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Country programme document for Chile (2015-2018)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Chile is a middle-income country that has had a median annual gross domestic product growth rate of 5.5 per cent over the past 25 years. It has been a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) since 2009 and has a relatively low poverty rate (14.4 per cent in 2011¹), well below the average for Latin America (27.9 per cent)². The dynamism of the Chilean economy comes mainly from natural resources, mining and agricultural products. In 2012, exports reached \$80 billion. In 2012, the country's Human Development Index rating was 0.819, which ranked Chile first in Latin America. However, its Gini coefficient was 0.52 in 2011, which was much higher than the OECD average (0.31³).

2. After 24 years of democracy, Chile presents a high level of governmental effectiveness and stability. In 2012, Chile led the Latin American Government Effectiveness Index.⁴ However, considering the functioning of its democratic system and its institutions as a whole, the nation presents uneven progress and challenges. Between 1990 and 2013, the electoral participation in Chile dropped by 35 per cent, especially among young people. In 2012, only 28 per cent of survey respondents, between the ages of 18 and 24, stated that they had voted in the local elections that year.⁵ In addition, there is a deficit in women's representation, with only 13.9 per cent of members of Congress being women. Similarly, other groups also have low levels of representation: young people (15 per cent of members of Congress are between the ages of 21 and 35 compared to the 33.3 per cent who are 55 or older⁶) and indigenous people (no member of Congress identifies him or herself as a representative of an indigenous group⁷). There are also limited spaces and mechanisms for formal participation in the public-government sphere and a low level of satisfaction with the functioning of democracy (59 per cent of respondents stated that they were 'not very' or 'not at all' satisfied with the democratic system).⁸ The causes of this situation are multiple and complex and interact with one another. On the one hand, the electoral system generates underrepresentation of certain sectors (since 1990, the two main coalitions have obtained an average of 97 per cent of seats in a stable manner, despite a 35 per cent decrease in the number of votes obtained⁹). In addition, parties that do not have public financing have reduced capacity to influence. Insufficient regulatory frameworks in the areas of probity and integrity of public service affect the operation of institutions such as the Congress, which along with political parties, has a low level of public confidence.¹⁰

3. Therefore, macroeconomic wealth and institutional stability, in a context of limited representation and confidence in the democratic system, has not led to equitable and sustainable human development or effective citizen participation, which is reflected in the social movements that began in 2011. Demands for the reduction of social, political, economic, ethnic, gender and territorial inequalities, in addition to unequal exercise of rights, are at the core of the challenges the country must face and address in the areas of income and wealth, which in turn impact basic aspects for quality of life, such as health, education and the possibility to enjoy a healthy environment. Inequalities mainly affect lower income groups, including female heads of household, youth, indigenous people and

¹ 2011 National Socioeconomic Characterization (CASEN) Survey

² Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2013 Latin America Social Overview

³ 2013 OECD Fact Book

⁴ World Bank, 2012

⁵ Democracy Assessment Survey, UNDP, 2012

⁶ Inter-Parliamentary Union

⁷ <http://www.camara.cl> and <http://www.senado.cl>

⁸ Latinobarómetro, 2013

⁹ Democracy Assessment Report, UNDP 2014

¹⁰ Democracy Assessment Survey, UNDP 2012

the population living outside the capital city, which demonstrates the need to promote policies that address these inequalities. The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) report 2012 on the indigenous population showed the gaps that persist between the indigenous population and non-indigenous groups (regarding poverty, 19.2 per cent versus 14.4 per cent, respectively¹¹) as well as the absence of information disaggregated by ethnic groups.¹²

