Climate Change Framework Draft, which includes among its principles, one of equity, in order to ensure a fair allocation of burdens, costs and benefits, with a gender approach and special emphasis on sectors, communities and ecosystems vulnerable to climate change. In this sense, the elaboration of sectoral mitigation and adaptation plans must integrate the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity and the Ministry of Social Development and Family, in order to incorporate the gender approach and vulnerable groups.[[2]](#footnote-2) In addition, it is established that, in citizen participation processes, the State Administration bodies must have special consideration for the most vulnerable sectors, applying a gender approach and trying to facilitate the participation of said sectors. Likewise, it is established that the Regulation that will normalize the formation of the Scientific Advisory Committee for Climate Change, will include considerations of transparency, excellence, impartiality, gender, among others.
   2. **A Long-Term Climate Strategy** (Nov. 2021): It included objectives and goals, under a specific component of the social pillar. Its objective is to "Reduce the gender gaps identified in the different climate change management instruments at the national and subnational levels, to reduce the vulnerability of women to climate change and thus guarantee women's equality, their autonomy and the equity of gender" through goals for 2030, 2040 and 2050. In this line, to reduce the gender gaps identified in the different climate change management instruments at the national and subnational levels, it is necessary to advance in the goals set for 2030 and 2040 , that seek:
      1. The sectors integrated in the Long-Term Strategy prepare analyzes that allow identifying specific gender gaps for the design of sectoral plans for mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change. (target to 2030)
      2. The Regional Action Plans on Climate Change integrate an analysis that identifies specific gender gaps, which are considered in the design of mitigation and/or adaptation measures (goal for 2030 and 2040)
      3. There is equal participation of women and men in all national, regional and community institutional and governance bodies related to climate change management (2030 goal)
      4. The experiences by region on the incorporation of the gender approach in actions to face climate change are systematized (goal 2040)
      5. All climate change management instruments at the national and subnational levels will integrate gender-responsive and/or transformative actions (2040 Goal).
   3. **Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement (Apr, 2020):**
      1. **A criterion of "Equity and gender equality" in the social pillar of just transition and sustainable development**. It is expected that the design and implementation of the NDC consider a fair allocation of burdens, costs and benefits, with a gender approach and special emphasis on sectors, territories, communities and ecosystems vulnerable to climate change. In this line, during the year 2021, with the support of the Climate Promise initiative by UNDP, the consultancy "Design of a mechanism for the application, monitoring and verification of the criteria of the Social Pillar of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of Chile" was implemented. It proposes the mechanism for monitoring, reporting and verification of all the criteria, including “equity and gender equality”.
      2. **Checklist for the integration of Gender in Climate Change public policy instruments (May 2020),** this guide seeks to guide the incorporation of the gender approach in the processes of updating or formulating climate change instruments that are being carried out.It is the first product generated by the Gender and Climate Change Roundtable[[3]](#footnote-3), in December 2021. It was applied in participatory workshops of the Gender and Climate Change Roundtable, delivering recommendations to the leading institutions of various public policy instruments, including: Update of the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, Update of the Adaptation Plan of the agriculture and forestry sector, National Landscape Restoration Plan 2021-2030[[4]](#footnote-4), National Organic Waste Strategy Chile 2040[[5]](#footnote-5), Just Transition Strategy for Decarbonization[[6]](#footnote-6), Long Term Climate Strategy[[7]](#footnote-7), the four Regional Climate Change Action Plans – Atacama, O´Higgins, Los Ríos y Los Lagos.
7. **Capacity Building, knowledge managment and Communication**
   1. A training on the application of the Checklist to integrate a gender approach in climate change management instruments was given to nearly 100 people, in two 2-hour sessions, held on August 14 and 28, 2020.
   2. On the other hand, through the Gender and Climate Change project, financed by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and implemented by the Ministry of Environment, with the support of the United Nations System (UNS) through UN Women, it was implemented, during the year 2021, the design and implementation of a training course and instruments on gender and climate change, in which about 100 people participated from Chile and Latin America. This course will be replicated under the same project during the first semester of 2022 to officials and civil society.
   3. In addition, under the presidency of COP25, it was held the **Regional Meeting on Climate Change and Gender Equality**[[8]](#footnote-8), in virtual mode.
      1. It had the support of the Ministries of the Environment, Foreign Affairs, Women and Gender Equity; thanks to the support of the European Union, through its EUROCLIMA+ and EUROSOCIAL programs, and with the technical support of ECLAC as strategic partners. In addition, it had the financial support of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the collaboration of the United Nations System in Chile.
      2. This meeting consisted of seven virtual sessions in which 64 government officials participated, as well as key agencies in the gender and climate change agenda. This allows the exchange of experiences, good practices, challenges and opportunities to integrate gender equality into climate action of the Latin American and Caribbean region, strengthen capacities; reflect on new views with a gender approach to climate change policies; and promote the creation and strengthening of a Network for Gender Equality and Climate Change, as an advance in the implementation of the Lima Work Program and its reinforced Gender Action Plan (2020 -2024) of the UNFCCC.
      3. The Regional Meeting facilitated a technical exchange of experiences and an opportunity to identify priorities and synergies between the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as instances of South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation. It allowed to create a diagnosis of the region and to identify challenges in which the countries should advance, connected with the priority lines of action of the Gender Action Plan. The GAP is being used as the basis for the publication of the Document with the results of said Meeting, which will be shared in the second quarter of the year 2022.
   4. Within the framework of the cop26 gender day, Chile, together with Luxembourg, ECLAC, the European Union and the United Nations System in Chile, organized a hybrid format event to report on the results of the regional meeting on climate change and gender equality and the various advances that have been achieved in conjunction with the agencies and alliances. In addition, a discussion was held with the countries participating in the meeting within the framework of CSW66.
   5. In Parallel to all of the above, various instances of exchanges have been held with countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region, and other regions, as well as with representatives of civil society. In these instances, we have been able to share our progress, but also learn from the experiences, gender-responsive solutions andchallenges faced by other countries, such as Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay, Argentina, Mexico, Canada. In particular, the final report on the results of the Project “Gender equality and environmental education as a transversal axis of climate change: gender equality and climate change component” was prepared jointly with Uruguay.
8. **Information management on gender and climate change**
   1. One of the gender gaps is the lack of sex-disaggregated data that allows identifying differentiated impacts of climate change, and how women and men can contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. For this reason, an initial registry of data was carried out showing the relationship between gender and climate change, which allowed progress in building a conceptual framework of the relationship between gender and climate change, and how this relationship occurs in various sectors (water, energy , agriculture, forestry, fishing and aquaculture, natural disasters, health and education, and waste management), as well as the identification of data disaggregated by sex, based on national statistics, which could account for a significant relationship between gender and climate change.
   2. Likewise, since the end of October 2021, the consultancy "Generation of indicators that account for the relationship between gender and climate change and develop four sectoral analyzes of gender and climate change" is being implemented by Deumann Consultores, as one of the activities of the Gender and Climate Change project with Luxembourg. The specific objectives of this consultancy, which are expected to be achieved by the end of 2022, are:
      1. Generate a methodological proposal on how to integrate a gender approach into the conceptual framework of climate risk.
      2. Develop four sectoral analyzes of vulnerability to climate change that integrate a gender approach for biodiversity, agriculture, fishing and aquaculture, and cities.
      3. Generate indicators that account for the relationship between gender and climate change in the four sectors analyzed and generate proposals for the other sectors integrated into ARClim.
      4. Propose gender-sensitive adaptation measures that can be integrated into climate change management instruments
9. **Monitoring and reporting**
   1. Advances on the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and actions, between 2016 and June 2021, have been reported in the Fourth National Communication[[9]](#footnote-9), specifically in the chapter “other relevant information”, in accordance with GAP priority area E.2.

