

HAUT-COMMISSARIAT AUX DROITS DE L’HOMME • OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

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**Subject: Resolution 47/24 – Human Rights and Climate Change**

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presents its compliments to all Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office at Geneva and has the honour to refer to Human Rights Council resolution 47/24 of 14

July 2021 entitled “Human Rights and Climate Change.” In the above-mentioned resolution (para.14), the Council has requested the Secretary-General to consult Member States and other relevant stakeholders in order to prepare and submit to its fiftieth session a report on the adverse impact of climate change on the full and effective enjoyment of human rights of people in vulnerable situations. Consequently, the Office would be grateful to receive inputs for this report by e-mail to registry@ohchr.org with copy to tarnesen@ohchr.org **no later than 30 November 2021.**

In formulating their inputs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights invites Member States to respond, as appropriate, to the attached questionnaire. For environmental considerations, electronic submissions not exceeding five pages are encouraged. Please submit your inputs in MS Word or compatible format in either of the official working languages of the United Nations (French or English). The inputs received will be posted on our website.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights avails itself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of its highest consideration to all Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Geneva, 19 August 2021



**Questionnaire in relation to Human Rights Council resolution 47/24 on human rights and climate change**

1. Please describe the impacts of the adverse effects of climate change on the full and effective enjoyment of the human rights of people in vulnerable situations. Where possible, please share specific examples and stories.

Chile is a country vulnerable to climate change, since it complies with seven of the nine vulnerability characteristics as defined in the UNFCCC. The country is already suffering the effects of climate change in various social and productive areas as a result of the changes in the climatic variables that are already registered. Furthermore, climate projections in the medium term indicate that the situation will continue to worsen if the necessary measures are not taken. Many of these impacts have direct consequences on people's quality of life, and may affect some essential rights, such as access to drinking water, the development of livelihood activities for communities, such as agriculture or fishing, or directly affect people's health, among others. The main effects of climate change in the country, current and projected, are described below, as well as the impacts on some productive sectors

Analysis of historical trends shows that the average temperature, a total of 101 stations were analyzed, in 13% of them there was an increase of more than 1°C; 82% had a positive increase of less than 1°C; and 5% of the stations recorded a decrease in the average temperature for the decade 2009-2019, with respect to the period 1961-1990. Annual rainfall shows a decreasing trend of 7% per decade, with a significant variation depending on the location, being the central area of the country the one with the highest tendency to dry out, with 14% per decade. Standardized Precipitation-Evapotranspiration Index, shows a predominant drought situation, between the regions of Valparaíso and the Biobío, and in coastal areas between the regions of Arica and Parinacota and Antofagasta (water shortage). The height of the 0°C isotherm, for the northern zone (Antofagasta), shows the greatest upward trend of 36 m/decade.

With regard to extreme events, changes in maximum and minimum temperatures, warm nights, cold nights, thermal amplitude and the maximum of minimum, affect a greater part of the territory significantly. With regard to rainfall, days and total intense rainfall are increasing in the north of the country, with Arica and Antofagasta showing the main changes.

Projections of temperature show an increase throughout the country for the period 2030- 2060, which is greater in the northern zone, especially in altitude, with increases that can exceed 2°C. From the Atacama Region to the south, there is a decreasing pattern of annual rainfall, which persists with significant declining values close to -20% in some provinces, up to the Los Lagos Region. In the case of extreme events, there is an increase in days with heavy rainfall towards the north and in the far south of the country. The frequency of droughts rises throughout the country, except in Arica and Tarapacá. The number of hot days and their length show increases throughout the country, particularly in the Norte Grande and some central provinces. In terms of absolute sea level projections (excluding the tectonic effect which cannot be estimated using current models), a latitudinal gradient is observed for the period 2026-2045, with increases ranging from 0.14 [m] in the northern zone to 0.10 [m] south of 36°S, and a model uncertainty of ±0.10 [m].

