

1. **Tailored policy advice/technical support evolving:**

✓ **Context specific:**

- Chile is a HIC, Chile has been excluded from the Official Development Assistance List since 2018, officially graduating that year.
- Chile is a country of over 19 million people, 41.9% live in Santiago (8.42 m). 30%>65years(2050)12%indigenous, 1.5 M migrants, 4,6 x100,000 homicides
- One of the world longest' s countries (2,700 miles its average width is only 110 miles).

✓ **4 Paradoxes of Chile that were at the core of our planning process (CCA):**

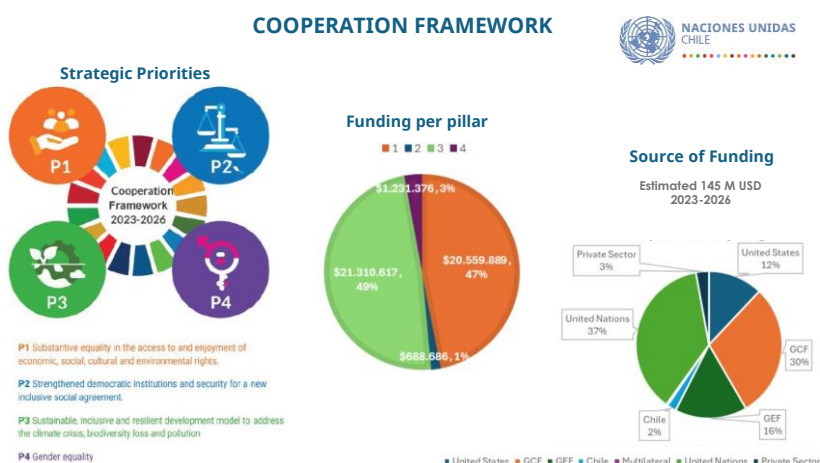
- Chile is **leading in LAC on the HDR and on the SDG achievements**, both income and multidimensional poverty in Chile are diminishing, reflecting national and regional improvements in social well-being. **But Inequality still ranks among the highest globally.** (Chile ranks as the 34th most unequal country globally, based on the Gini Index). *Women are particularly behind (most of informal sector,*
- **A growing economy based on extractive minerals** (copper accounts 10% GDP and a promise of green energy sources-lithium/green hydrogen) for three decades is currently slowing down; **But at a high cost on its environmental resources** (23% of the territory is at risk of becoming desert, high level of air and plastic pollution, hydric stress 18th country worldwide, ecurrent wild fires and loss of biodiversity).
- **Strong institutions and democratic processes** saw Chileans addressing thorny political issues casting their votes (since May 2021 to 2024- 6 elections including local, presidential, and two constitutional referendums that failed to produce a new constitution). **But there is polarization and lack of political consensus** on key reforms (taxes, pensions, social protection) that are not delivering on urgent social demands.
- **Despite relative political and economic stability security has become one of the most pressing citizens 'concerns** with a more visible presence of organized crime (homicide rate of 4.7 per 100,000 inhabitants, Ecuador over 44 and Colombia over 25 per 100,000 inhabitants-- still one of the lowest in LAC). **Challenges extend to human mobility migration influxes,** human rights protections, unresolved political tensions with the Mapuche people in the south, and a marked political fragmentation.

✓ **Key elements of the new Cooperation Framework are:**

- **Close dialogue with the Government involving the SDG Council**—Advisory Committee for the CF to help accelerate the SDGs (served the basis for the discussions for the SDG Summit); but also considering the dialogue with various stakeholders at the local level (2030 Implementation Strategy), in particular with those groups that are often left behind and are more exposed to vulnerability.
- **Strong rights-based approach** that permeated the strategic priorities and has continued from the VNR2023 to the UPR 2024.
- **Seeking to enhance inter-ministerial and inter-agency work to bring action to the territories** (SDG localization) and for the most left behind communities.

