



CHILE CALIFORNIA COUNCIL

**ANNUAL REPORT
2020**

THANKS TO OUR FUNDERS



We want to give special thanks to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Chile, The Packard Foundation, and Marisla Foundation, for supporting our work that made everything possible.

We welcome more partners to join us in our endeavors.

NATURE · PEOPLE · SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

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ESTABLISHED IN 2011, THE CHILE CALIFORNIA COUNCIL (CCC) IS A BI-NATIONAL NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION THAT PROMOTES MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING BETWEEN CHILE AND CALIFORNIA IN BOTH THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS.

BE PART OF OUR PROJECT

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01

INTRODUCTION

Even when we live in a hyperconnected world, we seem to be more disconnected than ever. Relationships amplify the transfer of knowledge and innovation, which creates impactful solutions for both territories.

OUR HISTORY

THE LINK BETWEEN CHILE AND CALIFORNIA DATES BACK TO THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY, WHEN THE “GOLD RUSH” CREATED THE FIRST LOOSE TIES BETWEEN THESE TRANS-HEMISPHERIC TWINS. SINCE THEN, A DEEP RELATIONSHIP HAS BEEN FORGED BASED ON COLLABORATION AND AN EXCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE IN VARIOUS AREAS TO THE MUTUAL BENEFIT OF BOTH REGIONS.

2014

The CCC Board of Councilors approves a strategic plan for the next 4 years, emphasizing functional areas such as fundraising, communications, and finance.



2013

Chile and California renew an Agreement for Collaboration. Lt. Governor Gavin Newsom gives keynote address during CCC Annual Meeting highlighting the importance of technology in governance.



1963



Inception of the Chile California Program. In the early 1960's, Chile and California signed an agreement as part of John F. Kennedy's Alliance for Progress Program.

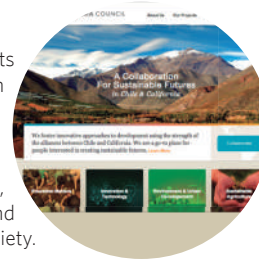
2008



Launch of the Chile California Plan. The Chile California Plan was created as a result of the Memorandum of Understanding between Chile's President Michelle Bachelet and California's then Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger.

2012

The CCC starts operations, appoints an Executive Director and organizes the Board into 5 committees: Environment, Innovation, Education, Trade, and Society.



2011

The Chile California Council incorporated as a 501 (c) (3) non-profit on the occasion of President Sebastián Piñera's visit to California, bringing together representatives from both public and private sectors.



2015

President Bachelet and Governor Brown sign a historic joint declaration on climate change. The New UC Davis Chile Life Science Innovation Center launched.



2016

The CCC expand its influence in Chile and California by facilitating support and collaboration between CONAF-CALFIRE on wildfires prevention and control, and between Chile's Oficina Nacional de Emergencia (ONEMI) and California's Office of Emergency Services (CAL OES) on disaster management.



2017

The CCC focuses on three areas: Natural Resources Management, State and Society, and Technology. It creates Chispa-Spark Funding: a lean platform to finance initial stages for mutually beneficial projects in Chile and California.



2018

The CCC holds first major conference on renewable resources, storage, and electric mobility.



2020

Humanity faces a pandemic and the Chile California Council adapts to the new normal by participating and leading webinars where relevant issues in today's world are discussed.



2019

The CCC focuses on climate actions working towards transformational processes related to tackling the climate crisis. Participates and is involved in the organization of the COP25, showcasing California's coastal and Climate Change's policies and a Chilean scientific coalition studying climate effects along Chile's coastlines.



CCC'S CHAIR LETTER



RAFAEL FRIEDMANN

THE CCC POISED FOR MORE SUCCESS AS IT ENTERS ITS SECOND DECADE

WHAT AN AMAZING YEAR 2020 HAS BEEN! THE CHILE-CALIFORNIA COUNCIL BECAME A STRONGER, MORE AGILE, AND EVEN MORE EFFECTIVE CATALYST FOR KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES BETWEEN THESE TWO TRANSEMISSPHERIC TWINS. A YEAR OF KEY ORGANIZATIONAL TRANSITIONS WHILE STILL DELIVERING ON OUR MISSION.

The organizational transitions we went through in 2020 enable the CCC to enter our second decade of existence with a broader and stronger financial base, expanded core staff, reinforced and expanded networks and institutional alliances, a new online dissemination platform, and a communications firm. All of these enhance our capabilities, and I am confident, will lead to many more achievements.

This growth and strengthening of the CCC reflects primarily, the dedication and amazing work that the CCC's Staff, Board and Councilors have done this past year. I am very fortunate to be working with this great group of people. Their dedication to our mission goes far beyond the call of duty!

I would like to give special thanks to our Partners, specially to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Chile, for their continued support and assistance to our work.

Some of the key successes of 2020 are:

- A Packard Organizational Effectiveness Program effort that improved our governance, our operations, and clarified key aspects of the organization, fostering constant renewal and effective structures to guide it.
- Shifted from a 33 to a 9-person Board of Directors; resulting in more effective and adaptable governance. The rest of the Councilors remained as such in structural terms and continued with their constant contribution to the mission of the Council; being the backbone of the CCC.
- Hired an Analyst/Fund Raiser and a Designer; adding aesthetic and content quality to our outreach materials, and a strategic and organized pursuit of funding.
- Created a Financial Sustainability Committee, who collaborated in defining the size of institution we want to be and in directing a plan to finance it.
- Created a new, more vibrant and engaging website and web presence. The website will enable us to disseminate more effectively our own and other's products; as well as achieve greater interaction and involvement of users.
- Hired a communications agency; giving the CCC a wider and effective media presence.
- Hosted a multitude of online webinars, presentations, and dissemination notes that kept the CCC relevant and led to an amazing variety of knowledge exchanges across many fields.
- Continued support to the CCCx and their Public Trust Doctrine work that will result in significant improvement in the management of public lands and their protection.
- Agreement with Chile's Ministry of Energy for Energy Transition working group meetings.
- Ongoing work to enhance conservation efforts, particularly in the Coastal areas.
- The exploration of new alliances to broaden our presence and capabilities.
- Expanded with new funding sources our budget to carry out even more amazing work!

I am amazed and thankful for all we have been achieving, on a tiny budget, limited Staff, and a volunteer Board and Councilors. Please join us to more successes in 2021 and beyond!

Rafael Friedmann
Chairman

UNDERSECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILE

LETTER



Dear Councilors, Colleagues and friends,

On behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile, I would like to express our appreciation to the Chile California Council. The Council has been a dynamic platform, from which we have been able to build bridges between Chile and California, strengthening and broadening our scope of cooperation with the State of California.

The Ministry acknowledges the collaboration achieved with the Californian Government as a concrete example of the effectiveness of international cooperation within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2008 and renewed in 2013.

Chile and California share similar geographical features as territories exposed to natural hazards. In addition, both face with particular acuteness the existential threat posed by climate change.

In such a perspective, international cooperation plays a key role in building national capacities to identify the risks and challenges, educate the population and manage emergencies.

We are building together a path towards resilience. Chile's unique conditions transform it into a natural laboratory for the development of research and innovation, which may provide tools for other countries and territories to achieve resilience and to cope with these challenges.

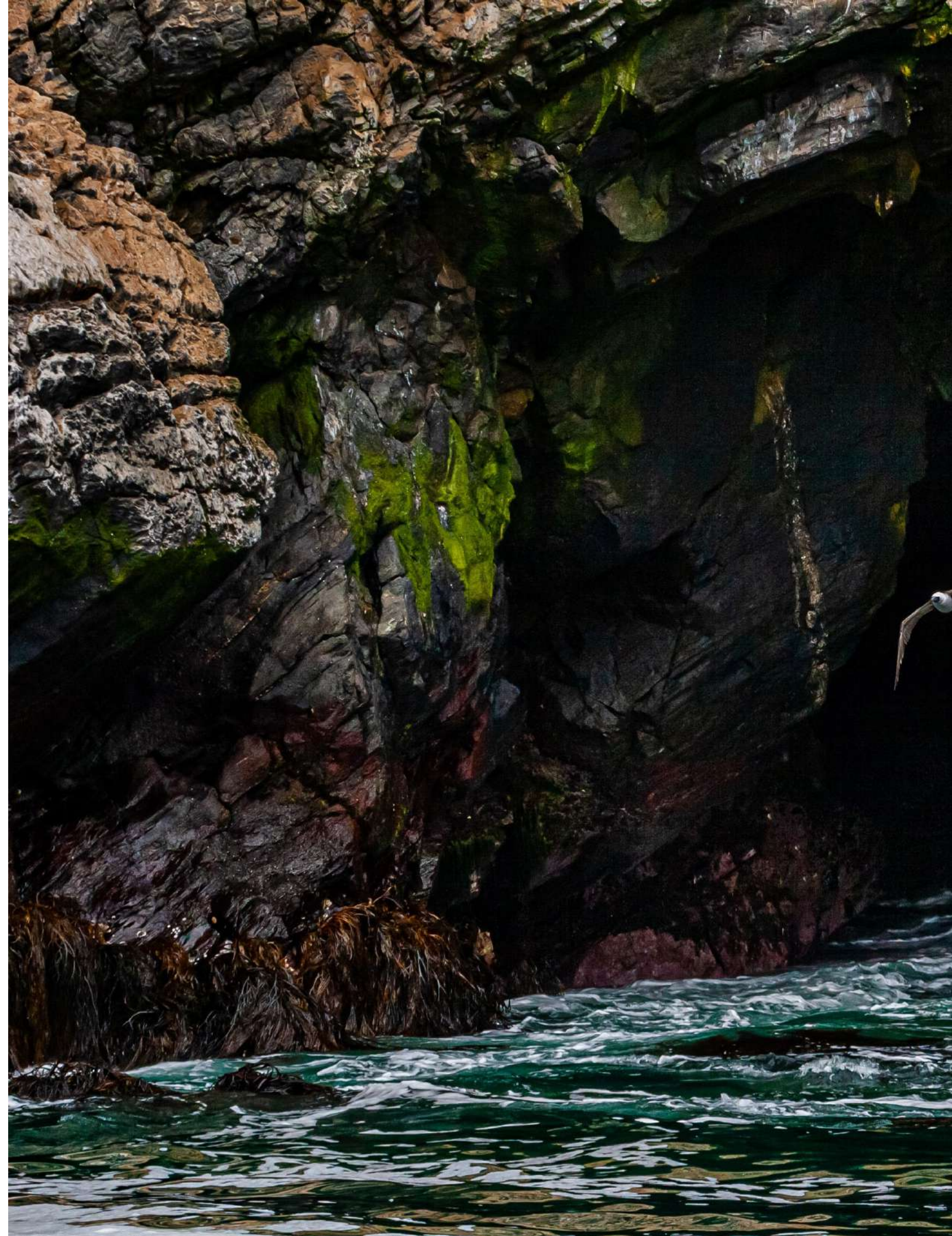
Accordingly, the Chilean Institute for Disaster Resilience (Itrend) and ONEMI's Academy of Civil Protection have been working in increasing our capacities in the field of resilience while the 2020-2021 Forest Fire Prevention and Firefighting Plan has received a boost through the strengthening of its budget.