**Agricultural Sector**: Drought is the main threat to the agricultural sector. In the area where the highest production takes place, climate projections show a marked increase in temperature and a reduction in rainfall, which increases aridity, exacerbates water scarcity, and generates production deterioration due to thermal stress in some subtropical and temperate species. A reconfiguration of the productive map is projected, with a displacement of certain crops towards the south of the country. The combined effects of changes in temperature and precipitation will reduce the yields of some specific crops. Temperate climate fruit growing can be affected by reducing the winter cold for flowering and fruiting. Wine yields in the valleys will also be affected, and it is estimated that by 2050, the area suitable for vine growth would decrease its current size by 47%, concentrating on the Maipo, Colchagua and Cachapoal valleys. Additionally, pests and diseases will increase their extent and level of damage (source: Ministerio Medio Ambiente, 2021, “Cuarta Comunicación Nacional de Chile ante la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático”, executive summary, numeral 3.2, page 27, available in the website: cambioclimatico.mma.gob.cl/publicaciones-destacadas/). For example, there is a project called: "Improving Resilience to Climate Change in Small Agriculture in the O'Higgins Region", it has been promoted by the Government of Chile with international support from the Adaptation Fund, as an answer to the urgent need to face the risk imposed by change climate and increase its adaptive capacity for small agriculture for around 500 small farmers. This project is under development and it will be finished the next year.

**Health**: In Chile, high airborne pollution levels have been linked to both cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. In fact, over 9 million people were exposed to high concentrations of fine particulate matter above the annual limit value for PM2.5 in 2018. Moreover, in recent years, events of intense rains in the north of the country have caused respiratory diseases, diseases caused by the consumption of contaminated water and food, and economic losses for the affected population, in addition to the loss of lives. Added to this is the drought and its impact, especially in rural population that depend on small-scale agriculture or subsistence, in rural areas or who do not have access to drinking water; an increase in the frequency and extent of the geographic area affected by blooms of red tide precursor algae. Future projections for the RCP 8.5 scenario indicate that in the hot season, the increase in temperature will increase daily mortality, and in the cold season, it will decrease. The sum of these two effects in the year determines the net risk of mortality, which increases in the north and center of the country, with maximums in communes in the regions of Antofagasta, Tarapacá, Coquimbo, Valparaíso and throughout the Metropolitan Region. South of Santiago, the net risk decreases as one moves towards southern regions (source: Ministerio Medio Ambiente, 2021, “Cuarta Comunicación Nacional de Chile ante la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático”, in English: “Fourth National Communication of Chile to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change”, executive summary, numeral 3.2, page 28-29, available in the website: cambioclimatico.mma.gob.cl/publicaciones-destacadas/).

**Fisheries and aquaculture:** Projected climate change impacts that will affect national fisheries and aquaculture are: sea level rise, ocean acidification, changes in salinity, water scarcity, algal blooms and extreme events. Among the various possible climate scenarios, a shift of temperate water species towards the poles can be identified, with the consequent changes in the size and productivity of their habitats. Therefore, it is likely that in the face of an increase in average temperatures, the productivity of ecosystems will be reduced in most of the tropical and subtropical oceans, while it may be increased in high latitudinal areas. In this sense, it is possible to foresee that there would be a significant impact on livelihoods, mainly due to changes in the distribution, composition of species and habitats, which could induce the modification of fishing and operational practices in the aquaculture sector, such as modifying the location of landing, harvesting and processing facilities.

These impacts are drivers of human mobility, same as for the agricultural sector.

Some solutions to avoid or reduce human mobility driven by climate change are the diversification of livelihoods, as well as a consolidated procedure for the transfer and containment of risks in the event of substantial disturbances.

United Nations recognized access to water and sanitation as human rights, reflecting the fundamental nature of these basics in every person’s life. Lack of access to safe, sufficient and affordable water, sanitation and hygiene facilities has a devastating effect on the health, dignity and prosperity of billions of people, and has significant consequences for the realization of other human rights.

