



FROM THE LOCAL TO THE GLOBAL: Achievements of the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality

2022 - 2025

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Background

In the context of the fulfilment of the strategic objectives of the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality, and the impact of the national agenda in the various multilateral forums on human rights and economic integration, the main achievements are presented in accordance with the six strategic objectives:

1. INFLUENCE THE ACTIONS OF THE STATE SO THAT PUBLIC POLICIES AND THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK DO NOT PRODUCE OR REPRODUCE GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND/OR DISCRIMINATION, WITH A GENDER APPROACH, INTERSECTIONAL PERSPECTIVE AND TERRITORIAL RELEVANCE.

In this area, the Ministry made significant progress in the leadership of multilateral forums.

A) Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI):

The Presidency of the Conference of States Parties (CEP) was achieved during 2023-2025. Through this leadership, the Acceleration Axis for the Implementation of the Convention was prioritized through the approval of the Declaration of Strategies to achieve this objective¹, the Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the States Parties to the MESECVI² and the update of the Strategic Plan 2024-2029³.

B) Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM):

Minister Orellana's Vice Presidency for the period 2022-2025 was finalized, where the main

guidelines were related to addressing and stopping trafficking in women and girls.

C) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW):

Patsilí Toledo was elected as an Expert of the CEDAW Committee for the period 2025-2028, being the first Chilean woman to participate in this treaty body.

D) Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum:

Anita Peña, Head of the International Relations Department of the MMEG, was elected as Chair of the Political Alliance on Women and the Economy (PPWE) for the period 2025-2026.

E) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):

Anita Peña, Head of the International Relations Department of the MMEG, was elected as Vice Chair of the Working Group for the Integration of the Gender Perspective and Governance (GMG) Bureau.

Chile has also maintained its efforts to comply with international commitments through the participation of the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in various international forums for the prevention of gender-based violence.

A) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW):

In October 2024, Chile submitted the Eighth Report to CEDAW⁴. In this instance, Chile's progress and challenges were presented, expressly requesting recommendations that aim to better address the gaps faced by women in all their diversity.

In this regard, it was recommended to improve the collection of disaggregated data with emphasis on groups of special protection, discriminatory norms against women, improving access to Sexual

1 OAS. (2024) Declaration on Accelerator Strategies for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women. Retrieved from: <https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/MESECVI-IX-CE-doc.149.ES...-rev1.DeclaracionFortalecimientoMESECVI.pdf>

2 OAS. (2024). Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the States Parties to the Mechanism for Follow-up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women "Convention Belém do Pará" (MESECVI). Retrieved from: <https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/Reglamento%20CEP%202024.pdf>.

3 OAS. (2024) MESECVI Strategic Plan 2024-2029. Retrieved from: <https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/MESECVI-IX-CE-doc.148.rev2...ES...PlanEstrategico2024-2029.pdf>

4 CEDAW. (2022) VIII periodic report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Retrieved from: <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n22/350/44/pdf/n2235044.pdf>

and Reproductive Rights, promoting non-sexist education, eliminating the wage gap, among others⁵. The Ministry has created a follow-up mechanism for these recommendations that involves the intersection of the CEDAW report with the measures of the National Plan for Equality between Women and Men (2018–2030)⁶ and the National Plan for the Right to Lives Free of Gender Violence for Women, Girls and Diversities (PDVLV),⁷ which include citizen participation.

B) Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action: In preparation for the thirtieth anniversary (Beijing+30), Chile's national report was presented⁸, setting out milestones, lessons learned and challenges for the fulfilment of this commitment.

C) Commission on the Status of Women (CSW): In 2024, Chile presented itself to the 68th annual session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68) for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, addressing strategies for overcoming poverty, strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective.

D) Regional Conference on Women for Latin America and the Caribbean: Chile hosted the 66th Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Conference, where progress was exchanged in the preparations for the XVI Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

During 2024 and 2025, the relationship between Chile and other States was strengthened through the signing of Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) and Programs of Activities Abroad (PAEE) that are financed by

5 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (2024). Concluding observations on the eighth periodic report of Chile. Retrieved from: <https://www.refworld.org/es/pol/obspais/cedaw/2024/es/149247>

6 Ministry of Women and Gender Equity. (2024). 4th National Plan for Equality between Women and Men. Retrieved: <https://minmujeryeg.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/CUARTO-PLAN-NACIONAL-DE-IGUALDAD.pdf>

7 Ministry of Women and Gender Equity. (2023). National Plan for the Right to Lives Free of Gender Violence for Women, Girls and Diversities (PDVLV). Retrieved: <https://minmujeryeg.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/PLAN-VCM.pdf>

8 Government of Chile. (2024). Chile 2024 National Report for the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995). Retrieved from: https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2024-09/b30_report_chile_es.pdf

the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs. In addition, technical assistance was provided with the support of IDB to strengthen the gender mainstreaming strategy in the State:

A) Australia: An exchange on technology-facilitated violence will take place in 2025, through a SAEP on capacity building for the formulation of legal initiatives to prevent, address and sanction digital violence.