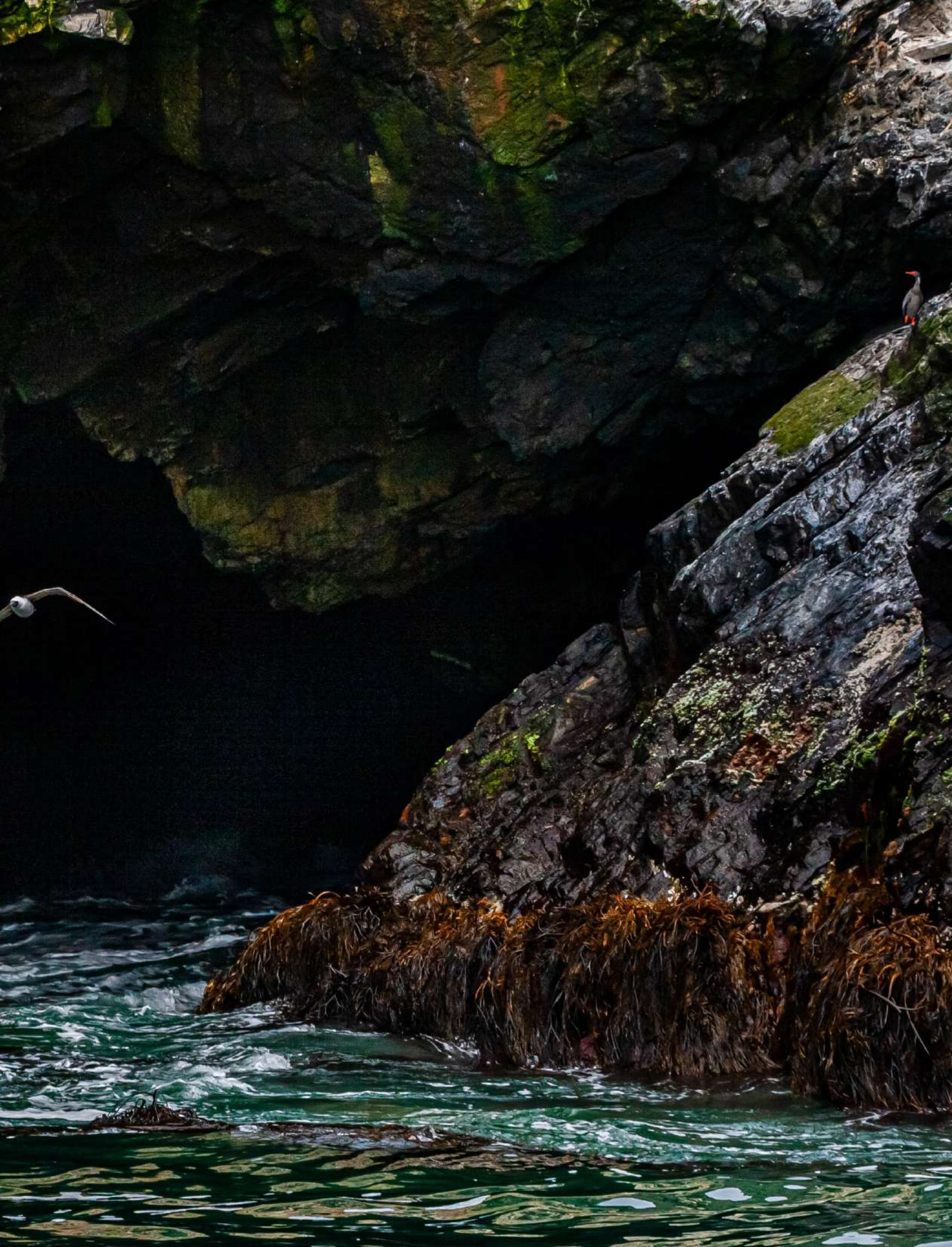
For the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile, it is of utmost significance to bring the international experience closer to our institutions, in order to support the development of national policies. In such an endeavor, we consider our partnership with California as a priority and the work of the Council as a valuable asset, particularly when rebuilding after the COVID-19 pandemic.

In this regard, I would like to express once again my gratitude to the Governor of California and Ambassador Eleni Kounalakis for their continued collaboration, as well as to the Chile California Council, its President Rafael Friedmann, Councilors and outstanding team.

Sincerely,

Carolina Valdvia
Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile





LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR LETTER

01

INTRODUCTION



It gives me great pleasure to send my greetings and thanks to the members and supporters of the Chile California Council. As Governor Newsom’s Representative for International Affairs and Trade Development I am delighted to be able to help recognize and continue to celebrate a close, collaborative, and friendly relationship that is now over half a century old.

Although we are separated by thousands of miles, California and Chile truly are trans-hemispheric twins, sharing the same inverted geographic positions on the globe and many similar challenges and opportunities. Earthquakes, wildfires, sea level rise, and ocean pollution, just to name a few of the challenges. Beautiful ecosystems, rich agricultural lands nestled between soaring mountains, and deep-water ports that serve as gateways to Asia, to name a few of the opportunities.

We in California are extremely proud of our longstanding relations with Chile. This includes collaboration in viticulture and wine production, in the realms of science and technology, through the corridors of academic research, as well as in the conservation of our mountains, forests, plains and seashores. Of all the areas where we work together it is clear that combatting the impacts of climate change is the most critical.

California and Chile have much to learn from each other, and by combining our experiences, our knowledge, and our spirits of innovation we can continue to work to lead the global fight to both protect our planet and to protect our people from the natural disasters that have now become more widespread and devastating due to climate change. That is why I was so pleased to join with you last May in a high-level meeting to focus on climate change, and in December to share with Chile California’s Disaster Ready Guide.

I would also like to note how important trade remains to our ongoing relationship especially as we all work to rebuild and reopen global economies following the COVID-19 pandemic. I am proud that one of California’s first virtual trade missions during the pandemic was with Chile.

A great deal of the cooperation between California and Chile is originated and driven by the work done by the Chile California Council. It is you who keeps this vital relationship energized and alive. On behalf of myself, the State of California, and Governor Newsom, thank you for supporting this enduring partnership.

Sincerely,

Ambassador Eleni Kounalakis (ret.)
Lieutenant Governor

02

OUR PEOPLE



REPRESENTATIVE BEFORE THE CCC



MATÍAS ALCALDE

YEAR 2020 WAS ONE FOR HISTORY BOOKS, WITHOUT A DOUBT. WE COULD SAY IN SOME FORM THAT IT WAS A "PARENTHESIS" YEAR. NOT A GOOD ONE WHEN WE THINK THE WORLD WAS PERMANENTLY BATTLING A PANDEMIC. HOWEVER, WITHIN THE BAD, THERE ARE VERY DEEP AND FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS THAT WE MUST RESCUE.

Dear friends,

In a world that was going at a very fast pace, humanity was reminded that sometimes it is possible to stop and perhaps necessary to do so. While stopping had different effects to everyone, with the balance tipped towards negative effects, we were all forced to sit down and reflect. In the latter is where we see an acquired capital for all humanity: a profound reflection. Now is when we must analyze, in-depth, so the experiences lived through the year serve to the future before us and are not quickly forgotten.

Parenthesis year, which also marks the beginning of a new decade. Perhaps the most crucial to establish the future of the planet we live on. Decisions made today will have an impact like never before, in a world that is becoming increasingly complex to navigate due to its dynamism and technology, that allows us to be connected like never before. However, being so connected presents two paths to follow: either it isolates us in different silos, bringing more polarization, or it allows us to see more in order to better understand what is really happening. To observe in detail where we were v/s where we are going. To review the bases and listen to those who think differently, in seek for spaces to agree on the future we all dream about.

We envision a hybrid 2021: still with the effects of the confinement but beginning to live this "new normality", in which our 2020's learnings will be tested. Humanity will have to find ways to work together in fighting this pandemic were science, innovation and technology, will become the main elements to tackle our climate, natural and social challenges.

Thanks to our partners, friends and Councilors. Your generous and ongoing support makes everything possible. We have been able to keep our operations ongoing and stay resilient, because of your valuable time, talent and resources. We will continue to facilitate exchanges to transfer knowledge between Chile and California, hoping to catalyze action at a higher speed. The learning curves of various experiences are in favor of both and can be crucial, to understand what does work for the future and what has not worked in the past.

For nature and people, using a science and technology approach - there's much potential still to be discovered. Many thanks for joining us.

Warmly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Matías Alcalde', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Matías Alcalde
Representative before the Chile California Council

COUNCILORS

BOARD MEMBERS

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS IS A SELECT GROUP OF OUTSTANDING REPRESENTATIVES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE FIELDS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO THE CCC'S MISSION. THEY BRING THEIR SIGNIFICANT PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE AND NETWORKS IN CHILE AND CALIFORNIA TO GUIDE OUR ORGANIZATION TOWARDS ITS FULL POTENTIAL.



Rafael Friedmann
Friedmann Clean Energy Consulting, VP in California and Secretary, CCC Chair



Cristián Sjögren
Co-founder, Solarwatt, VP in Chile CCC



Jake Leraul
Partner, legal at cLabs working on Celo Treasurer CCC



Ralph Benson
Network Co-Founder and Director, CCC Exchange



Tatiana Molina
Degree in Business and Administration, PUC



Tomás McKay
Architect & Landscape Architect UC Berkeley Faculty, Co-Founder CCC exchange



Lovell (Tu) Jarvis
Executive Director, UC Davis Chile Center Professor Emeritus, UCD CCC Past Chair



Bárbara Silva
CEO BeSTinnovation



Eduardo Bendek
Scientist at NASA, Jet Propulsion Laboratory

STAFF

OUR STAFF IS COMPOSED OF PROFESSIONALS FROM DIFFERENT AREAS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE DAY-TO-DAY OPERATION OF THE CCC AND TO KEEP OUR NETWORK ACTIVE AND CONNECTED.