**10. Closing Remarks**

* 1. To advance further in gender-responsive climate actions, the Government Plan of President Gabriel Boric has four transversal perspectives that are related to the Lima Work Program and its reinforced Gender Action Plan: feminism, just ecological transition, decentralization and decent job. A feminist perspective of society and the economy has as its main axis the protection and sustainability of life, and with this, we question the role of social dynamics, the regulatory framework and public policies in the care of life. This perspective also implies overcoming the division of labor by sex, the distribution of power and the eradication of all types of violence against women and sexual dissidence.
  2. Confronting climate change and environmental degradation requires accelerated, ambitious and transformative measures that are executed through financing with a gender perspective, which is focused on eliminating existing gaps and mobilizing the maximum resources to guarantee women's access to solutions.
  3. Finally, it is important to highlight the role of women's and feminist organizations and movements in deepening the understanding of the link between gender and the environment, including women from indigenous peoples through the promotion and protection of their traditional and ancestral knowledge.

1. Ministry of Environment, Resolution N° 409, 09 May 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Article 17, draft on Climate Change Framework Law, 11 March 2022. Available in: https://www.senado.cl/appsenado/templates/tramitacion/index.php?boletin\_ini=13191-12 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/GENERO-3.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Plan-Nacional-de-Restauracion-de-Paisajes-2021-2030.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://economiacircular.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Estrategia-Nacional-de-Residuos-Organicos-Chile-2040.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <https://energia.gob.cl/sites/default/files/documentos/estrategia_transicion_justa_2021.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. <https://cambioclimatico.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ECLP-LIVIANO.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. <https://cop25.mma.gob.cl/encuentro-regional-sobre-cambio-climatico-e-igualdad-de-genero/> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4NC_Chile_Spanish.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)