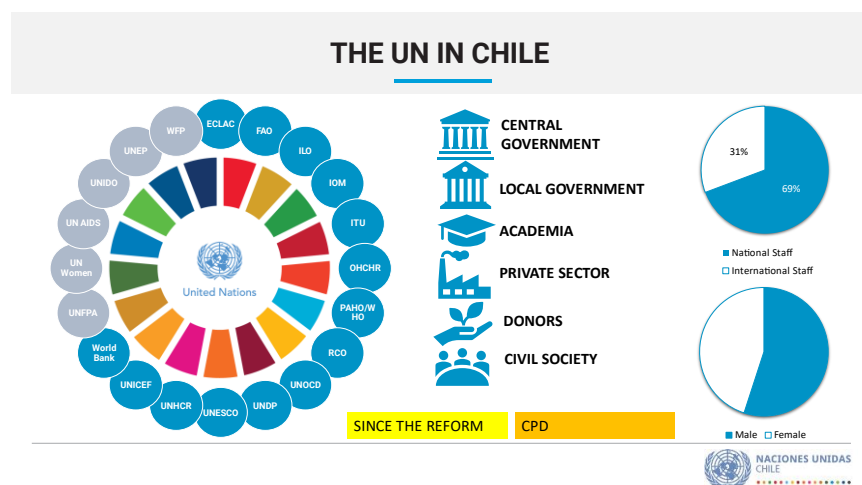
- Aligning UN capacities to provide response to new issues or SDGs with medium to low progress (For the latest year of the 2019-2022 UNDAF, the UN invested in the areas of low or medium progress (namely 13,15,8,3,5,12,11,7). In this new CF new requests include SDG 16 (migration, elections/constitutional work, conflict prevention and fight against organized crime); transforming the productive matrix to account for the Triple Planetary Crisis (SDGs 7, 12, 13, 14, 15); as well as strengthening UN approach to 1-8 SDGs to help addressing inequalities and access to cater for basic rights with a special attention to SDG 5.
- We are currently working on Joint Work Plans operationalizing strategic approaches into activities and budgets.

2. How have country teams focused their work on the areas where most urgent transitions are needed?



- Most of the **funding** goes to DESCA (1) and Sustainable Development to address CC, biodiversity Loss and Pollution
- **Source of funding** is the following: Almost half from GEF and Green Fund (46%), the rest is from UN funds, most recently the Joint SDG Fund for Digitalization.
- CF outcomes should include **Human Rights and Gender**, to the JWP (example of UPR recommendations).
- **Decent jobs and social protection, rights promotion, and climate** emerge as the most emphasized areas, Migration and food systems are significant priorities, underscoring the multifaceted approach to addressing societal challenges.

3. What is missing in the current set-up to ensure the best support possible to host governments? What are the challenges that UN entities and national Governments experience?



- **UNRC system role in addressing some of the difficulties:**

1) **Integrated policy approaches** result in new ideas, new approaches and scale up into new national policies and programmes as well as best practices. Innovative practices (i.e front packaging law on Climate Action and Biodiversity, Care system) with an important to central role played by the RC system.

2) **Despite political transitions, UN has helped ensuring there is continuity** on the instruments thanks to the strong normative approach that Chile observes to policy making and the UN being the reference point for Laws and norms (UN is regularly invited to Congress).

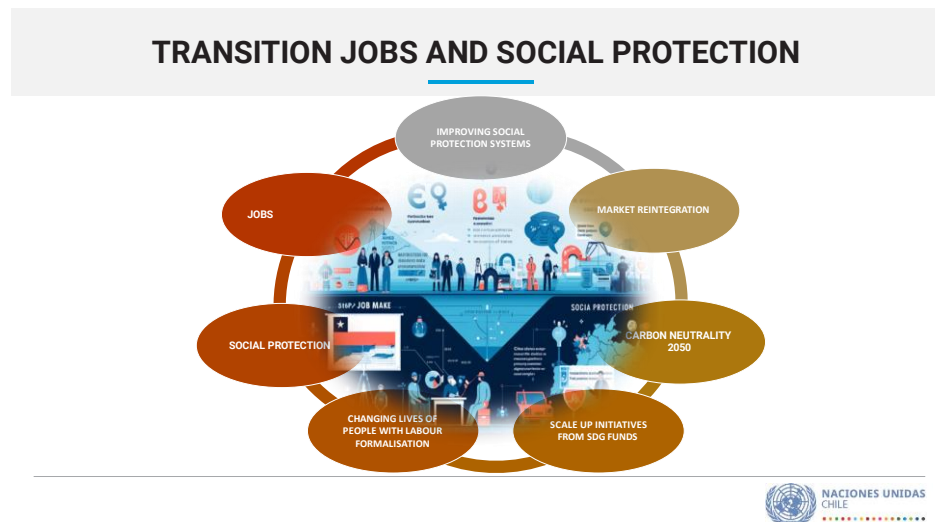
3) **Swift reaction of crisis, new challenges or humanitarian emergencies.** The RC convening role helps boost the ability of AFP to mobilize additional capacities or resources on key issues such as migration-refugees, wildfires response.

