



European Union
Delegation to Chile
Gender Action Plan
2021 -2025

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I. CONTEXT

I.1 DEMOCRATIC CONTEXT AND GENDER EQUALITY SITUATION IN CHILE

Chile has been one of the most prosperous and stable democratic states in South America in the last 30 years. With an economy that has averaged 5% growth during this period, the country achieved high-income status in 2018 (OECD/CAD) with a 2022 GDP per capita PPP of 30,208.88¹. Chile is in the category of high human development (HDI 0.855), has gone from a GINI coefficient of 56.2 in 1987 to 44.9 in 2020, and has significantly reduced income poverty. This progress has been accompanied by solid macroeconomic management, control of inflation and public debt, a stable democratic system with a solid institutional framework and low levels of perceived corruption².

However, social and economic inequality remain a serious problem. Chile's 2017 income inequality gap is more than 65% wider than the OECD average, its income inequalities are reduced by less than 5% through taxes and transfers (as compared to an OECD average of 16%)³, and in 2018, the richest 10% of Chileans were 39 times richer than the bottom 10%. Additionally, there is a broad consensus that basic public services (education, health, pensions, public safety and child protection) should be improved to reduce inequalities and support Chile's precarious middle class, as well as to guarantee access for those in vulnerable situations. This inequality is also present in the form of gender gaps. A greater proportion of women suffer income poverty, and are unemployed or precariously employed. Violence against women continues to be an issue that claims lives yearly: 43 in 2020, 44 in 2021 and 43 in 2022. Women currently hold 67 of 205 seats of the legislative power and their presence in boards of IPSA companies raised from 14% to 21% between 2021 and 2023.⁴

Many of these elements are key to understanding the reasons for the social crisis that erupted in October 2019 with historic protests, unprecedented levels of violence, and reports of the most serious human rights violations since the country's democratic transition. These intersectional protests have encompassed a broad range of social problems, however feminist activists and gender issues have been prevalent. When demands coalesced for a new constitution to replace the one initially written under Pinochet and popularly perceived as a barrier to structural change, gender parity of its membership crystallized as a concrete demand with broad support from both political and social actors. Even after the first constitutional process ended in failure, one of the few institutional elements of the process that was repeated for the second process was the concept of gender parity, both for the Committee of Experts and the elected Constitutional Council.

The fact that gender parity has continued to garner broad-based support from the centre-right to the progressive left has left some observers feeling hopeful about the future prospects for the introduction of public policies requiring gender parity moving forward. Women's rights groups, however, strike a note of caution, pointing to the Constitutional Council's changes to the draft produced by the Committee of Experts as evidence that advances made on gender parity and sexual and reproductive rights should not be taken for granted. While the Committee's initial proposal established gender parity in both chambers of Congress, for example, the Council amended the text to limit gender parity to parties' slates of candidates (rather than in the composition of the Congress itself) and included a sunset provision saying that the gender parity requirements would expire after the next two election cycles. Similarly, on abortion, the Council's amended text

¹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD?locations=CL>

² <https://www.transparency.org/en/countries/chile>

³ https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/government-at-a-glance-2017_gov_glance-2017-en

⁴ <https://www.ine.cl/estadisticas/sociales/genero/atlas-de-genero>

explicitly protects the right to life of those “who have not yet been born” without any exceptions, which some observers see as imperilling the constitutionality of the current law which allows for the termination of pregnancies in the limited cases of: (1) risk of life to the mother, (2) unviability of the foetus and (3) rape or incest

Like many countries, Chile is still managing the effects of the global COVID-19 pandemic and the country’s very strict lockdown policies. Caregiving work fell primarily on women and women’s participation in the workforce has not fully recovered. Furthermore, a great number of women are employed in the economic sectors that have been hit hardest by the crisis: healthcare, education, caretakers, and small-scale commerce.