B) Brazil: In 2025, a PAEE will be developed on Strengthening technical capacities to address gender-based violence against the LBTQIA+ population between Chile and Brazil, advancing in public policies that recognize and address the specific needs of all people in contexts of gender-based violence, reinforcing the leadership of both countries in this area.

C) Canada: As part of the design of the third plan of resolution 1325, a meeting was established with the Ambassador of Canada for the issues of the Women, Peace and Security agenda with the aim of promoting the gender perspective, showing how crises, conflicts and emergencies affect women differently, children and adolescents in all their diversity. In addition, face-to-face experience exchanges were held with the PAEE on Indigenous Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming where 5 officials of the Ministry participated, strengthening the human capacities of our institution.

D) Morocco: Agreements were reached between the National Machinery for the Advancement of Women of Chile and the Kingdom of Morocco for the exchange of the gender agenda through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on legislative progress for gender equality, economic empowerment and agricultural development with a gender approach.

E) Palestine: A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was agreed upon with three priority areas of cooperation: reconstruction with a gender perspective, economic empowerment and women's political participation in peace processes. The signing milestone will take place within the framework of CSW69, on March 13, 2025 in New York.

F) Gender mainstreaming strategy in the

State: The Ministry of Women and Gender Equity created the Gender Mainstreaming Fund, through which public services are invited to submit initiatives with a direct impact on women or to develop new projects or pilot programs aimed at addressing and resolving key gender injustices. These initiatives must include concrete actions to provide solutions and improve women's lives, particularly in the areas of physical, economic, and/or socio-political autonomy. In 2023, 99 initiatives were submitted to the Fund; 44 of 36 utilities were funded for USD 3 million. For 2024, 24 initiatives were awarded for an amount of USD 4 millions.

In 2024, with support from the IDB, these guidelines were strengthened through technical assistance that used Theory of Change methodology to identify improvements and train the State Gender Network in the development of gender indicators for the Management Improvement Program. This resulted in each of the gender advisors of the ministries and public services reinforcing their knowledge of both technical and conceptual tools to strengthen policies and programs for equality. Accompanying this improvement, the digital monitoring and reporting system has been improved through the incorporation of interactive platforms that allow ministries and public services to report online the goals and indicators of the National Equality Plan and the sectoral and cross-cutting ministerial commitments.

2. ADDRESS, PREVENT AND ERADICATE ALL TYPES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND DIVERSITIES.

Within the framework of international cooperation, a series of technical assistance was developed that were essential to execute the objectives of the Ministry, such as the attention, prevention and eradication of violence against women and diversities. Thus, the capacities of MMEG and SERNAMEG were strengthened to generate comprehensive policies that meet the needs of women and girls. The technical assistance provided by the Ministry was as follows.

A) Spanish Agency for International

Development Cooperation (AECID): Project to strengthen the public services of the MMEG and guarantee the right of women in situations of migratory mobility to a life free of violence in the Tarapacá region.

B) Inter-American Development Bank (IDB):

Projects to redesign the Program Management System (GSP) and the Telephone and Telematics Service System (SATT) of SERNAMEG, and a study on access and care for the LBTIQA+ population in its programs.

C) Chile-Argentina-Spain Triangular Fund:

This project, aimed at public officials at the regional and central levels, seeks to strengthen gender training for public officials in Chile through the exchange of experiences and e-learning training. In 2023, the first component focused on gender training strategies was implemented. During 2024, the second component developed courses on gender, sexual diversity, and public policies with the University of Chile. In 2025, the third component will be implemented, focused on training for municipalities in procedures for mistreatment, workplace harassment and/or sexual harassment (MALS), within the framework of the new Karin Law.

D) Delegation of the European Union in Chile

(DUE): Study on the registration and management of the overdemand for psychosocial care in the services of the SERNAMEG Care, Protection and Reparation Program, and technical support to develop the regulations of the Integrated System of Gender Violence.