4. On the other hand, the current economic model generates tensions between conservation and sustainability policies and the maintenance of economic development levels. This is also reflected in the levels of unequal access to environmental goods and services. The new institutions of environmental and energy governance, established in 2010, including the ministries of Environment and Energy, the Council of Ministers for Sustainability and Climate Change along with other services, has raised the hierarchy of environmental issues and increased inter-sectoral coordination. However, challenges remain regarding the definition of sectoral competences, mainly on conservation and use of protected areas, and more effective participation of regions, municipalities and citizens in decision-making. In this sense, 62 per cent of Chile's territory is affected by desertification, which has an impact on 1.7 million people,¹³ mainly in rural areas, where inhabitants face greater levels of poverty and migration. Chile has 1.4 million hectares to be reforested, which represents an opportunity for local economic and sustainable business development actions.¹⁴ The National Biodiversity Strategy, currently under review, identified over 300 priority sites for conservation that need to be incorporated into the new Strategic Biodiversity Plan (2011-2020¹⁵) and the Aichi Targets. The presence of non-conventional renewable energies in the country's electricity generation matrix reached 3.9 per cent of the installed capacity for electricity generation in November 2010.¹⁶ The goal is to reach 20 per cent participation of clean energies in the energy matrix by 2025 (Law 20.698). Chile is making progress in capacity building to improve the management and coordination of climate change, although there are still gaps in key information to adequately define mitigation and adaptation and progress in meeting the goal of reducing emissions by 20 per cent by 2020.

5. The natural hazards affecting Chile (earthquakes and volcanoes) have increased as a result of risk conditions related to institutional weaknesses in planning and response. The level of destruction caused by the 2010 earthquake resulted in the deployment of additional efforts to comprehensively address risk management. This process led to the drafting of a bill to create a new National Civil Protection and Emergency System and a new National Civil Protection Agency, which is pending approval. This new institutional structure could reinforce coordination of all stakeholders involved in risk reduction in line with the Hyogo Action Framework (2005-2015).

6. Chile currently has higher levels of relative development than other countries in the region. Its solid economic performance over the past few decades, the modernization of several services and productive sectors, and international recognition, have created a scenario conducive to the transfer of capacities and knowledge on successful public policies, such as the employment programme for young people or the preschool education quality programme executed in Haiti. This has been reflected in the large number of triangular cooperation initiatives that have allowed Chile to strengthen its position as a cooperating country in the region, with a more solid foreign policy. This process is aided

¹¹ 2011 CASEN Survey

¹² Measuring progress of MDG on Indigenous Population, United Nations, 2012

¹³ United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

¹⁴ Considerations for a New Forestry Promotion Law, Board of Forestry Engineers, CIFAC, 2010

¹⁵ Biological Diversity Convention

¹⁶ OECD, Environmental Performance Assessment (2011)

by its OECD membership and its initial projections for becoming an emerging donor, while still preserving its role as a beneficiary, receiving assistance in areas where it presents the greatest challenges.

7. Among the main achievements during this period, UNDP has succeeded in incorporating new approaches to analyse, assess and report on poverty by introducing new variables to complement economic or income-based approaches, such as a multidimensional perspective or the concept of well-being, resulting in public policies that benefit the most vulnerable more effectively. For example, the 2012 national human development report introduced measuring well-being in the Government's National Socioeconomic Characterization (CASEN) Survey. Moreover, the UNDP role as facilitator of dialogue and consensus-building resulted in the 2014 assessment report, consolidating the vision of several think tanks from different political movements; this group's articulation by UNDP has promoted the most recent reforms of the political system and is helping to lay the foundations for pending reforms. The outcome evaluations conducted in 2013¹⁷ showed that there is a need to improve the results frameworks in order to improve the monitoring of initiatives and evidence-based programming. The joint initiative with the European Union, which addresses desertification issues, has replicated methodologies and systems applied by the small grants programme during the previous cycle, proving the effectiveness of actions designed and implemented by communities in their role as stakeholders and beneficiaries. In this sense, the participation of beneficiaries throughout the project cycle, from problem-defining to administration of resources and gathering and transmission of lessons learned, has contributed to the communities' empowerment and to a balance of power between men and women, by involving women on the same terms as men.¹⁸

