COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY ANALYSIS OF SDG LOCALIZATION

# CHILE

## TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

**Chile is a unitary republic with a two-tiered subnational structure comprising 16 regions and 345 municipalities.[1]**

Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).[2]

# 1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The government's initiative is based on the **Governmental Programme 2018-2022**, 5 **National Agreements** (for integral development; children; health; public security; the Araucanía Region), and a **Country Commitment** for the more vulnerable.[3] The 2019 VNR mentioned that a new national strategy for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda would be proposed.

## 1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

In 2016, the **National Council for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda** was created, chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MINREL), with the participation of the Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism (MINECON), the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and the Ministry of Social Development and Family (MDSF), which was also assigned the role of **Technical Secretariat**. This Council advises the President of the Republic on the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs, and serves as a coordinating body with government entities, civil society, the private sector, academia, and international organizations. The National Council has generated three **Commissions** (Social, Economic and Environmental) and **Technical-Sectoral Working Groups** to study the progress towards the SDGs and to promote stakeholder involvement (**Working Groups on SDGs 16 and 17; Indicators Technical Group; Government SDG Network**, made up of focal points of the ministries of the central administration of the government). In 2019, it has been strengthened with the incorporation of the **Ministry General Secretariat** of the Presidency, which provides the multisectoral vision of the state system and interministerial coordination. Also, the creation of an **Intersectoral Group** was proposed, which would be made up of the state secretariats that are members of the National Council for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

## 1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The **National Council** defined 6 priority SDGs for the 2019 VNR, and its **Technical Secretariat** led the reporting process. Updating the indicators of the 2030 Agenda was led by an **Indicators Technical Group** which consulted more than 25 public services. Civil society organizations and the private sector were involved through workshops and their contribution to SDG implementation is presented in the VNR.

## 1.3 MONITORING

The diffusion and dialogue plan for the ownership of and participation on the SDGs was accompanied by the installation of a system to monitor progress on the 2030 Agenda and the development of a web platform.[4] There is a **Technical Group dedicated to indicators** led by the Technical Secretariat of the National Council and in which participates the **National Institute of Statistics (INE)**. Collecting disaggregated data (at the territorial level and by population groups) for all the indicators that request them was among the priorities of the 2019 reporting exercise for the elaboration of the 2019 VNR. As a result, information was available for a total of 134 indicators, increasing by 20% what was reported in the 2017 VNR.

1. See: https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf
2. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15776Chile.pdf (2017); https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23507Informe_Nacional_Voluntario_CHILE_Junio_2019_final_1.pdf (2019)
3. More information on the 16 vulnerable groups identified by the Country Commitment can be found in the VNR, 2019, p. 40-45.
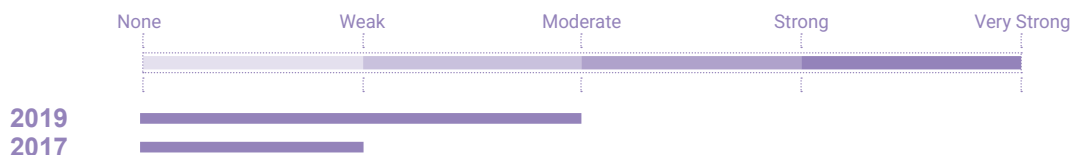4. See: http://www.chileagenda2030.gob.cl/
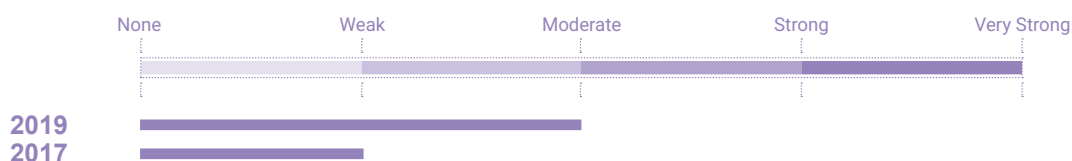
## 2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

The **Chilean Association Municipalities (AChM)** and the **Association of Municipalities of Chile (AMUCH)** participated in the VNR process conducted in 2019. The AChM has been invited to participate in national coordination mechanisms but this has not been concreticized yet.[5]

### 2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

▶ **In the VNR process**

| None | Weak | Moderate | Strong | Very Strong |
|------|------|----------|--------|-------------|

**2019**
**2017**

▶ **In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation**

| None | Weak | Moderate | Strong | Very Strong |
|------|------|----------|--------|-------------|

**2019**
**2017**

Comments: The Chilean Association of Municipalities (AChM) has been invited to participate but this has not been concreticized yet (GTF Survey 2021).

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

### 2.2 VNR REFERENCES

Local governments' crucial role for achieving the 2030 Agenda is recognized in the 2019 VNR, and the work of the **Chilean Association of Municipalities (AChM)** is mentioned (see VNR, 2019, p. 22). There are no specific examples of locally-led initiatives for SDG implementation.

### 2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

▶ In 2018, the **Chilean Association of Municipalities (AChM)** held the first national workshop on SDGs for Chilean municipal authorities as part of the FLACMA Executive Bureau, and this included representatives from other associations in the region (Brazil, Bolivia and Costa Rica). In 2019, the AChM organized Municipal Training Schools. These activities, carried out in the regions of Arica and Parinacota, Los Lagos, Magallanes and Antarctica Chilena y Metropolitana, counted with the collaboration of ECLAC, UNDP Chile, the Latin American Federation of Cities, the Canadian Association of Municipalities (FCM) and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), among others. Also in 2019, FLACMA and AChM organized a Programmatic Congress in Santiago de Chile whose objectives were based on the integration of the 2030 Agenda and other global agreements.

▶ **La Pintana** is a known example regarding waste management. See for example its programme called "Incubadora de Cooperativas".[6]

▶ The programmes to encourage creativity and innovation promoted by the regional government of **Valparaiso** through its Regional Innovation Strategy have helped to position Chile as the most innovative country in Latin America.

### 2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

### 2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

No reference.

5. Answer of the Chilean Association of Municipalities (AChM) to the GTF Survey in 2021.
6. See: https://www.theclinic.cl/2021/01/13/dignidad-igualdad-y-trabajo-la-historia-de-la-cooperativa-que-mantiene-la-limpieza-del-corredor-santa-rosa-en-la-pintana/

## 3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

**General comments: Decentralization** has made some progress, with the election of regional councils in its 16 regions in 2013, although direct election of the executive (regional governors) only took place in 2021 – they were before appointed by the central government. Municipalities have limited powers and resources. The Decentralization Agenda proposed by the Presidential Advisory Commission for Decentralization and Regional Development (2014-2018) has not made any significant progress; in fact, it has actually led to recentralization in certain areas (e.g. education).[7]

### 3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

Women representation in local government elected positions was 12,5% prior to 2015, and was 11,9% in 2016.

### 3.2 COVID 19

Not applicable.

## 4. SDG INDICATORS[8]

| 5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments | | 23.3 (2018) |
|---|---|---|
| 6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%) | Urban | 99 (2020) |
| | Rural | - |
| 6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services  (%) | Urban | 81 (2020) |
| | Rural | - |
| 11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%) | | 8.8 (2018) |
| 11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%) | | 83.2 (2001, Santiago) |
| 11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted) | | 23.9 (2016) |
| 11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%) | | 62.3 (2019) |

7. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf
8. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage.
More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/chl