***CONTRIBUTION OF THE STATE OF CHILE***

*TO THE*

***REQUEST OF OFFICE OF THE UN HIGH COMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS***

***ON THE ROLE OF***

***DEVELOPMENT IN THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS***

**DOCUMENT ELABORATED BY:**

**International Relations Unit**

**Ministry for Social Development and Family**

**GOVERNMENT OF CHILE**

**The present document contains the contribution of the Government of Chile to the request of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the role of development in the enjoyment of human rights, pursuant to United Nations Human Rights Council resolution 41/19.**

**The document, elaborated by the International Affairs Unit of the Ministry for Social Development and Family, seeks to provide information for the High Commissioner's consultancy study. The Government of Chile hopes that this document will make it possible to share some of the experience and policies developed in Chile on this subject. It also hoped that it will be useful in promoting and strengthening international exchange and the effective development of the aforementioned rights, and thus ultimately benefit the citizens and democratic systems of the international community.**

With regard to the information requirement under paragraph 3 on concrete *examples of best practices of contribution of development to the enjoyment of human rights with regard to challenges, obstacles, lessons learned and experiences with respect to principles, strategies, laws and policies, action plans and programs, the role of communities, organizations and individuals and/or other actors,* we share some of the measures and actions aimed at contributing to the well-being of individuals, especially in situations of greater vulnerability or deprivation, in the face of contingencies.

For several decades, Chile has been promoting legislative changes and public policies, programs and initiatives aimed at improving people’s living conditions and well-being, in particular of those pertaining to the most vulnerable population groups. At the same time, the country has progressively committed itself and has become a party to various instruments that the international and regional community has agreed in order to promote, protect and guarantee human rights.

The commitment to these instruments is reflected, for example, in the set of measures taken to contribute to better management of the national emergency resulting from the pandemic, where the specific situation of social groups in a situation of greater vulnerability is taking into consideration, by developing and implementing specific actions to address their needs. Below are some of them, sorted by reference group:

1. **The Elderly**

Due to the health crisis, a series of measures related to the elderly have been developed, covering both preventive actions (influenza vaccination, confinement) and others, such as training, adaptation of usual healthcare delivery, payment facilities, social protection benefits (bonuses/vouchers and others), implementation of volunteering support for the purchase of basic goods (food and toiletries), the purchase or withdrawal of medicines, personal or virtual formalities (payment of bills, going to the bank, etc.), and others. Another relevant initiative is the COVID 19 help-line for the Elderly (Fono Mayor Covid 19 Line 800-400-035), as a channel of communication, information, containment and support for the elderly in the face of the pandemic in Chile.

In the field of health, care guidelines and protocols have been developed for self-care and ambulatory and/or institutional care in hospitals, nursing homes and others, specific to this age group. Also, health measures have been implemented in long-stay institutions for the elderly (ELEAM), among others.

Finally, it should be noted that the National Service for Older Persons (SENAMA) has a Human Rights and Good Treatment Unit, which implements the Program for Good Treatment of Older Persons, has an Ombudsman and promotes the rights of older persons, through the Platform for Good Treatment-SIAC.

**b. Persons with Disabilities (PwD)**

Chile has taken a number of initiatives to contribute to improving care management for PwDs during the emergency, such as organizing of multi-stakeholder roundtables, including civil society organizations, public sector officials, academics, international organizations, private sector, business, etc. In order to identify priority needs, both in residential settings and private households, the "Identification of needs of PwDs in Covid-19 period" survey was launched at the national level. About 4,000 individuals and organizations participated.

Measures were also taken in the area of "communications and information", in terms of development of recommendations on Coronavirus prevention, travel and urban conmuting restrictions during the emergency, health care (vaccines, personal protective equipment, implementation of the protocols of recommendations for prevention and care of COVID-19 in residential care institutions. In the field of education, a number of digital educational resources were made available to the community on the web.

1. **Children and adolescents (NNA)**

The Under-Secretariat for Children, an institution created in 2018, has developed various strategies to safeguard the well-being of children and adolescents in the context of the health emergency. Its action is based on its legal powers with regard to cross-sectoral management aimed at preventing children’s rights violations and promoting the integral development of NNAs and with regard to dissemination, training and awareness-raising actions for the promotion of their rights. That is to say, measures linked to programs, plans and actions aimed at protecting their rights and supporting their families.