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

8. *Inclusive and sustainable development.* Addressing the various dimensions of inequality is Chile's greatest challenge as a high middle-income country. Public policies should focus on narrowing the gaps that affect the groups in the lowest income quintiles, including women, youth and indigenous groups in areas such as income, education and employment. In addition, inequality observed at the territorial level between regions – in terms of its socio-economic aspects, access to natural resources, and the opportunity to enjoy a healthy environment – requires action that will generate capacities and competencies of regional and local governments and citizens so that they can address their own development challenges. Urban segregation is another manifestation of inequality in access to services and quality of life. The programme will support the design and implementation of resilient public policies that improve social protection and targeting, the measurement of socio-economic variables, and the creation of labour skills in order to improve access to job opportunities, education reform, land policy, and transfer of skills and capabilities to regions outside the capital. Furthermore, development gains require public policies resilient to economic downturns or environmental hazards. An alliance with the ministries of Social Development, Education, Labour and Housing has reached a level dynamic collaboration to strengthen and install capacity within these institutions, buttressed by UNDP involvement in the public debate on inequality. In addition, UNDP has launched its own research agenda in order to generate data and indicators for an effective strategy for deconstructing inequality, offering an updated, multidimensional perspective. The national human development reports will address the territorial and local perspective as part of the effort to generate knowledge on inequality gaps among regions.

¹⁷ Governance, Equity and Environment, 2013

¹⁸ European Union Desertification Project Evaluation, 2012

9. UNDP will support capacity building efforts to improve management of natural and energy resources and to increase the active participation of regional and local governments, and citizens, in the promotion of a green economy through the use of: renewable energies and energy efficiency, the design and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, the fight against desertification, and the establishment of adequate financial and legal mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems. In this context, UNDP will work to strengthen its alliances with the ministries of the Environment and Energy as well as with regional and local governments in order to define policies and strategies, and provide a space for other key institutions to ensure environmental sustainability, such as the Ministry of the Treasury. The strengthening of existing alliances with the European Union to combat desertification, and with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for biodiversity conservation, will underpin actions at the community level, through the promotion of sustainable productive activities promoted by communities that are replicable and generate environmental benefits from the beneficiaries themselves. It will also include capacity building of regional and local governments for planning, design and management of public policies through a participatory approach, promoting public-private partnerships to involve the private sector in improving the quality of life of communities in developing their productive activities.

10. *Inclusive and participatory democracy.* The main challenge for strengthening democracy is improving the functioning of institutions and adjusting them so that they better reflect citizen demands and expectations, ensuring citizen participation, because both process and results are important. The consolidation of a modern, efficient government requires adequate administrative, financial and human resources at the central, regional and local levels, with transparent management processes and mechanisms for participation that contribute to ensuring probity and transparency in public management. From established alliances with academic, social and political stakeholders, UNDP will continue to support knowledge generation and advocacy in order to reinforce changes to the political system – including the electoral system, financing of political parties and the new constitution, all of which are necessary for the strengthening of democracy from a rights-based, participatory approach – and will continue to contribute to the debate and decision-making processes. The alliance with Congress will contribute to strengthening ethics and transparency through capacity building for its members, including advisors and other officials, and help to promote the participation of civil society in the legislative process through the identification and deployment of mechanisms that allow representation and accountability to be improved. Building the capacities of women leaders in order to increase their political participation and taking measures to address gender violence in collaboration with the National Women's Service and civil society organizations are also priority areas of action. Furthermore, support on the issue of indigenous people will focus on assessing and helping to redesign policies aimed at reducing the gap between indigenous and non-indigenous groups. It will include the participation of indigenous communities and incorporate indicators and approaches with ethnic relevance aimed at increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of such policies. In the local context, UNDP will focus on the development of methodologies to promote participation and social dialogue in decentralization processes, and on the implementation of decentralization pilot programmes that can be replicated, through a method that participating stakeholders have assessed and validated. This initiative will require the multidisciplinary support of all public and private stakeholders linked to the territory, with the opportunity for them to generate synergies and lessons in a key challenge area for the Latin American region.