Today Chile, much like many other countries, is at a crossroads: some of the hard-earned progress achieved in terms gender equality (particularly with respect to participation in the work force and levels of gender-based violence) became stagnant or reversed due to the global covid-19 pandemic, yet there are also signs of greater consensus for some policies focused on gender equality in Chilean society. The progressive leftist government of Gabriel Boric has embraced gender equality as a central political priority, elevating the position of Minister of Women and Gender Equality to be part of the President’s Political Committee, installing the first Presidential cabinet with gender parity in the country’s history, and adopting an explicitly feminist foreign policy. Nevertheless, the government’s margin of manoeuvre remains limited with a lack of congressional majority and low level of popularity; resulting in an inability of the government to pass legislation in fields such as marital patrimony administration, child care or gender-based violence prevention.

In this context, the EU Delegation in Chile’s Gender Action Plan 2021-2025 seeks to map out challenges and opportunities, identifying where to best contribute to gender equality, in accordance with the priorities established in the Gender Action Plan (GAP) III⁴.

1.2 INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

National Government: The Ministry of Women and Gender Equity (MMEG) was created in 2015 to mainstream and coordinate consistent and coherent policies in gender issues.

Regarding information systems, a gender statistics subcommittee was created in the National Statistics Institute (INE), to centralize data from different ministries and public offices. The MMEG, in collaboration with ECLAC, has also begun designing a system of indicators of violence against women, using surveys and the Public Ministry’s administrative records. The National Time Use Survey (ENUT) applied in 2015 has evidenced the amount of unpaid work taken on by women and other gender gaps that underlie the sexual division of labor; however, its follow-up should have been applied in 2020 but was suspended due to the pandemic.

Civil Society: CIVICUS, which ranked Chile at 21 in its Enabling Environment Index 2013⁵, rated the civic space in Chile as Narrowed in November 2023 in its *Monitor Tracking Civic Space*, considering the conditions within which civil society operates⁶. The last few years have seen an explosive growth of the number of civil society organizations, from 106,880 in 2006 to 319,819 in 2020⁷, following legislative changes⁸ that significantly reduced time and cost in the inscription process. However, corruption cases that emerged in 2023 have led to an increased focus on the regulating framework for contracts

⁴ The Gender Action Plan (GAP) III is an ambitious agenda for gender equality and women's empowerment in EU external action and was endorsed with Presidency conclusions supported by 24 EU Member States: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

⁵ <https://www.civicus.org/eei/>

⁶ <https://monitor.civicus.org/country/chile/> (accessed in November 2023)

⁷ Mapa de las organizaciones de la sociedad Civil 2020. Fundación Chile +Hoy. Centro UC de Políticas Públicas, Universidad Católica.

⁸ Ley 20.500 from 2011.

between the public sector and NGOs. Furthermore, though most ministries and municipalities have developed mechanisms to enable civil society and community participation, this is mostly in an advisory role without real decision-making power. Despite these challenges, civil society organizations are highly valued at a time when public opinion is increasingly suspicious of traditional politicians⁹.

In the case of MMEG, there are 15 civil society organizations¹⁰ participating in the Civil Society Advisory Council (COSOC) that informs this ministry's public policy and the electoral process for its renewal is underway¹¹. Also relevant are the Instituto de la Mujer, Corporación Humanas and Observatorio de Género y Equidad, and NGOs such as ABOFEM, Red Chilena Contra la Violencia a la Mujer, and Observatorio Contra el Acoso Callejero (OCAC); that have tended to have a more critical view regarding the government's performance on gender issues.

International Agencies: In Chile, there are 19 agencies, funds, and programs of the United Nations currently active, including UN Women; the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR); the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); the International Organization for Migration (IOM); the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations Development Program (UNDP); and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

These have mostly embraced gender mainstreaming and have gender experts on their team, as well as specific programs to promote women's rights.

It is important to note that, having achieved the status of High-Income Country in the OECD; Chile is considered "graduated" (or at least "in transition") and, thus, has been removed from the DAC list of official development assistance (ODA) recipients¹². This limits the financing and type of aid programs that can be implemented by international organizations and donor countries.

I.3 PRINCIPLES BEHIND THIS DOCUMENT

This document is guided by human rights and intersectional approaches, placing the principles of non-discrimination and countering inequalities at the center of all action (with a focus on women in vulnerable situations, including but not limited to indigenous and migrant women). Moreover, it also examines, questions and aims at changing rigid gender norms that promote discrimination towards women and girls, while actively engaging men and boys and focusing on young people as drivers of change.