**Water:** Regarding water availability in Chile, there is a very dissimilar situation according to its distribution. For example, Chile has 51,218 m3/person/year of runoff, which is higher than the world average of 6,600 m3/person/year, and higher than the minimum standard for sustainable development established by the World Bank of 2,000 m3/person/year1. However, access to water is a growing problem for more than 1.4 million people who live in houses without adequate sanitation services such as drinking water or toilets. For this reason, the Government spent approximately USD 12.6 million in 2018 to cover water deficit emergencies, mainly through water tanker trucks. Furthermore, in macro zones such as the north and center, water demand often exceeds the available supply, where mining, agriculture, and urban supply have a higher demand for water[[1]](#footnote-1) . All this affects, mainly most vulnerable groups, such us women an indigenous people.

The availability of water resources has decreased steadily by 20% in the southern macro-zone and by 50% in the north-central areas. The rural population is the most affected, given its limited access to water and its low purchasing capital for technological improvements.

In the basins of the northernmost part of the country (up to 30°S), there is a great degree of uncertainty associated with changes in precipitation, so it is not possible to project the changes in future runoff. In the basins of central Chile (30 to 36°S), the accumulation of snow would be reduced, and the height of the snow line would be modified, anticipating meltwater runoff. Average annual runoff is projected to be reduced by up to 40%, and evapotranspiration is projected to decrease. In the southernmost regions (36°S to 45°S), an increase in evapotranspiration and a reduction in runoff due to decreased precipitation are projected. In the basins of the extreme south (45° to 55°S), an acceleration in the melting of ice bodies is projected, with a consequent increase in average annual runoff. Stehr et al. (2019), show that as a result of climate change, the hyper-arid zone will expand, both latitudinally and longitudinally, by an average of 13,000 km2 and approximately 70,000 km2 will become more arid (this is equivalent to 10% of the continental surface).

2. Please describe any specific policy, legislation, practice or strategy that your Government has undertaken, in compliance with applicable international human rights law, to promote an approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as loss and damage that ensures the full and effective enjoyment of the human rights of people in vulnerable situations. Please also note and identify any relevant mechanisms for ensuring accountability for these commitments including their means of implementation.

Chile will contribute to the global target of adaptation, reducing vulnerability, strengthening resilience and increasing the country's adaptive capacity, in particular increasing water security and considering nature-based solutions, in order to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of Chile, based on the best science available. This commitment was reflected in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) where the contribution in adaptation, is structured in two areas: climate change policies, strategies and plans, and areas of greatest urgency in climate adaptation actions. The commitments for each eight contributions are detailed in the NDC (Available in the website: <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Chile%20First/Chile%27s_NDC_2020_english.pdf>)

Climate action on adaptation at national level will be strengthened through the national adaptation plan and the adaptation plans for the following 11 priority sectors such as: agriculture and forestry, biodiversity, fishing and agriculture, health, infrastructure, energy, cities, tourism, water resources, mining and coastal areas incorporating lessons learned from the implementation of eight earlier plans. In fact, there are eight sectoral adaptation plans such as: forestry and agriculture (2013), biodiversity (2014), fishing and agriculture (2015), health (2017), infrastructure (2017), energy (2018), cities (2018) and tourism (2019).

Currently, the agriculture and forestry adaptation plan is being updated considering a participatory process to co-build adaptation measures involving small farmers that are more vulnerable to climate change with a gender perspective, especially indigenous communities. This updating process ends in December 2022 with the pronouncement of the plan before the Council of Ministers for Sustainability.

At this moment, the funding is being requested from the Green Climate Fund to update the national adaptation plan and the biodiversity adaptation plan, and also to develop for the first time the adaptation plan for water resources. It is expected that in the year 2022, they will begin during the first semester, in addition they consider a participatory process that involves all key actors, in particular vulnerable and indigenous communities with a gender perspective.

The formulation of the first National Adaptation Plan to Water Resources, aims to strengthen the national capacities, leadership and governance in the adaptation process in the water resources sector in Chile. The process considers a multi-stakeholder engagement through the active involvement of different sectors of the society, such as government agencies, political parties, private sector entities, and civil society, both at the local and regional level.