Matías Alcalde
Representative before the Chile California Council



Josefina Edwards
Chief of Staff



Juan Silva
Incoming Senior Analyst



Sophie Barroilhet
Designer

COUNCILORS

THE CCC'S COUNCILORS ARE A DIVERSE GROUP OF LEADERS FROM CHILE AND CALIFORNIA, ALL OF THEM INNOVATIVE CHANGEMAKERS IN THEIR FIELDS OF ACTION.



Agustín Huneus
CCC Past Chair,
Quintessa Winery Founder



Alan Bennett
Distinguished Professor,
UC Davis



Alejandro Huneus
General Counsel of the
Huneus Winery



Alexandra Edwards
Biologist and
Photographer



Bárbara Saavedra
Director Wildlife
Conservation Society



Daniel Green
Partner at
Gunderson Dettmer



Eduardo Ergas
President, Eco-science
Foundation



Erin Cubbison
Director of Strategy,
Gensler Oakland



Fernando Mardones
Academic at School of
Veterinary Medicine, PUC



Harley Shaiken
Director of the Center for
Latin American Studies at
UC Berkeley



Helen Lopez
International Liaison for the
International Affairs Office
of Emergency Services,
State of California



Hernán Madin
Member of the Advisory
Board of "Friend of Parks of
Patagonia"



Ignacio Fernández
Senior Advisor,
Climate Policy;
Southern California Edison



Isabel Valdés
Board of Governors of the
San Francisco Symphony



Marcelo Tokman
Board Member of several
Chilean companies



Michael Grasty
Attorney and founder of
Grasty Quintana Majis &
CIA



Mike Leatherbee
Academic Director of the
Evidence-based Policy
and Innovation Research
Lab, Assistant Professor of
Innovation and Strategy, PUC



Juan Ibáñez
Director, Corporate Legal
Sustainability Initiative at
PUC, School of Law



Juan Gabriel Valdés
Political Scientist, Diplomat
and former minister of the
Chilean Government



Marcela Angulo
Director of the Santiago
Headquarters, Universidad
de Concepción



Pablo Zamora
Co-Founder and Chief
Science Officer, The Not
Company (NotCo)



Paula Estevez
CEO Chilean American
Chamber of Commerce
AmCham Chile



Ricardo San Martín
PUC; Visiting Professor
UC Berkeley



Susanne Stirling
Vice President of
International Affairs,
California Chamber of
Commerce



Victoria Hurtado
Chief of Innovation,
Microsystems, Chile.



03

2020
HIGHLIGHTS

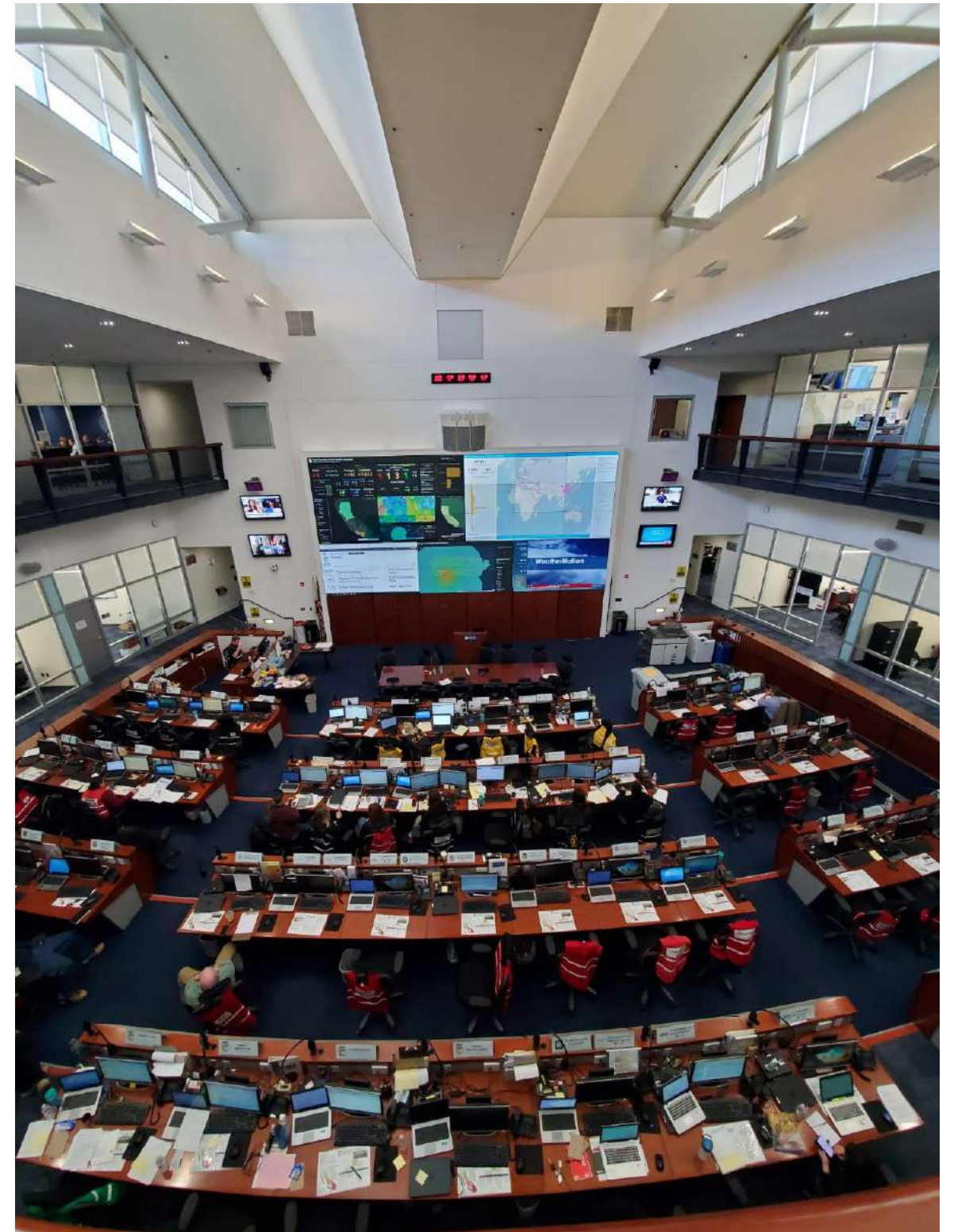


CONAF - CAL FIRE MEETING

THE CCC INTENDS TO CONTINUE THE EXCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE IN FIRE MANAGEMENT BETWEEN CHILE AND CALIFORNIA AS A WAY TO STRENGTHEN THE LINKS BETWEEN OUR REGIONS AND DEFINE COMMON OBJECTIVES FOR 2021 AND BEYOND.

On March 3, the CCC started the collaborative work with our friends from Cal Fire and CONAF, Chile. Matías Alcalde, Representative before the CCC, made a visit to the CalOES Operations Center in Sacramento, together with Patricio Sanhueza, CONAF's Head of International Affairs, to set up a meeting with Helen López, CCC Counselor and CalFire's Head of International Affairs. Also present in the meeting were officers and superiors who attended the 2019 communications workshop in Chile, an initiative facilitated by the CCC. Later, the CCC visited the CalFire facilities at the Natural Resources Agency building in California.

The CCC views as essential the cooperation between Chile and California on the prevention of forest fires and emergency management. The CCC continued to support exchanges between CalOES and CalFire of California, and ONEMI and CONAF of Chile, including the visit of a Chilean delegation to California in March, 2020. This support will continue in 2021 to further develop and deepen the links between these trans-hemispheric organizations for the exchange of key knowledge, with the aim of improving prevention and coordination strategies in times of disaster.



Cal OES's Offices - Sacramento, CA.

SPACE X LAUNCH TALK

THE CCC MADE AN OPEN INVITATION TO WITNESS THE LAUNCH OF SPACE X, THE FIRST MANNED ROCKET TO GO INTO SPACE IN 10 YEARS. WE ENJOYED THE PARTICIPATION OF 4 LEADING AEROSPACE EXPERTS WHO PROVIDED LIVE COMMENTARY DURING THE LAUNCH.

The CCC wanted to be part of this historical moment that marked the beginning of a new era for space science and exploration, where the company SpaceX -founded by the renowned entrepreneur Elon Musk- with the support of NASA, began commercial flights into space with the launch of the Falcon 9 rocket.

After 9 years of research and trials, two astronauts were sent from Cabo Cañaveral (Florida) to the International Space Station in the mission called Dragon Crew.

We had the honor of having a renowned group of people carry out the live broadcast through the CCC's Youtube Channel, with the aim of educating the scientific and

student community about this milestone in space exploration: our Councilor and Board Member Eduardo Bendek, scientist at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory; Francisco Eterovic, Student of Mechanical Engineering at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (PUC); Sebasthián Ogalde (Engineer PUC), and Héctor Gutiérrez (Asociación Chilena del Espacio - ACHIDE).

The originally proposed date (May 27) was suspended due to weather problems, so the launch took place on May 30 at 3:22 p.m. in Florida. Due to the high attendance to our event, we invited journalist Andrea Obaid to serve as a moderator.



Cabo Cañaveral, FL.

El Capítulo Estudiantil de Ingeniería Mecánica UC en conjunto al Chile California Council te invitan al evento en vivo

UN VIAJE AL ESPACIO, DESDE CASA

Acompáñanos junto a **Eduardo Bendek**, Ingeniero NASA y Consejero del Chile California Council a presenciar el **lanzamiento de SpaceX** de dos astronautas desde Cabo Cañaveral al espacio.

27/05
miércoles
3:45pm

INSCRIPCIÓN PARA RECIBIR LINK DE YOUTUBE

El Capítulo Estudiantil de Ingeniería Mecánica UC en conjunto al Chile California Council te invitan al evento en vivo

UN VIAJE AL ESPACIO, DESDE CASA

***Reprogramado**

YOUTUBE LIVE @chilecaliforniacouncil

Sábado 30 | 2:20pm Chile
2da fecha

Acompáñanos junto a **Eduardo Bendek**, Ingeniero en la NASA y Consejero del Chile California Council y **Francisco Esterovich**, estudiante de Ingeniería PUC a presenciar y comentar el **lanzamiento de SpaceX** desde Cabo Cañaveral al espacio, con la moderación de **Andrea Obaid** y dos destacados invitados.

Eduardo Bendek

Héctor Manuel Gutiérrez M...