E) Presidential Secretariat for Women

(SEPREM) of Guatemala: Technical strengthening project to implement actions and programs aimed at preventing gender-based violence in Chile and Guatemala

F) Center for Justice Studies of the Americas

(CEJA): Exchange of experiences and knowledge through the International Internship Program, involving judges from the Peruvian judiciary, to deepen the judicial approach to gender-based violence in Chile.

G) World Bank:

Through a five-year Program for Results (PforR), the "Information System for the Response to Gender-Based Violence" will be implemented. Por favor Felipe, reemplazar esta frase por: This initiative reaffirms the State's commitment to investing 7 million USD to enhance responses to gender-based violence.

In the context of the follow-up to the international commitments assumed by the State of Chile in the area of gender, the following achievements are detailed during the administration:

A) During the X Round of the **Quito Process**, Chile participated in the meeting Safe Routes & Protection in Mixed Movements (for refugees and migrants) and successives in the region. In addition, priority was given to the incorporation of MAMs from Member States in order to ensure their participation in technical meetings and to have an adequate and timely response to GBV.

B) Within the framework of the **Interministerial Committee for the Chilean Community Abroad**, a commitment was made to make a Framework Agreement with the leadership of the General Directorate of Consular Affairs (DIGECONSU), for the training of officials of the Consular Network of Chile in the care and reception of victims of gender violence abroad. This was carried out through the Gender Mainstreaming Fund.

At the national level, the Ministry made progress on initiatives related to the international gender agenda.

A) Law on Comprehensive Violence (21.675)⁹ which establishes measures to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women because of their gender. With this regulation, victims will have the right to have legal assistance and representation in the event of physical, sexual, psychological and economic gender violence. This initiative is part of the fulfillment of CEDAW recommendations, and the strengthening of the response mandated by the BDP Convention, among others.

B) Karin Law (21.643)¹⁰ that modifies the Labor Code and other legal bodies in terms of prevention, investigation and punishment of workplace harassment, sexual harassment or violence in the workplace. This is linked to the ratification in

⁹ Library of the National Congress of Chile (2024). Law 21.675 Establishes Measures to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence Against Women due to their Gender. Retrieved: <https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=1204220&idParte=10503629&idVersion=2024-06-14>

¹⁰ Library of the National Congress of Chile (2024). Law 21.643 modifies the Labor Code and other legal bodies in terms of prevention, investigation and punishment of workplace harassment, sexual harassment or violence at work. Retrieved: <https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=1200096&idVersion=2025-01-03&idParte=10485705>

June 2023 of Convention 190 of the International Organization (ILO), which addresses the problems of violence and harassment at work.

3. IMPROVE WOMEN'S ECONOMIC AUTONOMY AND EQUAL PARTICIPATION.

In the area of economic autonomy, the Ministry has strengthened its participation in various forums, both at the national level and through gender groups in the various economic integration forums in which the State of Chile participates.

A) Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

Forum: The progress of the State in the framework of the approval of the Law on Comprehensive Violence was presented, specifically those related to the development of the Integrated Information System on Gender Violence (SIIVG), which is aimed at improving the State's response to violence, in a comprehensive and intersectoral way. Likewise, in terms of care and co-responsibility, the implementation of the National System of Support and Care (Chile Cuida) from a gender perspective was surveyed.

B) Group of 20 (G20): During 2024, Chile participated in working groups on women's empowerment where the country's achievements in the field of Gender-Based Violence were presented.

C) Quito Process: Within the framework of the X Round, Chile collaborated in the incorporation of the intersectional, intercultural and gender approach in the Regional Strategy for Socioeconomic Integration. In addition, it promoted the agreement contained in the San José Declaration of the X Round (2024), regarding the involvement of the National Women's Mechanisms in future technical meetings of the Quito Process, to ensure an adequate and timely response to women, girls, adolescents and people in all their diversity, refugees and migrants.

D) Free Trade Agreements (FTAs): In 2024, the Ministry participated in negotiations for the incorporation of Gender Chapters in FTAs with Mexico, South Korea, and the United Arab Emirates. Currently, FTAs that include Gender Chapters are in force with Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay. In addition, he participated in the negotiations of the gender chapters with Korea and

the United Arab Emirates. This led by the Department of Inclusive Trade of the Undersecretariat of International Economic Relations¹¹. These chapters manage to make visible the insertion and relevance of women in international trade.

In 2024, Chile took a greater role in organizations for economic development, assuming leadership in instances of economic empowerment for women.