11. *Disaster risk and resilience.* UNDP will support mainstreaming the risk reduction approach in the planning process, institutional structure and public investments. This will

include the development of planning capacities at the central and sub-national levels; the development of proposals, instruments and methodologies with a gender focus; and the creation of knowledge and dissemination of successful experiences. The structure of partnerships with the United Nations system, the National Emergency Bureau, civil society, aid organizations, and local and regional governments will strengthen the effects of awareness and capacity building actions, in order to address the crisis in a coordinated and effective manner. Addressing risks will entail taking into account those derived from natural disasters but also climatic and other environmental risks, by introducing a comprehensive perspective at the planning stage to ensure integral development processes and enhanced resilience in the face of disasters. These efforts will complement work with local governments, key actors for risk management and local development, in order to define regional development strategies that broaden the development planning capacities of regional areas so they can help to reduce the environmental and socioeconomic vulnerabilities of the most exposed groups. These efforts will contribute to reducing territorial inequality gaps that persist in various areas and to consolidating the effects of interventions, thus helping to build more capable, resilient communities.

12. *South-South cooperation.* The potential of South-South cooperation, as a means of generating synergies at the regional level and towards other regions, facilitating the exchange of best practices between countries, generates a space in which Chile can contribute and receive capacities and knowledge in the development of public policies. In its role as a facilitator, UNDP will support capacity building for the Chilean International Cooperation Agency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the strengthening of the Chilean Fund against Hunger and Poverty. It will also aim at increasing institutional management capacity for cooperation, strengthening a national strategy, and establishing partnerships with other cooperation entities, such as non-governmental organizations and universities, and will also help to develop platforms and products that contribute to the replicability of successful experiences. Finally, UNDP will explore new avenues for promoting cooperation from the United Nations system, other institutional entities, and regional and local governments, in order to open up spaces that contribute to development and that close inequality gaps among regions.

III. Programme and risk management

13. 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 at country level. Management accountabilities at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and in the internal controls framework.

14. The programme will be executed under the coordination of the Ministry of the Secretary-General of the Presidency as a technical counterpart and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the official counterpart. A programme board, integrating the above-mentioned ministries, and other key implementing partners and counterparts, will be formed in order to provide support for monitoring and ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the programme. The programme will be implemented through the national implementation modality, under the responsibility of government institutions. However, other implementation modalities might be pursued, including through United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations and direct UNDP implementation in order to enable effective responses under specific circumstances. Fast-track procedures could be also be adopted for rapid response.

15. The programme is aligned with national priorities and the areas identified in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the UNDP strategic

plan, 2014-2017, with the sustainable development goals as a point of reference. In addition, UNDP will follow results-based management principles in order to progressively increase the programme's level of effectiveness, integrating, progressively and systematically, the parameters of the strategic plan in the design of projects and programmes, with special emphasis on the issues-based approach, South-South cooperation, and targeting. During this cycle, the country office's capacity to design indicators and gather and analyse data will be strengthened in order to provide more and better information for adequate evidence-based programming and monitoring. This implies the adoption of new workflows and the constitution of an internal task force, which will reach counterparts

16. Among risks that could affect adequate programme implementation there is the potential difficulty in mobilizing resources within the current restricted international context, especially when considering the classification of Chile as middle-income country. In this sense, the resource mobilization strategy will be redesigned at the national and international levels in order to reach the execution standards required to meet programme objectives. As a country with a certain level of exposure to natural risks, Chile could suffer an event that would affect the execution of planned activities by changing the focus of national priorities. In this case, the programme will shift in order to provide support in an emergency situation and mobilize resources at the international level in order to resolve the crisis and mitigate its effects.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

17. The monitoring and evaluation of the programme will be based on indicators, baselines and targets defined in the UNDP strategic plan and the UNDAF. UNDP will disaggregate indicators by sex and other variables, where applicable. The indicators and targets will use national information sources, such as the National Statistics Institute, Electoral Service and reports and documents produced by sectoral agencies and other partners. UNDP will support national institutions in the generation of base information and will establish partnerships with other research centres in order to improve monitoring and analysis capacities in the implementation of public policies. If applicable, projects will incorporate the generation of information and production of data for evidence and analysis into their objectives.