FRANCISCO ETEROVICH BA...

Andrea Obaid

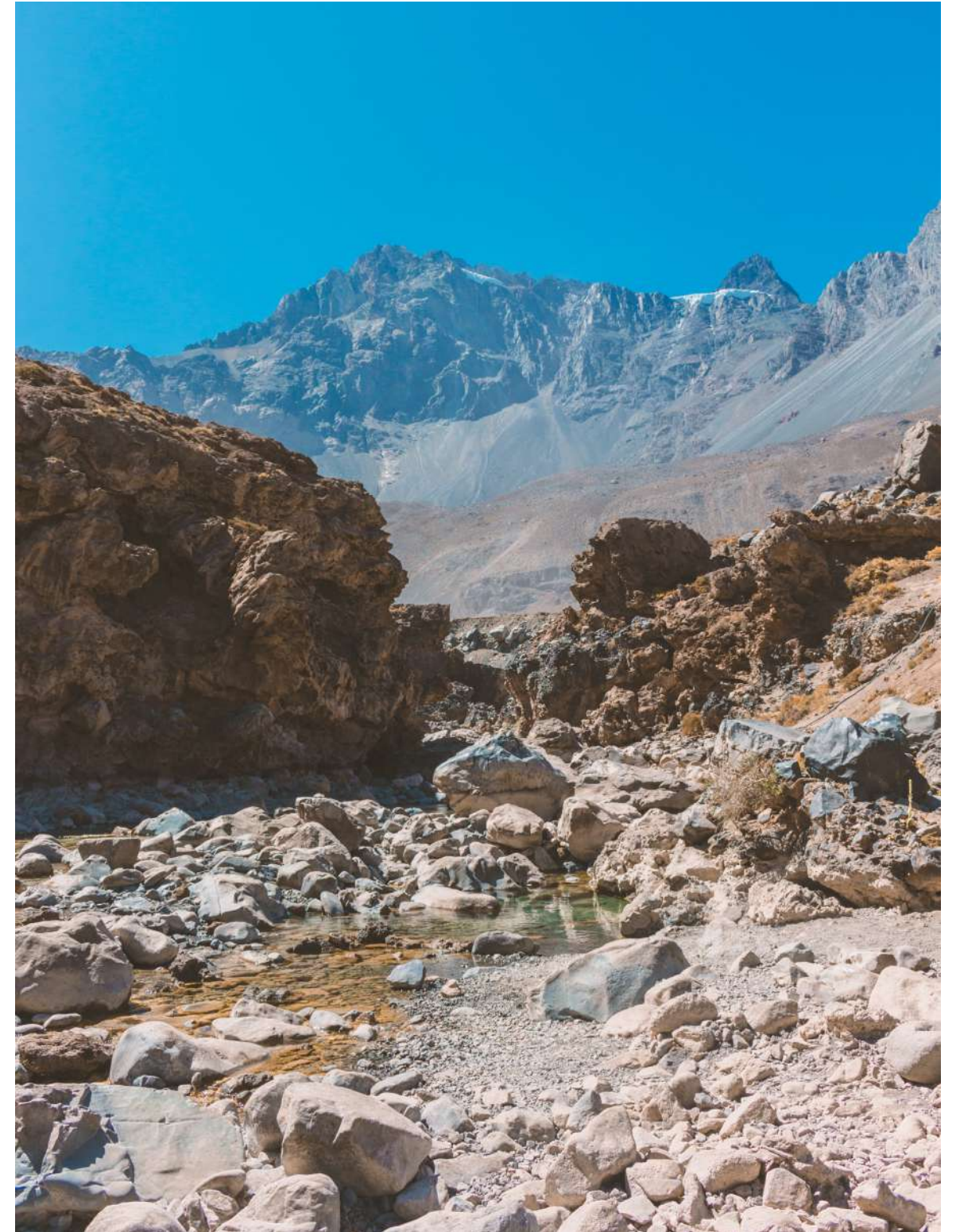
Sebasthian Ogalde

#CHILEFORNIAN CONVERSATIONS CYCLE

DUE TO THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF HOSTING IN-PERSON MEETINGS BECAUSE OF COVID 19, THE CHILE CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ADAPTED TO THIS NEW NORMAL. THE CCC CREATED VIRTUAL ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE #CHILEFORNIAN COMMUNITY, WHERE THEY COULD SHARE THEIR TESTIMONIES AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE MISSION OF OUR ORGANIZATION. WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF MANY OF OUR CHILEAN AND CALIFORNIAN COUNSELORS, THIS ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE FOR THE MUTUAL BENEFIT OF BOTH REGIONS, A MISSION WE WORK ON EVERY DAY.

The COVID 19 Pandemic set an urgent need to come up with new formats and platforms that allow continued connectivity between Chile and California. The #Chilefornian Conversations Cycle succeeded in gathering outstanding individuals from both regions to discuss trending topics around Venture Capital, business leadership in the face of uncertainty, science & technology StartUps, and planetary health. For each conversation we built strong alliances with several public and private sponsors according to the respective fields

and thematics of the conversations. This Cycle of Chilefornian Conversations provided a good example of successful adaptation in the face of unforeseen and dramatic changes to our day-to-day organizational operations and structure. We were able to reach increased numbers of viewers and subscriptions, while providing cutting-edge and open-access material to our community that will remain in an accumulating repository of valuable knowledge for the mutual benefit of Chile and California.



Cajón del Maipo, Chile

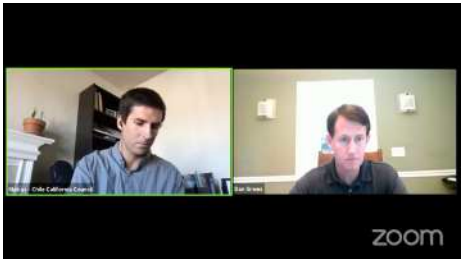


Daniel Green, lawyer and Counselor of the Chile California Council (CCC), specializes in internationalization of companies. He told us about how Silicon Valley is a product of many decades of growth and networking, highlighting its unique abundance of contacts, human capital, and an extraordinary openness to new ideas.

Dan drew attention to the importance of organizations like the CCC in the role of connecting talents in different areas, and emphasized the agility in relation to ministries or other government agencies. According to him, the CCC has a model better adapted to the 21st century, thus is more capable to catalyze and accelerate change.

Regarding Start up Chile, Dan commented on the success of this model in Latin America and the world as a platform for Venture Capital. Chile presents other successful international collaboration cases such as CornerShop, as part of a diaspora that has favored a diversity of alliances.

We also talked about leadership as a fundamental ingredient in the early stages of entrepreneurship, and the favorable scenario that Chile offers for the growth of start-ups. Dan concluded by calling on the importance of connections that the CCC promotes.



Our Councilor Fernando Mardones -UC Davis Veterinary Epidemiologist and Ph.D., expert in infectious diseases in animals- joined us in this second chapter of conversations between “Chileformians”.

The dialogue focused mainly on the concept of “One Health”, a global strategy that seeks to increase interdisciplinary communication, collaboration and coordination between human doctors and veterinary doctors, thus taking care of the health of people, animals and the environment. We were able to discuss some concrete examples, both in California and Chile, of this “not so new” integrated way of treating health.

We talked about this initiative that has been developing in the northern hemisphere for about 20 years, and several years in Chile, emphasizing the fact that Chile has been a pioneer in certain events.

Fernando also mentioned the great challenge of translating this into new public policies, which requires educating both the population and the political class.



Given the conditions under which 2020 began, we thought it appropriate to talk about the importance of business leadership in times of uncertainty, and how companies could face this “new normal” during and after the pandemic, using technology to their advantage. The guests for this session were two CCC Councilors: Bárbara Silva, CEO of BeStInnovation; and Mike Leatherbee, Academic of the Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering at the Universidad Católica de Chile.

The importance of flexibility in today's leadership was mentioned, with the understanding that we are all living in complex times and we need to adapt to the changing environment. Based on the above, Barbara and Mike discussed the problem that highly skilled people might be unemployed due to a lack of adaptive capacities to new conditions.

Finally, the guests proposed that uncertainty does not necessarily mean a worse future, but it may present opportunities to rethink, and make better versions of business and of oneself, supported by technology to build a better future.



The CCC was delighted to have a conversation with three speakers holding different views and experiences of entrepreneurship: Carolina Torrealba, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Science of the Government of Chile; Alejandro Tocigl, CEO of the Miroculus company based in San Francisco - California; and Antonio García, CEO of the Chilean start-up Citysense.

Carolina talked about the involvement of the Ministry of Science in promoting Science and Technology-based Entrepreneurship and the recently launched “Science Startup” initiative. Alejandro and Antonio told us about their initiatives from California and Chile, respectively.

All agreed on the importance of building community and creating networks, since the challenge of entrepreneurship is often very lonely. Given this, Alejandro stressed that in California the community is very strong, and it is the entrepreneurs themselves who help each other. The speakers highlighted the important collaborative role played by the Chile California Council which promotes collaboration and the transfer of mutually beneficial knowledge between Chile and California, connecting different actors, both from the public and private sectors.



Venture Capital is one of the engines driving the development of new technologies and we were fortunate to hear from three “Chileformians” knowledgeable on the subject. The guests were: Antonia Rojas, ALLVP Partner; Cristóbal Silva, Principal at KAYYAK Ventures (Ex Ideas Impact VC); and Sofía Ramírez, Adjunct Partner at AgFunder.

They told us how they managed to enter the industry, how the Venture Capital ecosystem in Chile and Latin America has grown. They provided insights about the life cycle of investments and trends, and about the presence of women on Boards, among other things.

They talked about how the best talents, who traditionally joined large companies, are being encouraged to take risks with their own projects. The success stories of Mercado Libre, Conershop and others are examples that world-class technology companies can be built in the region. This is generating confidence in the spirit of the Chilean entrepreneur.



WEBINAR CYCLE

¿Y DESPUÉS QUÉ?

CONSTRUYENDO UN PLANETA RESILIENTE

TOGETHER WITH OUR FRIENDS FROM LADERA SUR, WE COLLABORATED IN A PROJECT CALLED “¿Y DESPUÉS QUÉ?” (“AND WHAT AFTERWARDS?”) WHERE WE INVITED PROFESSIONALS AND EXPERTS TO DISCUSS RELEVANT NATURE-RELATED TOPICS IN A POST-PANDEMIC ERA. THE OBJECTIVE WAS TO CREATE MORE AWARENESS OF THE PLANET’S MOST PRESSING SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES AND OFFER SOLUTIONS AND ACTIONS TO PURSUE.