Furthermore, the proposal considers inclusion of indigenous peoples and gender dimensions with a human rights-based approach, to ensure that both issues of climate change are reflected in the knowledge products and measures of the plan

The topic of loss and damage related to climate change has recently been incorporated into policies, mainly due to the lack of information and resources.

In 2019-2020, the Risk Map ARClim was elaborated, financed by the GIZ for the COP25 Chilean Presidency, this is a set of maps related to climate change risks for Chile that incorporate medium-term climate projections. These maps show information on hazards, exposure, sensitivity and risks of selected systems at the community level. The maps are displayed on a web-based platform, which allows dynamic visualization and data downloading, becoming an important tool, for public policy and adaptation. ARClim has been included in the climate change bill, currently under discussion, as a basic tool to inform future risks, and that will be permanently updated to provide valuable information regarding risks and loss and damage. Currently, MMA is developing adaptation indicators based on ARClim data.

In the updated NDC (2020) Chile has committed to elaborate an estimation of the costs of inaction on climate change by 2021, which is available, and by 2025 an estimation of costs associated with historic losses and damages and assessments of climate change risk of vulnerable groups, with a special focus on indigenous peoples, poverty and gender.

In the 2020 NDC the country also committed to strengthen its capacity to adapt to climate-related risks and to manage the adverse effects of socio-natural disasters.

As part of this commitment, a Roundtable on Human Mobility, Climate Change and Disasters has been stablished. The roundtable is made up of representatives of the public sector, academia and civil society and is currently preparing guidelines on the dynamics of human mobility, climate change and disasters in Chile, with the aim of expanding knowledge on this phenomenon and deliver guidelines for public policy, at the national and sub-national level, for informed, coordinated and synergistic decision-making and advance in building more resilient and sustainable communities.

In 2022, the Chilean NAP will be updated. The new NAP will incorporate will include the topic of loss and damage, taking into account the information and progress described above.

All that has been described above has been included as part of the 2020 Chilean NDC, for which a monitoring system is under development, therefore, said initiatives will be evaluated through that system and will be reported to the UNFCC in the BTR.

Understanding the differentiated impacts of climate change on men and women is key to guiding, with a gender perspective, the planning and execution of policies, plans, projects and actions aimed at addressing climate change. At the same time is necessary to consider and to make visible, the cultural, social and economic differences currently present between men and women in relation to access to and control of resources, institutional structures and participation in decision-making processes, among other aspects. On the other hand, it is particularly important to recognize and value the role played by women in the search for solutions and responses to this phenomenon.

In these sense, the Government of Chile has made progress in integrating gender approach into the following instruments:

1. The Climate Change Framework Law Draft (January 2020): It comprises an equity principle, in order to seek a fair allocation of burdens, costs and benefits with gender perspective, having special emphasis on sectors, communities and ecosystems vulnerable to climate change. In addition, it establishes that in the public participation process, the bodies of the State administration shall have special consideration towards the most vulnerable segments, applying a gender perspective while facilitating their participation. Likewise, it considers that the regulations that will govern the formation of the Climate Change Scientific Advisory Committee will include transparency, excellence, impartiality and gender considerations, among others[[2]](#footnote-2)
2. Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement (April 2020)[[3]](#footnote-3): Although the NDC of Chile back in 2015 did not integrate the gender perspective, its current version, year 2020, does. It incorporates, namely, the following:
3. A social pillar of just transition and sustainable development, whose implementation and each commitment’s monitoring is given by cross-cutting criteria, including one on Gender Equity and Equality, together with other 7 criteria about synergy with SDG, just transition, water security, types of knowledge and active engagement. The design and implementation of this NDC are expected to consider a fair allocation of burdens, costs and benefits with gender perspective and with special emphasis on sectors, territories, communities and ecosystems vulnerable to climate change.
4. A specific contribution of the adaptation pillar implies deepening and updating the existing vulnerability and country’s risk studies and analyses, considering the gender perspective to address threats. Such studies should be taken into account as base inputs for the design of adaptation measures, which includes a goal for the year 2025.
5. Within the land-use, land-use change and forestry sector, it is established that the proposed goals will consider the integration of the gender perspective, allowing the development of more transparent, inclusive initiatives aimed at reducing and/or eradicating existing gender gaps. The role of women as agents of change, capable of making significant contributions to climate action, is recognized.
6. Regarding the means of implementation to be found within the Capacity Development and Climate Empowerment Strategy, work on the integration of the gender perspective is proposed for all climate change policies, programs, plans and actions.
7. The update process of the Climate Change National Adaptation Plan (NAP) will elaborate guidelines and metrics on how to include gender considerations in vulnerability assessments and adaptation solutions in an effective manner, taking into account international guidance and will be safeguarded the participation of the private sectors, financial institutions, vulnerable communities, indigenous peoples and the gender equality. This will be considered also in the 11 sectorial adaptation plans