18. UNDP will complement programme monitoring with similar work conducted in the context of UNDAF monitoring procedures. UNDP will contribute to UNDAF annual work plans with products and specific indicators, reinforcing internal monitoring and contributing to the search for synergies and more coordinated efforts with United Nations system organizations in Chile. To the extent possible, joint work will be promoted in the design, gathering and analysis of data and for the reporting of achievements and progress in the context of the programme. UNDP will strengthen alliances with other partners for the design and use of indicators, incorporating beneficiaries, counterparts, think tanks, academia and civil society organizations.

19. The evaluation plan includes a balanced selection of outcomes and projects. UNDP and its partners will gather evidence on progress made and lessons learned in order to support the continuous improvement in the design of actions with a results-based approach. They will identify initiatives with a potential for replication and innovative in any programme phase, and they will integrate beneficiaries of the action into their assessments in order to elicit their perspectives and lessons learned.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Chile (2015-2018)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Compliance with MDGs, education reform, development of universal social protection policy, new gender agenda based on women's rights, equality, and autonomy, national plan for climate change, energy policy, promotion of non-conventional renewable energy (NCRE), creation of the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service, and environmental education.				
UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 2: Capacities of public agencies to design, implement, and evaluate social policies, with a strengthened rights-based approach, to reduce inequalities created.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1 (from strategic plan, 2014-2017): Growth is inclusive and sustainable based on strong productive capacities that create livelihoods and employment for the poor and excluded.				
UNDAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (\$)
Indicator: Percentage of the population over the retirement age that receive a pension Baseline: 74.5 (ILO, 2012) Target: None	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Institutions responsible for social policies improve their capacities for the design and implementation of programmes and strategies for reducing socioeconomic and gender inequalities Indicator: Number of policies/programmes/initiatives that address socioeconomic and gender inequalities regarding access to social services and benefits Baseline: 6 policies (2010-2013) Target: 2 new policies/programmes/initiatives	Ministry of Social Development Ministry of Labour Ministry of Education Regional and local governments Ministry of the Environment Ministry of Energy Ministry of Housing Commission of Water Resources, Desertification and Drought of Congress Communities Civil society organizations Indigenous organizations Universities and think tanks Private sector Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Regular 500,000
Indicator: Percentage of unemployed who do not receive unemployment benefits Baseline: 70.1 (ILO, 2013) Target: None	ILO	Socio-economic measurement instruments incorporate criteria and variables that improve equity and access to the social protection system for women, young people, and other at-risk populations Indicator: Number of institutional reforms to instruments that measure poverty and inequality Baseline: Poverty measurement takes into account income and the poverty line was established in the 1980s Target: 2 (multidimensional measurement of poverty and methodology for measuring poverty based on income updated)		Other 20,980,000
Indicator: Socio-economic measurement instruments reformulated with a rights-based approach Baseline: Instruments do not incorporate the rights approach Target: Social benefits allocation system reformulated with a rights-based approach	United Nations system	Indicator: Percentage of programmes that reform their user and beneficiary selection policies Baseline: 80 social programmes use the Social Protection Card as the means to identify users Target: 100 per cent of social programmes utilize new instruments for beneficiary selection based on administrative records on income and assets		
Indicator: Matrix of inequality indicators Baseline: There is no set of indicators on inequality validated at the national level Target: Matrix validated by the Ministry of Social Development Indicator: Annual CO ₂ emissions Baseline: 92,100,000 Ton. (2010) Target: 20% reduction by 2020	United Nations system, Ministry of Social Development	Indicator: Number of reports with updated information on the level of MDG compliance in the indigenous population. Baseline: 1 (2012) Target: 3 (2015 and 2018 in accordance with post-2015 agenda)		
	SE4ALL			