And after the pandemic, what? How do we want our cities to be? How should we rethink development models? How should we link to our territory? What role does the environment play in the decisions of the countries?

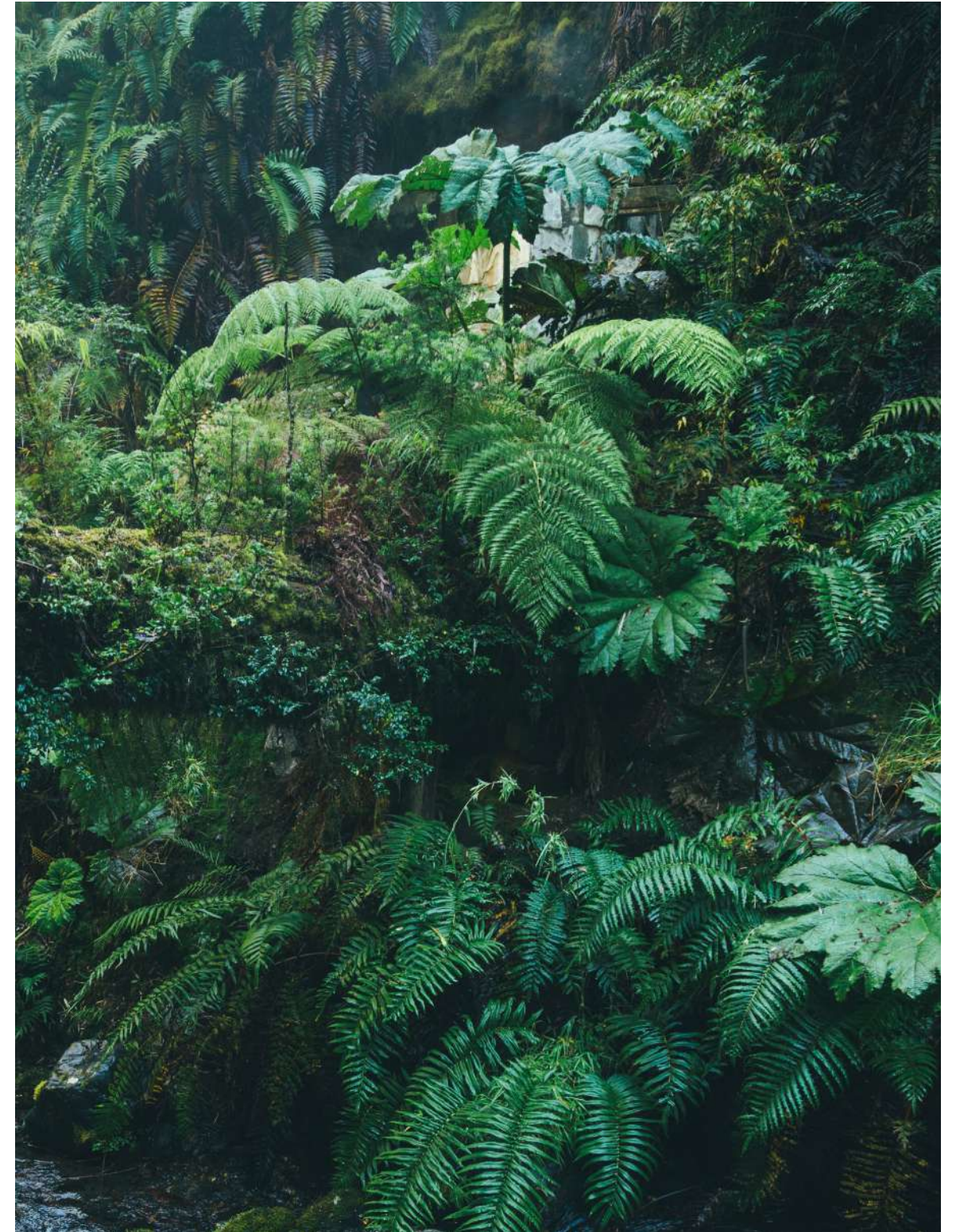
These are some of the questions that we sought to answer in these 6 chapters of the webinar cycle designed and created in collaboration with Ladera Sur. Conversations were focused on different topics within the world of ecology, agriculture, philanthropy, among others in which a variety of highly recognized and knowledgeable individuals shared their vision and experiences regarding those topics in Chile and California.

This activity, which extended for about 6 months, was well received by the public and resulted in interesting proposals and reflections to build a sustainable planet in the midst of a pandemic that turned the world upside down, and that is most

likely one of the greatest consequences of human-caused environmental degradation.

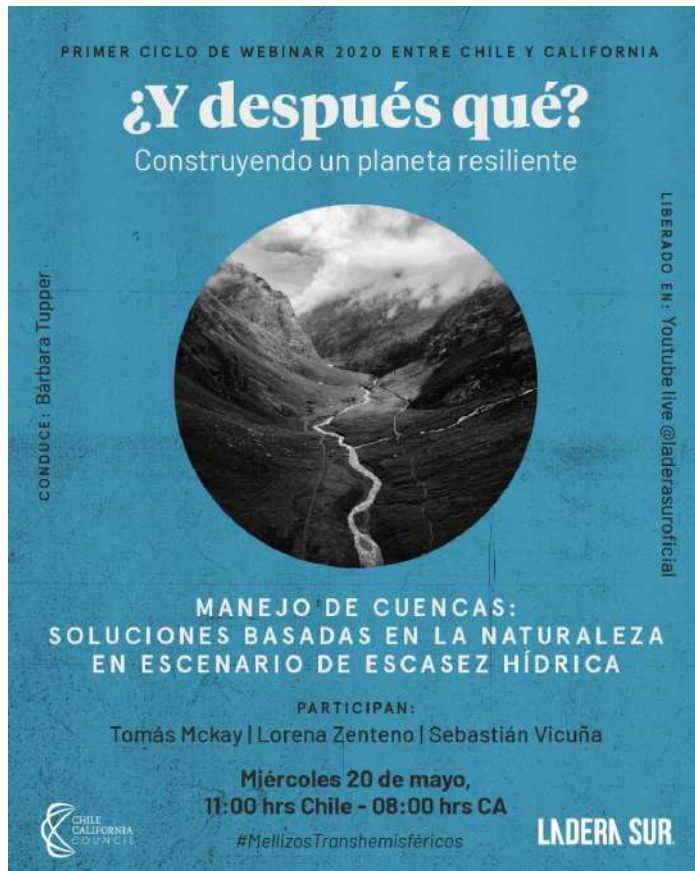
This was also a key moment to rethink how we deal with nature, and highlight several lessons from the experiences of Chile and California that provide important learning curves for the future. Each of these interesting conversations, moderated by the journalist Bárbara Tupper, was recorded and stored on Chile California Council’s YouTube channel, so you can access them anytime you want. Each of the conversations are detailed below as press releases. In our website you will be able to find more information about the guests who participated and their professional and academic records.

Thanks to this project, the CCC is deepening its commitment and participation with a global trend that seeks to protect and heal our planet through a better understanding of nature-based solutions.



Coñaripe, Chile

1

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS IN A
SCENARIO OF WATER SCARCITY

The last 10 years Chile has witnessed one of the greatest droughts in its history, with a peak impact in the central area of the nation, where rainfall averages between 20% and 45% below the historic figures. Faced with this scenario, Ladera Sur and the Chile California Council proposed addressing possible solutions to this problem in the discussion entitled “Basin management: nature-based solutions in a context of water scarcity,” where stories and lessons learned from public policies and drought management in California were shared, which could be very useful in the drought scenario now faced by Chile. You missed it? It is not too late! Below is a note on some of the most interesting moments, along with a summary video at the end that synthesizes some of the main reflections.

On Wednesday, May 20th, was the premiere of the webinar series “*And then what? Building a resilient planet,*” where the first discussion was on “Basin management: nature-based solutions in a context of water scarcity,” moderated by Barbara Tupper, a journalist, and attended by three experts in the environmental reality of California and Chile.

At the webinar, the panelists made a comparison of the major water issues that Chile is currently experiencing, based precisely on the legislation, infrastructure and water management of California. These three areas have incorporated nature-based solutions and made them the driver of the State Natural Resources Agency. The comparison is due to the fact that California is a trans-hemispheric twin of Chile. They share the same geographic characteristics: a long mountain range that drains into narrow,

fertile valleys that end in the Pacific Ocean. Like Chile, California has experienced several droughts from which valuable lessons have been learned.

The California drought and the importance of natural based solutions

In March 2019, California authorities officially announced the end of a drought that had ravaged the state for 7 years, enough time for the green landscape of large metropolises like San Francisco to completely change. According to **Tomás Mckay**, a Chilean architect and landscaper, “One example is that watered grass no longer exists, or it is exceedingly difficult to see. There are even some cities where watering is prohibited. In addition, building parking spaces is no longer allowed unless the owner takes charge of their own water through a biofilter or some water filtration system.” Mr. Mckay currently teaches at the College of Environmental Design of the University of California at Berkeley, and he is a Board Member of the Chile California Council.

However, the end of the drought in California brought new problems: The State began to experience a period of heavy rainfall. Mckay added: “The rainfall meant that we went from drought to abundant water. Then, cities like Berkeley and San Francisco began to encourage the installation of green infrastructure to avoid any issues in the future caused by flooding.” This brought the idea of green infrastructure to the fore. But what does this idea, uncommon in Chile, mean? According to Mr. Mckay, it is an architectural and infrastructural approach to water management that protects, restores or imitates the natural cycle of water in an undisturbed basin.

“For example, urban developments in some parts of San Francisco that are larger than 4,000 m2 have to manage their gray water. There are also incentives for there to be more roof gardens and more cisterns,” he added.

The aim would also be to find a solution to the major problems presented by the “gray infrastructure.” According to the U.S. Association of Industrial Engineers, gray infrastructure has deteriorated due to a lack of maintenance, and that deterioration would translate into losses for 4,000 million dollars between 2017 and 2025.

“One could say that the 20th century was the gray infrastructure century. At least that is the image that those of us who were born in the last century have of the United States: its great power because of its roads, ports, or cities like New York. But what has happened is that this country did not take into account the necessary, and extremely high cost, maintenance of this gray infrastructure. Much of this infrastructure is turning 100 years old, and it is beginning to show signs of deterioration that make its maintenance exceedingly difficult, so in the end, it is being replaced by green infrastructure,” he concluded.