3. Please share a summary of any relevant data that captures how the adverse effects of climate change have affected people in vulnerable situations, taking into account multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (i.e. discrimination based on a combination of multiple grounds, including disability, gender, race, colour, sex, language, religion, nationality and migration status).

As previously indicated, the ARClim[[4]](#footnote-4) risk map presents information for the entire country, including vulnerable groups. This is the first step to building this kind of information. Despite the fact that this map does not currently have specific information that accounts for the topic of the question, it is expected to be strengthened and populated in the future with a wide range of data, especially with regards to the most vulnerable groups.

The Ministry of the Environment currently generates a preliminary data inventory intended to portray the existing relationship between gender and climate change, in order to identify gaps and information opportunities in background-gathering instruments already available in public services. This preliminary action has allowed progress in the conceptual framework, dimensions and sex-disaggregated indicators, which could account for a significant relationship between gender and climate change.

It is important to mention that there is little information regarding the impact of climate change on indigenous people and water resources in Chile, so the elaboration of the adaptation plan will provide with this specific information, useful for the evaluation of the measures to be included in the plan

4. Please describe any mechanisms and tools that are in place to measure and monitor the impacts of climate change on the full and effective enjoyment of the human rights of people in vulnerable situations.

All climate change policy instruments include a monitoring, reporting, verification and evaluation system, which will have progress and result indicators that will allow us to monitor the vulnerability of the country, focusing on the most vulnerable communities. In particular, both in the NDC of Chile and in the long-term climate strategy, the implementation of the social pillar will be monitored, which is aimed at evaluating whether the criteria are being implemented. These criteria are; just transition, water security, equity, gender equality, cost efficiency, nature-based solutions, and consideration of types of knowledge, active participation and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

The Ministry of the Environment published a “Check list to integrate gender approach into climate change instruments”[[5]](#footnote-5), with 18 criteria to verify if gender approach is considering in design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the instruments. Through Gender and Climate Change National Roundtable this instrument has been applied between 2020 and 2021, in more than six instruments.

5. Please identify and share examples of good practices and challenges in the promotion, protection, and fulfilment of the human rights of people in vulnerable situations in the context of the adverse effects of climate change.

As previously mentioned, the Roundtable on Human Mobility, Climate Change and Disasters has been stablished in Chile. This body allows the exchange of information, experience and support between diverse actors; serves as an advisory body on the matter and has filled the need for coordination and for the development of information and planning.

The Platform on Disaster Displacement, based in Geneva, provided support to the Roundtable on Human Mobility, Climate Change and Disasters, to hire a consultant for the development of guidelines on the matter; and an online course and two workshops to deliver disciplinary notions on disaster displacement and to train participants in the application of the guide: “Words into Action guidelines - Disaster displacement”[[6]](#footnote-6) of UNDRR.

Guidelines for subnational governments have been developed and a formal document will be released soon. It is expected that the Roundtable continue to provide support to the institutions on the subject.