<p>Indicator: Consumption of renewable energies compared to total energy consumption (joules) Baseline: 257,232 vs. 954,252 Target: No national target</p> <p>Indicator: Hectares of land managed under a sustainable use regime Baseline: 2,294,109 (2011, 2013) Target: No national target</p>	<p>SE4ALL</p> <p>Organic World Net/Forest Stewardship Council/Global Environment Facility (GEF)</p>	<p>Institutions with responsibilities in the area of local and urban development increase their capacities to improve regional and urban inequalities Indicator: Number of standards/initiatives/actions that take up measures for reducing territorial gaps and urban segregation in the framework of the new Urban Development Policy Baseline: Urban Development Policy of 2013 Target: 5 standards/initiatives/actions developed</p> <p>Indicator: Number of public-private partnerships for local development through territorial investment plans with a focus on employment Baseline: 0 (2014) Target: 2 partnerships defined (2018)</p> <p>National and subnational institutions have the capacity to define and implement policies, plans, and strategies to preserve biodiversity, combat the effects of climate change and desertification Indicator: Number of intersectoral instruments/partnerships with public and/or private financing for conserving biodiversity, combating the effects of climate change and desertification Baseline: 1 (2014) Target: 3 (2018)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of plans, strategies and national/regional/sectorial policies for moving towards a low carbon economy Baseline: 2 (Plan to adapt to climate change in biodiversity, protected areas strategy) 2014 Target: 6 (2018)</p> <p>Indicator: Tons of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) imported/consumed annually Baseline: 100.27 (2010) Target: 90.24 (2015)</p> <p>Local communities have the capacities and means to design and implement sustainable productive activities in order to improve conservation of biodiversity, combat the effects of climate change and desertification Indicator: Number of men and women who strengthen their livelihoods through sustainable productive activities disaggregated by ethnicity, where applicable Baseline: 12,228 men (2013), 11,510 women (2013) Target: 13,700 men (2018), 13,800 women (2018)</p>		
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		<p>National, regional, and local institutions improve their capacities to design and implement inclusive and sustainable solutions in order to increase energy efficiency, access to energy for rural communities and diversification of the energy matrix Indicator: Number of partnerships with financing for the implementation of energy efficiency and sustainable energy solutions at the national and local levels Baseline: 2 (2013) Target: 4 (2018)</p> <p>Public institutions develop capacities to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence Indicator: Number of measures implemented in the framework of the new long-term National Action Plan on sexual and gender-based violence Baseline: National Action on Domestic Violence on an annual basis Target: 3 measures implemented in the framework of the new plan</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Participatory development of a new constitution, policy reforms, promotion of citizen participation, new relationship in order to improve the quality of life of the indigenous population, both rural and urban, strengthening the decentralization process and powers of local and regional governments, promotion of probity and transparency.</p>				
<p>UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 5: The State has made progress on the definition and implementation of policy reforms designed to improve citizen participation and the quality of democracy.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: (from strategic plan, 2014-2017): Citizen expectations for voice, effective development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.</p>				
<p>Indicator: Percentage of participation in elections Baseline: 51.7 (2013) Target: None</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of women in Congress Baseline: 19/120 (2013) Target: None</p> <p>Indicator: Approval of law for promoting political representation of women Baseline: None (2014) Target: Law approved (2018)</p> <p>Indicator: Spaces for dialogue called for by the United Nations system for discussing key pending reforms Baseline: None Target: At least one space with stakeholders from various sectors</p>	<p>Several</p> <p>Congress</p> <p>Congress</p> <p>United Nations system</p>	<p>Public institutions and agencies improve their management capacities and incorporate the gender approach into their processes in order to improve democratic governance Indicator: Number of institution/agencies that develop strategies/measures to incorporate a gender approach Baseline: Currently, there is a management plan, Council of Ministers for Gender Equality and gender units in ministries Target: 4 institutions have implemented strategies/measures to incorporate a gender approach</p> <p>Government and other key institutions improve their capacities to work in the context of greater participation and representation with a special emphasis on women, young people, and indigenous people Indicator: Number of initiatives/reforms implemented by government and other institutions that increase levels of participation and representation at the national or regional level and by beneficiary type if applicable</p>	<p>Ministry of the Secretary-General of the Presidency Office of the Comptroller Council for Transparency National Congress Instituto Nacional de la Juventud (INJUV) National Women's Service (SERNAM) Regional and local governments Communities Civil society organisations Universities and think tanks Indigenous organisations Ministry of Health</p>	<p>Regular (UNDP) 303,000</p> <p>Other 21,300,000</p>