Measures implemented included: a pilot program run by the **Local Office for Children (OLN)** aimed at adjusting the working methodology for providing continuity to the necessary support to its beneficiaries, a **"COVID-19 Action Plan"** for the strengthening of the local network for the assistance of, **Training for teams working with families**, in order to provide guidance and suggestions to ensure the continuity of support to families in the context of the emergency, to support caregivers and to fully protect NNAs, as well as **monitoring the intersectoral management** (meetings, coordination and technical roundtables) with various stakeholders from public and private institutions in order to coordinate common strategies for family support and NNA.

In addition, the *Subsystem for Comprehensive Childhood Protection* "Chile Grows Up with You" introduced program adjustments in order to respond and adapt to the health emergency. This included respectively the Education and Team Training Program, the Comprehensive Learning Support Program “Rincón de Juegos” (RINJU which means “Game corner”) and parental skills workshops under the name “Nobody is Perfect” (NIP).

Specific measures to support NNA and their families were also taken under the auspices of the National Service for Minors (SENAME), such as NNA guidance in the context of health alert, data collection on good practices and non-state service provision through collaboration with civil society organizations in contact with NNA and their families in the territories, as well as public private partnerships to provide health inputs for SENAME residences.

In addition, in support of SENAME’s management of Provisionary Detention Centers (CIP) and Closed Detention Centers (CRC), actions have been taken such as: Coordinate vaccination against influenza, education about house isolation and reinforcement of measures to prevent infections, healthcare in accordance with the protocols of the Ministry of Health and ensuring ongoing coordination with the respective territorial health authorities.

**d. Homeless people (PSC)**

In the context of the COVID-19 health emergency, the street population (approximately 15,000 people) was identified as a priority population in need of care as a result of the exposure to very high health risks, since homelessness, difficulties in accessing safe housing and the lack of safe water, toiletries, food and a stable income makes them particularly vulnerable to contract infectious-contagious disease.

In order to protect their lives, the 2020 Street Protection Plan, a national strategy for intersectoral action and coordination, was articulated in line with national and international strategies. The measures taken include, among others: Influenza vaccination, operation of residential care centers, nurseries and daycare centers, Protocols for preventive measures and guidelines for care provision to patients with Covid-19, a Protocol for the Police and Armed Forces, an Emergency hotline for the homeless, named Fono Calle, “Rutas Médicas” (a medical outreach service for the homeless that forms part of the “2019 Winter Program developed by the Ministry of Social Development and Family), as well as COVID-19 Contingency Hostels. The above measures, protocols and coordination activities have been designed in accordance with a priorly defined ethical framework.

**e. Indigenous Peoples**

*In the context of the pandemic, measures were taken to protect the health of the indigenous population, including: Information on health security in indigenous languages* (through messages and radio campaigns, social networks and printed documentation), in order to raise awareness about the preventive measures to be adopted (wearing face masks, hand washing, detection of symptoms), and to encourage communities to avoid the development of mass activities, in order to mitigate the chances of further contagion. *Recommendations for the Comprehensive Approach to Health Prevention and Promotion for the Indigenous Population in the Context of Covid-19* have also been developed. The election of National Councillors to the National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI) was suspended in order to prevent contagion, sessions of the CONADI National Council have been conducted through video conferences and the protection of older adults has been developed through actions that have been particularly sensitive to indigenous populations at risk.

*Measures have also been taken to support the most vulnerable indigenous families*: Provision of food boxes and sanitary items, vouchers and subsidies to the most vulnerable indigenous families by means of direct monetary transfers, such as *COVID-19 bonuses*, *basic services subsidies (SAP*), Emergency Family Income (IFE) and the Minimum Income Guarantee, among others. The country's indigenous populations experience the highest levels of poverty and deprivation, which is why all these support measures benefit *the indigenous individuals and households* currently registered as the most vulnerable population in the country's Social Registry of Households. Moreover, *Measures in the Area of Productive Growth Enhancement* are being implemented.