It is worth noting that this document is also guided by both a participatory and results-based management approach, aiming to promote the engagement of relevant stakeholders at all levels, while focusing on desired results (as opposed to the methods to achieve them) and managing for outcomes.

II. THEMATIC AREAS OF ENGAGEMENT AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

II.1 KEY THEMATIC AREAS OF ENGAGEMENT

The aim of the EU's Gender Action Plan (GAP) III is to accelerate progress towards gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment. To this end, GAP III has defined six key thematic policy areas:

⁹ <https://www.cepchile.cl/encuestaCEP>

¹⁰ These include: Fundación Chile Mujeres, Fundación Observatorio de Género y Equidad, Corporación RedMAD, Fundación Hay Mujeres, Fundación Soy Más, Fundación Mujer Levántate, Corporación Comunidad Mujer, Fundación Educar para Crecer, Fundación Chile Unido.

¹¹ https://www.sernameg.gob.cl/?page_id=28286

¹² <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DAC-List-ODA-Recipients-for-reporting-2021-flows.pdf>

1. Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence
2. Promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action
3. Strengthening economic and social rights and empowering girls and women
4. Advancing equal participation and leadership
5. Integrating the women, peace and security agenda
6. Addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities offered by the green transition and digital transformation.

In the case of Chile, the area ‘women, peace and security agenda’ was not a priority in the Country Gender Profile, nor was it with stakeholders consulted¹³. However, visibility actions on this matter are not discarded. For each of the other key thematic areas of engagement, objectives and targeted actions are defined below.

II.2 OBJECTIVES AND TARGETED ACTIONS

a. Strengthening of legal and policy framework: Gender inequality can be further entrenched by structures that institutionalize traditional power structures or discriminatory practices, including via legislation, public policy, protocols and standard practices of public officials, etc. Furthering gender equality thus requires supporting relevant structural reforms. Exchanges on the diverse experiences of the EU and its member states, as well as on areas of Chilean law that are innovative in this arena can be particularly valuable for both sides.

Overall objective: To share EU experience, offer technical support, and promote the adoption of structural reforms that contribute to gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment.

Specific objectives:

- To support civil society and legislators on efforts to establish a legal and policy framework that advances gender equality and actively protects the rights of women and girls. Actions may include: i) exchange of experiences from the EU Member States; and ii) collaborating with public and civil society organizations to monitor advances in gender-responsive legislation.
- Supporting public institutions’ efforts aimed at making easier for women and girls to exercise their rights, and promoting the reform to barriers or gatekeepers to gender equality. Actions may include: i) offering technical expertise from specialized EU programs such as EUROSociAL+; ii) and dialogue with civil society and multilateral organizations on the matter.
- Offer technical expertise to monitor key gender issues, such as supporting the development of databases and statistics systems on gender-based violence.
- Continue to contribute to the constitutional debate by sharing experiences of the EU and EU Member States on promoting a human rights and gender perspective.

¹³ This document was prepared in consultation with representatives of the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity (MMEG), the National Institute for Human Rights (INDH), UN Women, UNDP, FAO, IOM, OHCHR, and civil society organizations: Inmigrante Feliz, Fundación de Ayuda Social de Iglesias Cristianas (FASIC), Ingeniosas, Innovación, CDI, Centro de Ciencia del Clima y la Resiliencia, Instituto de la Mujer, Amarantas, Asociación de Abogadas Feministas (Abofem), Plataforma Juntas en Acción, and Agrupación Lésbica Rompiendo el Silencio.

It is important to note the underlying assumption that the EUD team has acquired the conceptual and methodological tools to be able to advocate for and implement these actions, through capacity-building experiences, such as gender equality training.