<p>called and accompanied by the United Nations</p> <p>Indicator: Institutional framework for indigenous people within the Executive, with indigenous representation, created in consultation with indigenous groups Baseline: Weak institutional structure responsible for indigenous issues Target: A bill to create a Ministry of Indigenous People</p>	<p>Congress</p>	<p>Baseline: 4 (Reforms 2011-2014) Target: 7</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of women in presidential cabinets (ministers) Baseline: Between 1990 and 2014, 1 per cent of women as ministers of presidential cabinets Target: None</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of female governors (regional governments) Baseline: Between 1990 and 2013, 18 per cent of governors were female Target: None</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of ministries/public services with competencies on indigenous population that improve their capacities to develop processes for participation and consultation with indigenous people and adopt ethnically appropriate approaches. Baseline: Decree that approves regulation on indigenous consultation approved in 2013 Target: 100 per cent of ministries and public services</p> <p>Women and youth have the skills and knowledge they need to be leaders and engage in social and political participation Indicator: Percentage of female candidates to Congress or local elections Baseline: Between 1989 and 2013, 15 per cent of candidates to Congress were women Target: Between 40 and 60 per cent of candidates from one sex (binomial electoral reform proposal)</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of members of the House of Representatives aged between 21 and 35 Baseline: 15 per cent (2014) Target: None</p> <p>Indicator: Number of young people, men and women, who participate in training and leadership spaces promoted by public institutions Baseline: 1,009 men, 1,185 women (2013) Target: 4,000 men, 4,700 women (2018)</p> <p>National/sectoral institutions have developed and implemented policies and mechanisms for access to public information and anti-corruption measures in accordance with international standards and conventions Indicator: Number of proposals adopted to prevent risks of corruption at the sectoral level designed and</p>	<p>National Statistics Institute</p>	
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		<p>implemented Baseline: 0 (2013) Target: 1 (2018)</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of citizen knowledge of the right to access to information (included in Transparency Law No. 20.285) Baseline: 19.7 per cent (2013 survey) Target: None</p> <p>Institutions with environmental management responsibilities have the capacities, policies, and instruments required to respond in a coordinated manner to the challenges of conservation, access and benefit sharing of natural resources at the national, regional, and local levels Indicator: Number of initiatives/reforms that contribute to consolidating the management framework of environmental resources, biodiversity and ecosystems Baseline: 0 (2014) Target: 3 (2018)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of mechanisms/partnerships with funding for improving the planning framework for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p> <p>Regional and local institutions develop public policy planning, implementation, and assessment capacities in the decentralization processes and improve persistent inequality gaps Indicator: Number of regional/municipal governments that participate in a decentralization pilot program Baseline: Presidential Commission for Decentralization created in 2014 Target: 2 regional/local governments design and implement decentralization-based policies</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Disaster and climatic risk reduction and management.				
UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 9: Institutions and civil society have the capacity to manage the risk of disasters in a comprehensive manner.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 5 (from strategic plan, 2014-2017): Countries are able to reduce and manage risks of conflict and natural disasters, including from climate change.				
Indicator: Mortality due to natural hazards for men and women	Government Reconstruction Plan	Institutions with responsibilities in risk management define normative frameworks, policies, and	National Emergency Office	Regular (UNDP) 200,000