Currently, three organisms have been created at the national level in order to improve periodic technical coordination are the following:

1. The Climate Change Inter-ministerial Technical Team (ETICC in its Spanish acronym): ETICC is a body created in August 2019 under the umbrella of the National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change, that assists the Ministry of the Environment in preparing, implementing and monitoring climate change related instruments. ETICC has an inter-sectorial and technical profile and is composed of representatives drawn from climate change related institutions.
2. The Gender and Climate Change National Roundtable: In order to bridge the gaps that have been identified in the integration of the gender perspective into climate change public policy instruments, the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality set up the Gender and Climate Change National Roundtable. Over twenty public services and ministries were invited to nominate gender representatives that would make up the Roundtable along with ETICC delegates.
3. The Gender and Climate Change Inter-institutional Working Group: Within the framework of efforts made by Chile to mainstream gender and accomplish the adoption of an enhanced LWPG and GAP, a Gender and Climate Change Inter-institutional Working Group was formed in 2019, which has been integrated to date by the Gender Negotiating Cluster at COP 25 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), by the Ministry of the Environment (Climate Change and International Affairs Offices) and by the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality.

6. Please include examples and good practices that highlight international and multilateral cooperation and approaches that are implemented through close consultation with and active involvement of people in vulnerable situations.

A Training and Outreach Program, supported by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the United Nations System have been designed and implemented during 2021, in order to address national and regional levels among female and male civil servants and public officials, ETICC members, the Gender and Climate Change National Roundtable and the Ministry of the Environment. This course included four modules that have been conducted virtually. Additionally, two exchange initiatives for peers of countries in the region have been held. In August 2019, delegations from the Republic of Peru and the Republic of Ecuador paid a visit to Chile and in February 2020 a delegation from the Oriental Republic of Uruguay followed, in the context of a bilateral exchange program on this matter. Last activity with Uruguay, in October 2021, showed local experiences on fishery sector, with two special panelist fisherwomen from Tongoy, Chile and Barra del Chuy, Uruguay[[7]](#footnote-7).

The XIV version of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean[[8]](#footnote-8) took also place in February 2020, chaired by Chile. The event was attended by approximately a thousand representatives from ministries from the region and civil society, in order to agree on measures related to women's autonomy in evolving economic scenarios and, specifically, regarding the digital revolution impacts on women and work; the relationship between gender and climate change; the trends and effects of demographic changes on the care economy; and the main economic and financial trends that affect women.

The Government of Chile, in its capacity as Presidency of COP 25, held the Regional Meeting on Climate Change and Gender Equality[[9]](#footnote-9) during September 2021, through its Ministries of Environment, Foreign Affairs and Women and Gender Equality. The event had the support of the European Union, through its EUROCLIMA+ and EUROsociAL+ programmes, and the technical support of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) as key strategic partners in climate action and to connect the dots between the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. The meeting also has the collaboration of the United Nations System of Chile and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The meeting was 100% virtual and took place in seven sessions throughout the month. The meetings showcased experiences, good practices, challenges and opportunities to integrate gender equality in climate action in LAC and in the roadmap for the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Decision-makers at national, regional and global levels, academia and civil society participated in the event.

7. Please provide any additional information you believe would be useful to support climate action that promotes the full and effective enjoyment of the human rights of people in vulnerable situations.

1. OECD. 2016. Environmental Performance Reviews: Chile 2016. 247p. <https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/oecd-environmental-performance-reviews-chile-2016_9789264252615-en> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. http://www.senado.cl/appsenado/templates/tramitacion/index.php?boletin\_ini=13191-12 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Chile%20First/Chile's\_NDC\_2020\_english.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://arclim.mma.gob.cl/> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/GENERO-3.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <https://www.undrr.org/publication/words-action-guidelines-disaster-displacement> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R0BkeC7g3y8 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. https://conferenciamujer.cepal.org/14/es [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. https://cop25.mma.gob.cl/en/regional-meeting-on-climate-change-and-gender-equality/ [↑](#footnote-ref-9)