- b. Cultural shifts towards gender equality: Gender norms and stereotypes are deeply rooted in culture, where traditionally the public sphere (politics) and productive activities (paid labor) have been the realm of men, while the private sphere and reproductive activities (unpaid labor) have been the realm of women. In recent years, women in Chile have become an important presence as political actors, as evidenced by several relevant milestones. Among the most relevant is the fact that more women are holding high-level positions, including the country's presidency (twice in less than 15 years) and the presidencies of Constitutional Court and the Senate (since 2019 and from 2020 to March 2023, respectively). Moreover, the feminist social movement for gender equality has grown, organizing huge marches around issues such as gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and rights and harassment. These milestones represent achievements not only for Chile, but set a new standard for the international community. In that context, dialogue and exchange of experiences with actors that made them possible (such as civil society organizations and political actors that advocated for the matter and participated in negotiations regarding the composition of the constitutional convention) could be useful for European actors that are struggling with these issues.

However, the setbacks brought on by the covid-19 pandemic and economic crisis evidenced how fragile this progress has been. The relative absence of schools and day-care centers had families regressing to a traditional sexual division of labor, with women leaving the workforce to assume caretaker roles. This had and continue to have far-reaching impacts in the economy, but also in terms of a loss of autonomy that leaves women more vulnerable to domestic violence, which has significantly increased.

Overall objective: to support gender equality and girls' and women's empowerment in Chile, both through collaboration with grassroots level organizations as well as accompanying high-level top-down interventions.

Specific objectives:

- To support empowering civil society organizations and contribute to their capacity building, as well as their efforts to change mindsets, expectations and practices in order to contribute to gender equality. Actions may include: i) promoting dialogue with and among civil society organizations, public authorities and multilateral organizations; ii) fostering networks at the local, regional, and global level; iii) supporting civil society organizations by offering specialized training; and iv) continue funding competitive grants in line with defined thematic policy areas.
- To support the engagement of the private sector in the promotion of gender equality. Actions may include: i) promoting the adoption of standards to monitor and advance gender equality in the workplace (such as NCh 3262 and IPG); ii) supporting exchange of best practices within business; iii) supporting/organizing special activities for women-led companies; and iv) stimulate exports to the EU by women-led companies in Chile.
- To continue championing alongside public authorities the relevance of gender equality and promoting public awareness of the underlying issues. Actions include continuing with political dialogue and public diplomacy events, such as awareness campaigns to address gender-based violence and the promotion of shared responsibility.
- Dialogue with other regional and international organizations committed to girls' and women's empowerment and gender equality. Actions may include coordinating with the UN's *Grupo Interagencial de Género y Derechos Humanos* (GIG).
- Continue promoting greater visibility to women in leadership roles, as well as those in non-traditional fields, through outreach and other EUD platforms. Public diplomacy actions may include: i) continue fostering the

participation of women in public activities organized or financed by the EUD; ii) including women in communications products such as magazines, informative materials, videos, and others.

- c. New opportunities in the face of new challenges: The economic contraction that followed Chile's October 2019 protests and the COVID-19 pandemic has brought considerable challenges that have disproportionately affected women. However, it also represents an opportunity to rethink pertains to gender equality (and inequality in general). In this context, it is critical to address the challenges and harnessing the opportunities offered by the green transition and digital transformation, as both are key elements in the economic reactivation process.

Overall objective: To promote women's empowerment and green economy initiatives as engines of economic reactivation in the aftermath of the sanitary crisis.

Specific objectives:

- To contribute to the Policy for Gender Equality in Science, Technology, Knowledge and Innovation.
- Provide technical assistance to address the digital gender gap.
- When appropriate, apply a gender approach in initiatives related to Team Europe Initiative on green hydrogen (TEI) and other green transition programs.
- Promote exchanges and knowledge sharing on digital transformation and green transition with a focus on women and girls. Actions may include: i) promoting exchanges for women studying or researching in related fields; and ii) supporting the development of platforms for knowledge sharing that highlight the presence of women.