<p>Baseline: 577 (2010 earthquake) Target: Reduce</p> <p>Indicator: Financial losses due to natural hazards as a proportion of gross domestic product Baseline: 18 per cent (2010 earthquake) Target: Reduce</p> <p>Indicator: Number of regional humanitarian networks Baseline: National platform created Target: A national platform and coordination mechanism has been created</p>	<p>2010</p> <p>Government Reconstruction Plan 2010</p> <p>United Nations system</p>	<p>instruments for improving the implementation of risk management measures for natural and/or climate-related disasters at the national, regional, and local levels</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of municipalities that undertake planning processes incorporating a disaster and/or climate-related risk approach Baseline: 1 (2013) Target: 25 per cent of municipalities</p> <p>Indicator: Number of plans and strategies that define responsibilities and contain coordination and participation mechanisms for stakeholders at the national, regional and/or local levels on disaster risk management Baseline: 3 (2 regional, 1 local, 2013) Target: 10 (2018)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of plans and strategies have a national/regional and/or local budget for risk management Baseline: 1 (local, 2013) Target: 10 plans/strategies</p>	<p>Office of the Undersecretary of Regional Development Regional and local governments Communities Civil society organisations Universities and think tanks</p>	<p>Other 600,000</p>
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Integrated foreign relations system</p>				
<p>UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 10: The Chilean Government strengthened in its capacity to provide South-South cooperation through the improvement of the institutional structure and procedures involved.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 7 (from strategic plan, 2014-2017): Sustainable human development is embedded substantively in development debate and action at all levels.</p>				
<p>Indicator: National South-South Cooperation Strategy developed. Baseline: Document identifying strategic areas and instruments for south-south cooperation. Target: Strategy developed and implemented in the region and other countries.</p> <p>Indicator: Network of international relations units and/or international cooperation from national sectors coordinated with ACGI and functional. Baseline: Only some of the International Relations Units and/or sectorial international cooperation report and coordinate with AGCI to engage in South-South cooperation. Target: Coordination and exchange</p>	<p>Chilean International Cooperation Agency (ACGI)</p> <p>Chilean International Cooperation Agency</p>	<p>Institutions and other partners that engage in South-South cooperation have the frameworks, capacities, and instruments required to promote cooperation</p> <p>Indicator: Number of South-South cooperation and triangular partnerships established at the national level Baseline: 5 (2013) Target: 11 (2018)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of South-South cooperation and triangular partnerships that provide measurable and sustainable benefits to participants Baseline: 5 (2013) Target: 11 (2018)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of strategies/instruments/coordinating mechanisms/platforms/knowledge products generated to promote the exchange of successful experiences for development Baseline: 5 (2014) Target: 8 (2018)</p>		<p>Regular (UNDP) 500,000</p> <p>Other 8,000,000</p>

<p>of information space for international relations units and/or sectoral is expanded or strengthened and operates periodically in connection with the Chilean Cooperation Agency.</p>		<p>The human development approach provides frameworks, knowledge, and proposals for moving forward on sustainable human development at all levels of the Chilean society Indicator: Number of standards, policies, strategies or institutions that refer to/incorporate contents/proposals from the human development reports Baseline: 1 (2011) Target: 3 (2018)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of regions/municipalities with their own regional/municipal Human Development Index Baseline: 0 (2014) Target: 15 regions and 345 municipalities (2018)</p>		
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