A new look at natural resources: the “rights of nature” and the role of science and citizen participation

The issue of water scarcity was also dealt with from a legal point of view. Lawyer **Lorena Zenteno**, who has worked since 2018 in the area of environmental law at the University of California Davis Law School, explained that one of the characteristics that makes California a benchmark in environmental matters is that it always regulates. It has regulated more profoundly than other parts of the United States, and therefore now has greater environmental protection. California has adopted some legal concepts that do not yet exist in Chile, such as the “rights of nature,” that would have played a fundamental role in water preservation.

According to Zenteno, a right of nature: “means that it is legally recognized, by means of a legal fiction, that, for example, a river has



the legal capacity to demand protection, either through state legislation or through the community, through those who care about that river, and to exercise that right to sue the political authorities for measures that are intended to protect it.”

Zenteno also said that in the U.S., these legal remedies are used by civil society that has taken legal actions, some of which have been successful.

She added that “So, what is legally done is to conceive that natural resources are no longer an economic unit of exploitation and can be understood to be part of an ecosystem in which we all participate; *that there is a balance and we all have to learn to coexist with it.*”

However, California not only stands out for its legal environmental evolution but also for the political decisions that have been made regarding water resources. In Zenteno’s words: “Science plays a relevant role in water decision-making in California. Scientists are members of government boards or bureaus that make decisions on administrative matters, but I am not saying that they only cite these scientists or make them present reports. Those reports are used to make political or administrative decisions.”

Another aspect lacking in Chile as compared to California is great citizen participation that is even encouraged on a federal level. In fact, on the Water Board, the Californian agency in charge of managing political decisions involving water, one of the three people who run it is a representative of civil society.

Zenteno added: “And when I speak of citizen participation, I am not talking about allowing protesters to take to the streets. Instead, there is state funding so that these civic organizations can provide training, hire lawyers to file lawsuits seeking protection of their environmental interests and, in many cases, representatives from these organizations are members of the councils that make environmental agreements, so that their voice is heard and they are given a fundamental role.”

New considerations regarding water property rights and the importance of aquifers in combatting water scarcity

The third speaker, **Sebastián Vicuña**, who is currently the Director of the PUC Center for Global Change and a professor at the School of Engineering, said: “I also believe that one great deficiency we have is how we involve the communities in discussing water issues. The logic of participation in Chile has been especially focused on those who hold the rights, and they form a club, an organization of users who organize and manage how water is distributed.” He added that, like in Chile, water in California is treated as an economic good, but that unlike Chile, it is conceived as and understood to have community value.

He asserted that “Water is traded in California and there is also a water rights market, but there are additional principles that regulate that market that I think we do not have in Chile. There is, for example, the doctrine of ‘use it or lose it’ or ‘if you don’t use it, you lose it’ because they understand that it is a private right but that it is also for the greater public good, so you have to be responsible in the use of that right. It is a doctrine that we do not have in Chile.”

As to other measures that can help combat water scarcity, Mr. Vicuña stressed the evolution of California. It had based its water management on large reservoirs and dams, but had not paid much attention to the aquifers, which are natural underground structures that store water.

He concluded that “Until recently, when there was a particularly important drought, there was indeed progress in a management policy for these aquifers, where replenishing them at times when water is very abundant became a particularly important element. And to be able to replenish those aquifers, I have to rely on the capabilities that nature gives me. I have to encourage this infiltration to occur, and I have to build an entire institutional and legal apparatus for this measure to be effective. That is an extremely important lesson and a practice that we should implement here in Chile.”

2 COASTAL ZONE: HOW TO ADVANCE TOWARDS SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC POLICIES?



The lack of conservation incentives, a poor understanding of the coastal zone, and overlapping governance planning that contains no population wellbeing variables have caused an intense deterioration of the coast of Chile. Faced with this scenario, the discussion entitled “Coastal Zone: How do we progress towards successful public policies?,” organized by Ladera Sur in collaboration with the Chile California Council, addresses the challenges surrounding the development of the Chilean coastal zone and how Californian coastal public policy can serve as a model, specifically for the Coastal Act and Marine Life Protection Act. Did you miss the discussion? It is not too late! Below is a note on some of the most interesting moments, along with a summary video at the end that synthesizes some of the main reflections.

The panel discussion on “Coastal Zone: How do we progress towards successful public policies?,” was held last Wednesday, June 3rd, at 11:00 a.m. This was the second discussion in the webinar cycle “And then what? Building a resilient planet,” organized by Chile California Council and Ladera Sur.

The activity, moderated by journalist Barbara Tupper, was attended by three prominent professionals who have dedicated themselves to the study of the coastal zone of Chile and California.

We were joined by María José Martínez, PhD in Conservation Ecology at the University of Queensland;

Patricio Winckler, civil engineer from the Federico Santa María Technical University and PhD in Civil and Environmental Engineering from Cornell University; and Matías Alcalde, Chilean attaché at the Consulate General of Chile in San Francisco, who leads the Chile-California Council.

Here we share with you some of the main topics that were discussed, which entailed an analysis of the existing public policies in Chile, the challenges in this respect and the experience compared to California, a “trans-hemispheric twin” of our country that has years of progress in the protection of the coastal zone and public policies that are renowned worldwide.

Coastal zone and its conservation in Chile

There is a vocabulary that is important to specify when talking about our coasts, referring to the misused concept of “coastal edge,” that is, the place where the aquatic phase is separated from the terrestrial one. Why? As Winckler explained, this is because “there is a natural transition between aquatic and basin phenomena within the continent, and that transition is gradual and much more complex than just an edge.”

From there, he explained, comes all the importance of the coastal zone, especially in our country: “To talk about conservation, it is first necessary to make the importance of the coastal zone visible. We must start from the basis that there are 100 coastal municipalities and two island municipalities in Chile, where approximately 4.5 million people live. And around a million people live within the first 10 meters above sea level.”

He then said that “In addition, the coast of Chile has an important peculiarity: the distance from Arica to Cape Horn is around 4,200 linear kilometers, and it crosses many latitudes. So, we have climatic bands that go from the driest desert in the world to the tundra in Patagonia.” He affirmed that this characteristic also bears a correlation to the ocean, where there is great variability between the different areas of the coast, from north to south.

However, he explained the great importance that the coast would have nationally is not seen in the territorial planning and management instruments that seem to be unaware of this complex transition and diversity.

María José Martínez complemented the discussion with figures on the current state of conservation of marine areas in Chile, explaining that 41% of the ocean territory is protected, but only 0.04% of it is effectively managed. Of that protected 41%, 92% corresponds to marine areas in the open sea (Juan Fernandez, Salas and Gomez, Nazca and Desventuradas Islands), so the protection of marine areas bordering the continent is a great, pending issue. To this she added that although the issue of conservation is rather incipient in Chile, important advances have been made in a truly short time.

Conservation Challenges and Examples: The California Case

An important issue in coastal edge management and conservation is adaptation, meaning the measures and steps to combat threats arising from nature or climate change, such as tsunamis. In this sense, physical information is still being collected in Chile, but according to Winckler, we must see how we import some of the infrastructure and governance adaptation strategies that have been used to Chile.

In this sense, Chile and California would “mirror” each other, at least geomorphologically. That is why they have been considered to be “trans-hemispheric twins.”

In fact, as Matías Alcalde explains, “Chile is like California 60 years ago. In both, social processes

produced by pressure on the territory are repeated. In addition, Chile maintains that pristineness, and has half the population that California has today, but the same that California had 60 years ago. We are both territories coastally dependent by default, and our demographic growth will move towards the coast with different uses, pressures and interests.”

To make a comparison of the two places, Alcalde first analyzed the reality of coastal regulation in Chile. The first point he noted was that there are a large number of ministries and institutions that have authority over the coast, and different incentives in how they manage them. In addition, he explained the regional and national commissions on the use of the coastline (CNUBC), which have done important work on zoning and land-use planning of the coastal zone from multidisciplinary perspectives and with citizen participation. However, these instruments are currently only “suggestions.” In other words, these efforts are not binding or mandatory, given that the decisions ultimately lie with each Municipality and its Master Plan, so initiatives are not across the board. There is an important legal gap in Chile (or regulatory gap) that must be overcome as soon as possible.

Mr. Alcalde provided a parallel with the situation in California and how the way it successfully designed its coastal public policies can be an example for Chile. These policies involved a collaboration between public and private institutions, including citizens, private philanthropy working together with the government, and science as the basis for any decision.

Proposition 20 was put on the ballot in 1972, after various focal points were found with social problems due to large-scale industrial projects or real estate developments on the coasts of California (like in Chile today). A statewide vote was held with the initial purpose of beginning to manage the development of the coast of the San Francisco Bay. This led to the Coastal Act in 1976, which created the California Coastal Commission that, “like other commissions and regulatory agencies that exist in the United States, assumes a variety of forms and functions in the awareness that there are indeed legal loopholes or gaps. There are certain agencies that operate in these voids, grant permits, and are part of the decision-making board. In these organizations, 6 of the 12 directors are representatives of civil society, including representatives of science and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that know the most about the subject, while the other 6 are appointed by the government. This set-up was established in the understanding that science, the community and government have to work together when deciding on sensitive issues. This is also an economically efficient method in the short and long term, and ultimately results in better project development.”

According to Alcalde, these proposals could be seen as an impediment to private investment because it is assumed that all projects would be opposed. However, it is quite the opposite. 80% of the initiatives presented have been approved, and most of them with indications that improve the project socially, environmentally and economically. He concluded by saying that “it is a culture that was permeated in California and that has achieved exceptionally good coastal administration and other public policies. The early understanding of deciding together with the community and investing in the processes to make that happen is something that has given California notably positive results and has greatly enriched the way public policy is designed.”

Chilean efforts and pending goals

Taking the California case as an example, the participation of citizens and science is fundamental. According to Winckler, in Chile we are in a time of gathering information and involving citizens and science: “We have to work like little bees to improve the existing governance. We also have to work with scientists, get them, local organizations and NGOs involved, and push with a long-term view so that in 20 or 30 more years we can have a coastal territory based on all these principles that we have put on the table as



informed citizens.”

Martínez pointed out that there is a lot of research and science on marine conservation available in Chile. However, the main problem would be the existing disarticulation of the different initiatives that may overlap each other and impede collective progress.