- **We are currently working on:**

1) For **Chile the transitions are acceleration pathways for the SDGs, which creates a unique opportunity for the UNCT Chile to translate the approach within their own ways of working at all levels** within the organization. Chile has identified as national priorities the following transitions: jobs and social protection, green (climate&energy), digital, education and food systems.

- 2) In the context of political polarization generating common denominators on complex issues is not easy, the **UN is contributing to open the space for dialogue** with different stakeholders to channel discussions through dialogue and technical support (i.e, decent jobs&fighting informality, care society, climate action).
- 3) Working in transitions requires a bold **resource mobilization strategy that brings multisectoral cooperation-multiagency which is not easy for HIC**. Vertical funds (GEF, GF) and support regional joint programming and common approaches to donors are still very siloed. The Joint SDG Fund a good tool but funding is insufficient and requires greater donor’s alignment.
- 4) **Financing the SDGs requires a meaningful engagement of the private sector**. The UN Chile helps driving shifts across policy and regulatory frameworks but strategic level discussions with private sector and ministry of Finance & economy on substance requires **high level technical combined expertise** on energy, climate change and digitalisation for bankable and market-ready national initiatives if we want to make a difference. (Example recent engagement DSG Summit of Future and Private Sector and SDG Digital Window leveraging 12 million private sector).

4. Example of Engine rooms and Social Protection&Decent Jobs



Remarks – ECOSOC OAS – Session 5 – Resident Coordinator Chile and ILO Representative Chile

1. Chile is a high-income country, OECD member, but has numerous social indicators similar to the region it belongs to, Latin America. The most distinctive indicator is the persistent income inequality. Other social indicators show high inequality as well (access to high quality education and health, labor market indicators, and so on).

2. Inequality is manifested in very relevant indicators:

- High incidence of the working poor, that is, people who have a full-time job and do not have sufficient labor income to overcome poverty levels. Families are indebted because education & health expenditures.
- There is a significant number of unemployed people (44.5%) with high levels of education (technical or university education).
- Five out of ten women do not participate in the labor market. This worsens the lower the income distribution.

3. Opportunities to substantially reduce inequalities and avoid their possible amplification.

- Inclusion of women and youth in the labor market with decent jobs
- Construction of a care system
- Labor inclusion of migrants and refugees
- Decent jobs in new industries and sectors/industries in transition

How to do it?

- Improving and closing normative and regulatory gaps: UN has an active participation influencing legislative and regulatory processes and bills.
- Expanding institutional capacities, especially regarding coordination and integration of intergovernmental policies and public-private partnerships
- Using a whole-of-society approach, piloting pathfinder projects that can then be scaled and replicated at the national level:

Two very concrete and “value for money” examples using funding from MPTF Migration and SDG Joint Fund:

- Migration regularization pilot in key sectors in which there is insufficient labor supply (agricultural sector, construction sector) – in process.
- Pilot of community care services at the municipal level with provision of digital skills for women benefiting from care services (Casa de la Mujer Huamachuco) – funded with UN Funds.

5. In view of the 2024 QCPR, how can Member States facilitate UNDS delivery in line with their needs and expectations?

- 1- **Host countries.** Coordination effort underlined in the CF-JAWP achieves greater impact when aligned to national SDG acceleration plans. Success is contingent to national “buy in” to integrate policy and coordinate intra-ministry at the national and local level (i.e, break the silos). The RC system with the co-leadership of the AFP per pillar represents an opportunity to explore different ways of working also for national institutions.
- 2- **Working for SDG Financing coherence&complementarities.** IFIS, Donors and UN working coherently towards SDG acceleration. In the LAC region, it is notable the current and potential role of IDB and CAF, issues such as migration, blue economy and SDG localization are key areas to explore further collaboration.
- 3- **Donor’s behavior is critical.** Donor funding still scattered and not providing the type of funding that supports integrated and coordinated action.. SDG pool funding requires to be bolder and moving away from pockets of silos and project-based funding.
- 4- **Private sector’s role in the SDG acceleration has been clearly identified, but the mechanisms not yet fully realized.** Scaling working with Chambers of Commerce, Business Groups and Trade Unions seems paramount to that effort (i.e, decent jobs-SP, energy and digital transition).