III. ANNEX: Matrix by key thematic policy area

III.1 Thematic policy area: Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence

| OBJECTIVES | REFERENCE INDICATORS | ACTIONS | INDICATIVE TOOLS |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>Strengthening of legal and policy framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the protection of the rights of girls and women for freedom from all forms of gender-based violence. All forms of gender-based violence include also online gender-based violence. Support services addressing gender-based violence in applying gender, intersectional and human rights perspectives for prevention and victim attention. <p>Cultural shifts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the prevention of gender-based violence (such as domestic violence, workplace sexual harassment, sexual harassment in public spaces, rape and attempted rape, femicides and attempted femicides, and hate crimes). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of forums/activities that support eradicating gender-based violence, in the context of the accompaniment of constitutional process. Number of EU supported actions aimed at providing technical support for the prevention of gender-based violence and victim attention. Number of EU supported actions that contribute to the establishment of a database of gender-based violence that includes an intersectional approach. Number of projects financed by the EU or Member States to promote research and actions against gender-based violence. | <p><u>Constitutional Process</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing technical support and exchange of experiences to promote the inclusion of freedom from all forms of gender-based violence in the drafting of the Constitution. <p><u>Legislative Reform /public policies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support legislative initiatives for the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence. Providing technical support and comparative experience to build policy and legislation addressing gender-based violence enabled by digital technology. <p><u>Institutional Reform/capacity-building</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing technical support and comparative experience to promote prevention of gender-based violence and victim attention (including those of cultural relevance for groups in vulnerable situations, including but not limited to rural, indigenous and migrant women). Supporting the development of an integrated information and statistics system to monitor gender violence from an intersectional perspective. <p><u>Civil society:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering civil and engendering wide-range dialogue with public authorities and officials regarding prevention of gender-based violence, via the Annual HR Dialogue. Funding competitive grants to promote research and actions against gender-based violence, prioritizing those that work with youth, boys and men, and empowering victims of gender-based violence. <p><u>Communications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public diplomacy actions to promote public awareness of gender-based violence and modelling positive masculinities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUROsociAL+ Chile – EU Forum INTERPARES CSO and EIDHR thematic lines Public diplomacy activities |

III.2 Thematic policy area: Strengthening economic and social rights and empowering girls and women

| OBJECTIVES | REFERENCE INDICATORS | ACTIONS | INDICATIVE TOOLS |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>Strengthening of legal and policy framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the protection of girls and women economic and social rights and their empowerment. Contribute to the advancement of gender-responsive education. Assist in the improvement of access and quality of public care systems. Contribute to the establishment of data to monitor gender equality in the workplace. <p>Cultural shifts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for increasing the number of women in the work force and their working conditions. Encourage men and women to assume equal participation in domestic chores and unpaid care work. Facilitate increasing the number of women in STEM fields. Promote opportunities of increasing exports to the EU by women-led businesses/entrepreneurs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of forums/activities focused on women's and girls' economic and social rights, in the context of the accompaniment of the constitutional process. Number of collaborations with education institutions for the promotion of gender responsive education. Number of exchanges supported for women studying and/or researching STEM. Number of European companies in Chile certified in NCh 3262 and/or subscribed to IPG. Number of women entrepreneurs and women-led businesses that export to the EU. | <p><u>Constitutional Process</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing technical support and exchange of experiences to promote the strengthening of economic and social rights and empowerment of girls and women. <p><u>Legislative Reform</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support legislative initiatives to strengthen the economic and social rights of girls and women. <p><u>Institutional Reform/capacity-building</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing technical support and comparative experience to promote gender-responsive education, strengthen public care systems and monitor gender gaps in the workplace. <p><u>Trade/private sector</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting the adoption of standards for monitoring gender equality in the workplace in EU companies in Chile. Including a chapter on gender in the modernized EU-Chile Association Agreement. <p><u>Scholarships and exchange programs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote academic opportunities within women studying or researching STEM. <p><u>Civil Society</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering civil society and engendering wide-range dialogue with public authorities, local governments, and corporations to strengthen economic and social rights of girls and women, via the Annual HR Dialogue. Supporting greater visibility to women who work and/or research STEM, promoting their presence in related events (webinars, publications of science and innovation). <p><u>Communications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public diplomacy activities to promote Shared Responsibility and support changing Gender stereotypes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUROsociAL+ Chile-EU Forum INTERPARES CSO and EIDHR thematic lines Academic, research and innovation programs such as Erasmus+, Horizonte Europa, Marie Skłodowska Curie, Copernicus |