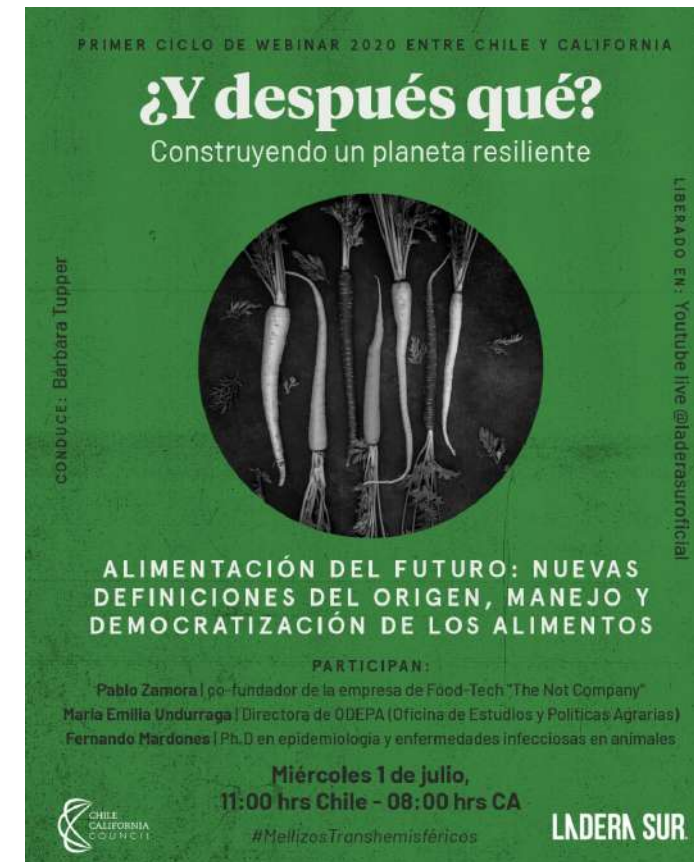
To improve this integration, he stressed the importance of creating a Biodiversity and Protected Area Service in Chile under a national legal framework for conservation and for the protected area system. He added that Chile is one of the few countries that still has no system that protects the biodiversity of our country.

“The ingredients missing for the best science and scientific evidence to be used in decision-making has to do with a more fluid and binding exchange between researchers, scientists and decision-makers. This is a continuous learning process, and decision-makers must take advantage of, and use, science. This process requires transparency and communication. The fact that science is seen as inaccessible often constitutes a significant barrier to this exchange. We as scientists, when asking our research questions, must include, and we must co-design those questions together with, the actors involved in the subject.”

Martínez also pointed out that a relevant element in improving the state of conservation of the coast is the comprehensive planning of coastal marine systems: “We cannot separate marine ecosystems from terrestrial ones. They are one. If there is deforestation on land, there will be pollution in the sea. It is a comprehensive system. So, to optimize efforts, these systems must be treated comprehensively.”

All these elements together help advance successful coastline public policies. Alcalde concluded by saying that “You have to understand that the scientific and social community is organized and available precisely to support Chile in this process. The ingredients to move forward are already there, Chile has them. We must understand that all these social and systemic processes are influential in creating spaces of wellbeing and local employment for the existing and future population living on the coast. All this is part of a design and planning that can be achieved in the way that we propose designing public policy, based on science and collaborative work between the public and private sectors.”

3 FOOD OF THE FUTURE: NEW DEFINITIONS OF THE ORIGIN, MANAGEMENT AND DEMOCRATIZATION OF FOODS



Before the Covid-19 crisis, 600,000 Chileans were deprived of nutritious food and were food insecure, a figure that could reach one million people when the pandemic ends. And yet, a third of the food produced in Chile is wasted. Undoubtedly, the nation faces serious challenges regarding how to ensure that its entire population has access to food that is also sustainable, of quality and of which they are conscious. But how can food security be guaranteed to all? Can local food production be both sustainable and profitable? What role does transparency and information play in this matter? Is the livestock industry a danger to our health? These were some of the questions that were addressed in the discussion “Food of the future: new definitions of the origin, management and democratization of food,” in a new chapter of the project “And Then What? Building a Resilient Planet,” organized by Chile California Council and Ladera Sur. It also delved into the experience of California, our trans-hemispheric twin, which has made major advances in science, public policy and culture. You missed it? It is not too late! Below are a note and video that summarizes the main reflections and proposals of the guests.

Last Wednesday, July 1st, at 11:00 am, a discussion took place on “Food of the future: new definitions of the origin, management and democratization of food” on the Ladera Sur YouTube channel, the third activity of the webinar cycle “And then what? Building a resilient planet,” organized by Chile California Council and Ladera Sur.

Three prominent speakers participated in this panel, moderated by the journalist Barbara Tupper, who have devoted themselves to the study of agricultural, food, and public management processes. Who are they? Fernando Mardones, veterinarian and doctor of epidemiology at the University of California, Davis. In addition, he is Associate Editor of *Frontiers in Veterinary Sciences* journal and has published more than 30 scientific articles in the area of infectious animal diseases.

Pablo Zamora, who is a co-founder of The Not Company, and the founder and Associate Director of the Center for Life Sciences Innovation at the University of California Davis in Chile. Both Pablo and Fernando are directors of the Chile California Council.

Thirdly, María Emilia Undurraga was present, an agricultural engineer who holds a Master's degree in Sociology from the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile and is currently the national director of the Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA) of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Here we share some of the main topics covered by the speakers, who analyzed the challenges of the food of the future in Chile, such as the problems of ensuring food security for the entire population and the need to make transparent the ways in which production processes are carried out, and the experience that California, a "trans-hemispheric twin" of Chile, has had, which has already implemented measures to revalue the role of farmers in society.

The importance of food safety

According to the catalog of U.N. Sustainable Development Goals, today, 820 million people go to bed hungry, and of that number, about 135 million suffer from acute hunger that the U.N. says is a consequence of human conflicts, economic recessions and climate change. To overcome this serious problem, the goals say that an increase in sustainable agricultural production is necessary as is guaranteeing the food security of the population.

But what does food safety mean? That was the question answered by the first speaker, Fernando Mardones: "food security means ensuring that the population has access not only to a quantity, but also to a quality of food."

A problem to which Chile has not been oblivious. According to Eve Crowley, representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Chile, the economic problems that Covid-19 has produced could lead to severe food insecurity problems for 400,000 Chileans, a figure that would be added to the 600,000 who already live with this insecurity.

"In Chile, a third of the food produced is lost or wasted," warned Maria Emilia Undurraga. In fact, according to data compiled in the FAO's second bulletin on *Food Losses and Waste in Latin America and the Caribbean*, in Chile specifically, 63.3 kilograms of bread are wasted per family, equal to 16.7% of the average consumption by the national population.

Yet the highest figures for waste are not found in domestic consumption. According to figures provided by the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Research Institute (INIA), 72% of this waste occurs in previous stages of the value chain, which include farming, handling, storage, distribution and processing.

Undurraga considers that a core consideration in food safety is to eliminate this waste, and she emphasized that one of the keys for this to happen is to monitor the entire production chain in Chile, from the moment a food is produced until it reaches the consumer. The goal must always be not to disrupt the

chain to ensure that the products always truly reach families.

In Undurraga's view: "This is a great process, a great chain. What is produced in the field must then be processed and delivered, that is why we need logistics that must also include fairs and markets. There are many people who make a living by selling these foods at a fair and reasonable price for each consumer."

Of course, according to Undurraga, an effective reduction of food waste cannot alone guarantee food security as there are other problems: the local industry may not be able to supply all the food that Chileans may need. As recently as this past June, Chile imported more than 240 tons of legumes given the exceptional demand caused by the need to give food aid to families hit by Covid-19.

As indicated by the national director of ODEPA, maintaining a healthy diet makes us dependent on the production in other countries. She mentioned the case of rice, a food that is part of the basic food basket, 65% of which is imported by Chile. Undurraga adds that the local industry could not produce rice at a low cost because it needs a lot of water and special environmental conditions that are not present in the national territory.

On this point Pablo Zamora warned that, although the consumption trend makes it necessary to open the borders to certain foods, this must be done conscientiously as sometimes opening the agricultural market too much might be detrimental to local conditions, either ecosystems or prices. Prices, for example, may be much lower for foreign-sourced products if their producers pay low wages.

As Undurraga explained: "There is a balance between how we are incorporating our own systems with a lower carbon footprint and the cost of production. There is no doubt that we must promote local industry, but the challenge is how we are doing it so that we can also supply others, as is the case with apples that we produce for countries that cannot produce them." However, the director of ODEMA asserts that for this process to be effective, good practices must permeate all segments and not be elitist: "This connects it to democratization so that we can all produce food sustainably and be aware of what we can produce to waste less."

The rise of intensive livestock farming and the importance of food safety as a pillar of food security

The consumption of meat is a trend that is on the rise. In fact, according to the FAO estimates for this decade, world livestock production will grow by 20% compared to the previous one. And it is projected that developing countries will begin to consume the most animal protein.

According to Mardones, some countries would "believe" that the amount of animal protein per capita must be increase, benchmarked to the numbers for other more developed nations. This conception, which he calls a "vice," causes an increase in livestock intensity, that is, a productive approach aimed at maximizing production while minimizing costs. This could bring about serious health problems, especially related to food safety.

But what is food safety and why is it important? According to the Chilean Institute of Public Health (ISP), the safety of a food is the guarantee that it will not cause harm to the consumer provided it is prepared or ingested according to the intended use. Unfortunately, this is not the condition of the food consumed by a large part of the world's population. According to FAO data, almost 600 million people on the planet get sick from having consumed food that has been contaminated by microorganisms, parasites or chemicals, and another 420,000 die from this cause.

According to Mardones, the safety of meat is affected when it comes from intensively raised livestock, but we are not necessarily talking about a farm with thousands of confined animals. The mere proximity between one animal and another or between animals and plants also represents a danger, especially for the emergence of new diseases.

Mardones commented that "There are quite recent examples: 3 out of 4 diseases come from animals. A new strain of influenza was recently reported from pig herds in China. So, once again, we are creating places that are in fact breeding grounds for viruses and

pathogens that can replicate and constitute bombs for humanity.” He added that the stress that intensive livestock-raising generates in animals predisposes them to illnesses.

But how does this relate to human health? Mardones added that due to the greater presence of diseases produced by intensive animal husbandry, producers are forced to use antibiotics and chemicals, which could create antimicrobial resistance, that is, bacteria become resistant to antibiotics, which further complicates fighting them.

Another health problem linked to animal husbandry is the illegal trade of species on the black market. Mardones commented that “in other countries, as is the case of some in Africa and Asia, there is an extremely important capture of wildlife that is sold in markets and fairs. By agreeing to the capture of these animals, man is exposed to pathogens that exist in nature, but we do not know what they are. One would expect that new pathogens will also be generated there.