A) APEC: Chair in the Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy (PPWE).

B) OECD: Vice Chair of the Working Group for Gender Mainstreaming and Governance (GMG) Bureau.

The presence of the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity in these instances allows us to promote progress in the agreed language on gender matters, promoting the inclusion of communities of sex-gender diversities, the promotion of care policies in economic agendas, the internationalization of women-led enterprises, the recognition of the contribution of women in global value chains, among others.

4. STRENGTHEN THE EFFECTIVE EXERCISE OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE AUTONOMY BY WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THEIR DIVERSITY.

In the area of sexual and reproductive rights, the Ministry was able to participate in multilateral forums and bilateral alliances with countries that planned to exchange policies to strengthen sexual autonomy.

A) Conference on Population and Development (ICPD): Through the Fifth Session of the Conference, the reproductive and sexual autonomy of women in all its diversity was positioned, promoting a special emphasis on the situation of women in contexts of humanitarian crisis (forced displacement).

B) United Nations Sexual and Reproductive Health Agency (UNFPA): technical assistance was provided on the experiences of comparative regulation of abortion in Latin America and Europe under the mixed regulation model.

C) South Africa: In continuity with these advances, by 2025 the MMEG was awarded the PAEE with South Africa, whose objective is to promote a technical exchange and good practices that allow both countries to identify effective strategies to promote sexual and reproductive rights and guarantee the full exercise of women's physical autonomy. It will focus on comprehensive sex education, access to sexual and reproductive health services, and the implementation of inclusive policies adapted to cultural diversity.

5. RECOGNIZE, SOCIALIZE AND DEFEMINIZE CARE AND DOMESTIC WORK.

In the area of care, the Ministry participated in multilateral bodies, bilateral projects and national programs to support caregivers.

A) Inter-American Development Bank (IDB): participation in the Regional Policy Dialogue "Comprehensive Care Systems: Boosting Well-being, Equity and the Economy in LAC", which took place in Guatemala.

B) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD): The study "Impact of care work on the health of caregivers in Chile" was prepared. Subsequently, the agreement for the generation of evidence was signed, whose first project was the study of care.

C) CSW68: During this event, Chile joined the General Assembly of the Global Alliance for Care and coordinated the organization of the side event on "The Care Society: The Intersection of Poverty Eradication and Economic Justice for All Women and Girls".

D) Costa Rica: During 2025, the MEEG was awarded PAEE, where a comparative experience will be developed regarding the strengthening of the National Care Policy, presenting Chile's experience to those in charge of gender in municipalities from a territorial approach.

At the national level, the Ministry made progress in initiatives that are related to the international gender agenda.

¹¹ Undersecretariat for International Economic Relations. (2024) Gender. Retrieved from: <https://www.subrei.gob.cl/ejes-de-trabajo/home-comercio-inclusivo/g%C3%A9nero>

E) National System of Support and Care (Chile Cuida): Created under the leadership of the Ministry of Social and Family Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity; It connects institutions, programs, and services to provide support and care to people who require assistance, as well as caregivers. As a Ministry, priority focus has been promoted on caregivers and the defeminization of care. Along these lines, some of the measures delivered through this initiative are the Community Care Centers, the caregiver credential and the territorial installation of Chile Cuida, which positioned 140 communes as pioneers of the program.

F) Law No. 21,645 that regulates a remote work and telework regime: Establishes measures that strengthen the reconciliation of personal and work life, such as the possibility of agreeing on the remote work modality for people who perform unpaid care work. In addition, it prioritizes the use of holidays during the summer period for people who have the personal care of children under 18 years of age with disabilities.

6. PROMOTE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION FOR GENDER EQUALITY IN THE STATE.

In 2024, the Government established as a priority to promote the participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the processes of design, implementation, and evaluation of public policies. In this framework, the MMEG has developed a series of meetings for the integration of CSOs led by women in the preparation of international reports, policies, plans and projects.

A) Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM): In the framework of strengthening the agenda for gender equality, together with the Commission's Steering Committee, parallel events were coordinated to continue promoting the advancement of gender equality and the empowerment of women in the region. The instances addressed the topics "The agenda for gender equality in changing contexts: Moving forward from dialogue and collective construction" and "Women's leadership in crisis and conflict management: New perspectives to face new challenges". Ministers and delegates of the Member States to the CIM, women's and feminist social organizations, as well as researchers from the academic field participated in these events.

B) Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID): With the support of AECID, the Ellas+ Program "Empowering for Advocacy" is being implemented, whose objective is to strengthen women's capacities for their full participation in the design of public policies and the consolidation of their interests, through the creation of a Network of Social Leaders for a Life Free of Gender Violence in Chile. This initiative includes online courses, regional and zonal meetings, and a website to follow up on the National Plan for the Right to Lives Free of Violence.

C) Ninth Conference of States Parties (CEP): Within the framework of the IX CEP, the Chilean presidency promoted the participation of more than 200 women's and feminist organizations through 16 regional meetings and a national meeting, commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Convention of Belém do Pará. At this meeting, the necessary strategies to promote a more inclusive Convention for all women were analyzed. In addition, the agreement of States to formally include the participation of civil society in the Conference of States Parties was promoted.

D) CEDAW: Within the framework of the presentation of the 8th Periodic Report of the State of Chile before the CEDAW Committee, two meetings were held with civil society organizations. The first aimed to review the current diagnosis regarding the implementation of CEDAW in Chile, identify gaps and challenges based on the list of previous issues (2021) and the State Report (2022), and was attended by 48 representatives of 24 organizations. The second was carried out with the purpose of disseminating the final recommendations of this round of evaluation and presenting its follow-up mechanism, registering the participation of 86 people representing 25 organizations.

E) Dialogues: The dialogue was coordinated within the framework of the 40th anniversary of the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees (1984-2024) and the Dialogue on the Rights of Women Deprived of Liberty.

F) Gender Equity Fund: Fund that finances projects aimed at strengthening women's participation, associativity and leadership, within

the framework of gender equity and human rights, aimed at women's organizations with current legal personality. The program has two components: the National Competition for Projects aimed at strengthening organizations and networks of associations, which had the financing of 22 projects with an amount of 4,200 USD each, delivering a total of 92,000 USD; and Technical Assistance, which involved the delivery of more than 100 assistances, satisfactorily evaluated by 95% of the participating organizations. With a total allocation of 140,000 USD by 2024, The funds were increased to finance a total of 23 initiatives. Because violence against women is a public safety problem public safety problem that involves society as a whole.

G) Working groups with civil society:

a. Rural Women's Roundtable: it is an articulation present at the national level, where rural women can link up with authorities of the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity and the Ministry of Agriculture. They focus on the prevention and care of gender-based violence in rural areas, the economic autonomy of women and the protection of their working conditions.

b. Government Working Group for LGBTIQ+ Rights: it is a model of broad and participatory dialogue, where government authorities, technical teams and civil society organizations meet, specifically more than 40 organizations participate. The topics covered focus on Work; Bless you; Violence and Discrimination; Trans Identities and Gender Identity; Education, Families and Children; and Migration, which built a roadmap for progress in public policy. Public-Private Roundtables: these have been developed in key sectors in the economic recovery that have traditionally been masculinized, in order to promote the incorporation and reintegration of women in various areas. These are the Inter-institutional Roundtable for Women and Construction, the National Roundtable for Women and Mining, Energy + Women,

the Women Heads of Household Program, the Women Entrepreneurship Program, the 4 to 7 Program, the Good Labor Practices Program, the Economic Autonomy of Rural Women Program, the Capital Pioneers of SERCOTEC, the Women Drivers Program, the Plan + Women in Telecommunications.

Conclusion

The preparation of this document reflects the substantive achievements of the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity, emphasizing its six strategic objectives, which are the non-reproduction of discriminatory policies based on gender, the prevention of all types of violence against women and diversities, the strengthening of economic autonomy, the promotion of sexual and reproductive autonomy, the defeminization of care and the social and political participation of women. These highlight the priorities of the Gender Agenda in Chile and, therefore, its link with international commitments in the defense of women's rights and diversity.

The work carried out during this year projects various initiatives for 2025, such as the award of the PAEE, which grants 25,535 USD to the MMEG; leadership in multilateral forums, such as the presidency of the Policy Alliance on Women and the Economy (PPWE) in APEC and the role of vice-chair in the Working Group for the Integration of the Gender Perspective and Governance (GMG) in the OECD. The signing of MoUs with Palestine and Morocco is also contemplated, which will promote cooperation in the promotion of gender equality and women's economic autonomy. In addition, various bilateral instances will be held to strengthen the work of the State of Chile with other countries in the field of gender.

The Ministry of Women and Gender Equity extends its unalterable commitment to confront the structural inequalities that affect women, promoting the eradication of gender-based violence, equal opportunities and the strengthening of autonomy for women in Chile.

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