III.3 Thematic policy area: Advancing equal participation and leadership

| OBJECTIVES | REFERENCE INDICATORS | ACTIONS | INDICATIVE TOOLS |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Strengthening of legal and policy framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote equal participation and leadership of men and women (affirmative action). <p>Cultural transformation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote women in leadership roles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of forums/activities that address equal participation and leadership, in the context of the accompaniment of the constitutional process Number of women benefited by leadership programs sponsored by EUD. Number of projects financed by the EU that work to support women leaders. | <p><u>Legislative Reform</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support legislative initiatives for equal participation and leadership of men and women. <p><u>Civil Society</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering civil society and engendering wide-ranging dialogue to advance equal participation and leadership of women and men, via the Annual HR Dialogue. Promoting greater visibility to women that hold leadership roles. Funding competitive grants to support organizations working with women who are leaders in their communities and organizations. <p><u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting opportunities for women interested in becoming leaders in their selected field, with an intersectional approach. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUROsociAL+ Chile- EU Forum INTERPARES CSO and EIDHR thematic lines Academic, research and innovation programs |

III.4 Thematic policy area: Addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities offered by the green transition and digital transformation

| OBJECTIVES | REFERENCE INDICATORS | ACTIONS | INDICATIVE TOOLS |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>Strengthening of legal and policy framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the protection of environmental rights. Support the adoption of gender perspective in science and technology policy-making. <p>Cultural transformation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support women leading the change towards a greener economy. Contribute to reducing the digital gender gap. Supporting women leading change in the digital transformation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of forums/activities on the role of women's and girls in the green transition, in the context of the constitutional accompaniment. Number of projects financed by the EU that support the promotion of women in the green transition, as well as digital transformation. Number of women benefited by EU programs on environmental issues or digitalization. | <p><u>Constitutional Process</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing technical support and exchange of experiences to promote the inclusion of environmental rights, with gender perspective. <p><u>Legislative Reform</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support legislative initiatives that protect environmental rights, with gender perspective. <p><u>Institutional Reform/capacity-building</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing technical support and comparative experience for the Policy for Gender Equality in Science, Technology, Knowledge and Innovation. Consider the implementation of the FIRST PROGRAM (Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation programme) in Chile. <p><u>Civil Society</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering civil society and engendering wide-range dialogue to address the challenges and harness the opportunities offered by | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUROsociAL+ Chile-EU Forum INTERPARES CSO and EIDHR thematic lines Euroclima+ Development in Transition |
| | | <p>the green transition and digital transformation, via the Annual HR Dialogue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding competitive grants to support organizations working with women and pillars of the green transition, with an intersectional approach. Funding competitive grants to support organizations working to address the digital gender gap and the digital transformation, with a focus on decentralization. <p><u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finding opportunities for the development of digital skills in women and girls and empowering them to feel comfortable in digital spaces. <p><u>Team Europe Initiative on green hydrogen</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where appropriate, apply a gender approach in initiatives related to the TEI. | |

III.5 Thematic policy area: Protection of sexual and reproductive health and rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

| OBJECTIVES | REFERENCE INDICATORS | ACTIONS | INDICATIVE TOOLS |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>Strengthening of legal and policy framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the protection of sexual and reproductive health and rights of the population. <p>Cultural transformation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster awareness that the human rights of women include their right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of forums/activities focused on sexual and reproductive health and rights in the context of the accompaniment of the constitutional process. Number of actions aimed at promoting sex education. | <p><u>Constitutional Process</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing technical support and exchange of experiences to promote the inclusion of sexual and reproductive health and rights in the drafting of the Constitution. <p><u>Legislative Reform</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support legislative initiatives to defend sexual and reproductive health and rights. <p><u>Institutional Reform/capacity-building</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing technical support and comparative experience to promote sex education programs¹⁴. <p><u>Civil society:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering civil and engendering wide-range dialogue regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights, via the Annual HR Dialogue. Funding competitive grants to support organizations that work to promote sexual and reproductive health and rights. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUROsociAL+ Chile-EU Forum INTERPARES CSO and EIDHR thematic lines |

¹⁴ The Council of Europe Presidency Conclusions on the Gender Action Plan (GAP) III 2021-2025 from December 16, 2020 (supported in their entirety by 24 member states) welcome as a policy area "sexual and reproductive health and rights, including comprehensive sexuality education".