The challenges for manufacturing industries and new technologies

Food industries, such as forestry, agriculture, and fisheries, have a fundamental economic relevance for Chile. In fact, only during the first half of 2019 exports by those industries totaled 4.133 million dollars, according to an analysis prepared by ProChile in collaboration with the Central Bank of Chile.

However, there might be a hidden reality behind these figures: there are serious deficiencies in the food industry that, in Zamora’s eyes, make it “recalcitrant” and reluctant to change. That would be the case of large-scale farmers, who are often both owners of the arable land and of the genetics of the crops themselves.

In the words of Zamora, “Some industries, like the meat industry, are at least 50 years old and well established, earning a significant profit. One-third of the farmland is used for the production of animal protein and there are 10 times more confined animals than wild ones. These types of industries are not going to be the ones that change to an alternative system. New companies are needed and new government incentives.”

In Chile, livestock export income in 2018 exceeded \$1 billion. A lucrative activity but which that same year consumed about 1,118,000 liters of water per consumer. According to Zamora, this industry has continued to function in part due to the belief that animal protein is essential because of its high nutritional value, “and that hypothesis, that there is no food source that is of the same quality, was disproved because empirical evidence shows that if you combine plants, fungi and insects, you can achieve a nutritional balance between these combinations and generate a protein that has the correct essential amino acids that allow you to regenerate muscle tissue.”

New innovations in the meat area are already being investigated internationally and are present in the agricultural world. An example of this would be vertical agriculture, which would aim to enable urban spaces, such as buildings, to grow crops. An initiative that Zamora claims is already underway in Chile.

However, he acknowledged that although these technologies can offer solutions to the problems of the agri-food industry, they are not available to all people, and that would be a big problem. Such is the case of small or subsistence farmers, who could not turn to new production trends because they have to address more basic priorities, or consumers with little buying power, who cannot opt for these foods. For this reason, Zamora stressed that a broad intensity of local production is necessary, even in countries in the

region.

“This pandemic and the social outbreak have shown that there is a large population, which is the majority, who unfortunately have no options. So, on the one hand, technologies are going to show you that there are other food alternatives, but on the other hand, you have a population that needs to survive, and that is associated with food production. When we look at the food of the future, we have to consider new trends, but without forgetting this great mass of the population that needs to satisfy basic needs.”

The importance of an informed and conscious diet

The first speaker to refer to this issue was Fernando Mardones, who stated that there is currently great ignorance about the origin of the products that are being consumed, especially those that “are easily accessible,” meaning particularly to the richer social strata.

As Mardones said, “There is a food safety issue at the top of the chain, and today the numbers show that a large part of the carbon emissions or the environmental impact comes from the consumption of that part of the population. This fact is extremely important as is how it impacts the health of the planet.” He also commented that the discussion must include allowing nature to regenerate. “Although we have to produce and generate food, we also have to be able to return the things we are using to the Earth. We must repair and let nature reproduce in certain areas.”

In this sense, Mardones appreciated the fact that new protected areas have been created in the country, such as marine and terrestrial parks, although he stressed that it is not just a job of the State. “People can also do it, to have an impact on nature and recover spaces.”

According to Zamora, conscious eating means a feeding process that not only involves the product, but also its relationship with the environment, its production method, the wellbeing of farmers and the nutritional contribution it makes.

Zamora added: “Today we are more aware of what nutritional balances are required in different cultures, what the associated diets are, and how each person manages to combine food rationally based on scientific evidence, to be able to receive the corresponding calories and feed themselves in a diversified way. If we make use of that information to make decisions, we will be aware of what we eat, we will know the impact of the food that we are giving to our children and we will be more aware of the environment.” He also shared a quite particular description of human beings: as “holobionts,” which means that they are in themselves an ecosystem. When we feed ourselves, we are not only nourishing ourselves as Homo sapiens; we are also nourishing our own microbiome that lives within us.”

The relevance of transparency in production

In 2019, the Chilean Egg Producers Association (ChileHuevos) reported that egg consumption in Chile totaled 235 eggs per capita, ranking Chile fifth in Latin America. On the other hand, the egg industry in Chile would keep more than 17 million chickens locked in small cages, according to a recent study published by Sinergia Animal International that says that “The animals can hardly move and are kept on isolated farms, far from the eyes of society.” This practice leads us to question how much real information we receive on the production of a food when we buy it.

But how can production transparency be made a decisive factor in choosing the food we consume? For María Emilia Undurraga, this is part of a public role and responsibility so that consumers can have the necessary information on how a product is produced. She said that efforts are already being made at the state level because CORFO, the government development agency, is working on a project to define sustainability standards for the different Chilean industries, which would vary by sector.



This new information would in turn imply conscious consumption, something that, as Zamora mentioned, is already happening in the cocoa industry, where consumers have decreased the consumption of cocoa from the Ivory Coast “where there is precariousness, enslavement and death” and instead chosen a food without these negative externalities, such as cacao from Ecuador.

Although from Undurraga’s point of view, sustainable production is a task that not only depends on the good decisions by consumers, but also on the producers themselves. Of course, this is a task that involves many actors.

She added that “We have to understand that when we talk about sustainable food and we want to promote local production, we have to promote the development of the territories. We need connectivity, good health and education to improve diversification in production. This is not food that falls from the sky. We must consider what happens with family income, with small farmers who do not farm more than 10 hectares, 40% of whom farm less than 5 hectares, and for whom that production is the livelihood for that family.”

Food as an axis of cooperation and culture: a look at the California experience

As mentioned in the previous two discussions of this webinar cycle, looking at California is somewhat like looking at Chile. According to Zamora, one of California’s strengths, in terms of the agri-food industry, is that it would have much closer ties between the productive sector and educational institutions, a bond that would improve farming techniques.

Zamora said that “In California, they recognize that the industry does not necessarily generate the knowledge that is generated by universities, and a very interesting cooperative model has been created: for example, for each box of walnuts that producers sell, a small fraction goes to a fund to help maintain better farming practices. Agriculture there uses a lot of knowledge to optimize processes.”

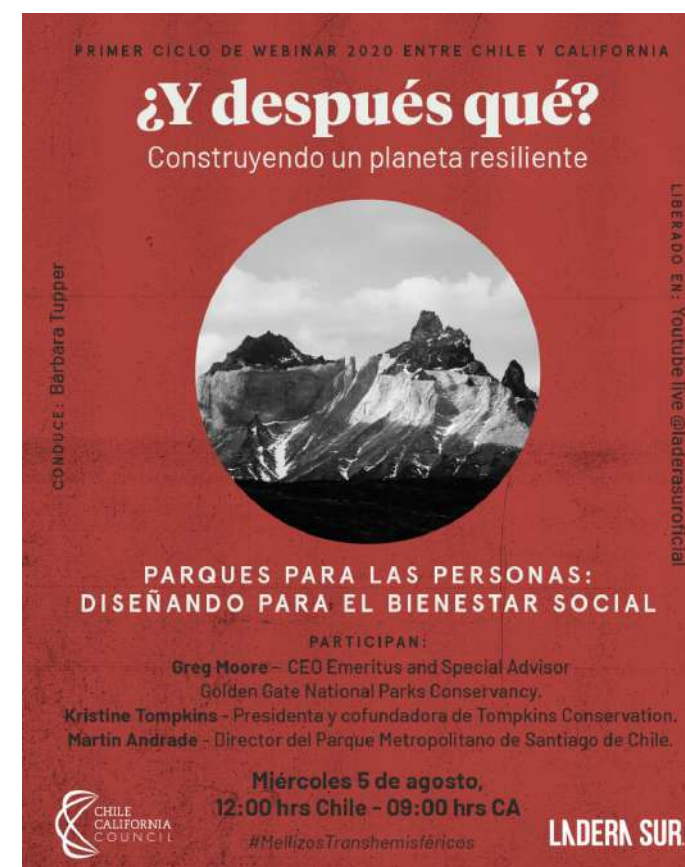
- 43 This would have potential, for example, in the wine industry, which is an agricultural activity that has a large presence in both countries. Mardones also highlighted cultural aspects of agriculture in California, which is relevant in the daily lives of its citizens. He mentions that local producers sell their products at farmers’ markets and are part of the society of the towns where those markets are located.

According to Zamora, this promotes a re-evaluation of the role of farmers. Even in restaurants, the producer of fruits and vegetables is identified. This also raises consumer awareness.

The process reveals the role that these farmers have, whether they are larger or small farmers. California offers farming programs to students at universities and colleges, and Zamora assures us that they can be consumed in local restaurants: “one can go to the menu and know that the pizza has basil from such a college or the tomato produced from such a university.”

Another aspect highlighted by Mardones, and that Chile could learn from the experience of California, is land-use planning: “there they are very clear where the garlic, onion, dairy and grain sectors are; and with respect to this arrangement, we still have a long way to go to determine where are good places to grow crops are, considering the cities, geography and environmental issues,” he concluded.

4 PARKS FOR PEOPLE: DESIGNING FOR SOCIAL WELFARE



In pristine places or in the midst of cities, national and urban parks each play a fundamental role for people and nature: for people, they make contributions at a conscious and unconscious level; and for nature, they help in its conservation and protection. This is a topic that was discussed in depth by prominent speakers in the discussion “Parks for people: designing for social wellbeing.” Why is it important to create and maintain national and urban parks? What are the challenges in including them when planning watersheds and cities territorially? How is nature conservation essential to creating employment, to science and tourism? We invite you to watch the video and written summary of this activity, which is part of the Webinar cycle “And then what? Building a resilient planet,” organized by the Chile California Council and produced by Ladera Sur. Do not miss it!

On Wednesday, August 5th, we broadcasted live the talk on “Parks for people: designing for social wellbeing,” the fourth panel discussion in the webinar cycle “And then what? Building a resilient planet,” organized by Chile California Council and produced by Ladera Sur.

Three outstanding panelists were part of this discussion, moderated by journalist Barbara Tupper, who have dedicated themselves to creating, maintaining and managing national and urban parks in Chile and California. They were Kris Tompkins, President and Co-Founder of Tompkins Conservation; Greg Moore, CEO Emeritus and Special Advisor to the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy in California;

and Martín Andrade, director of the Metropolitan Park in Santiago, Chile (Parquemét). All have focused their work on the maintenance and conservation of natural spaces, thus contributing to the wellbeing of communities and their visitors.

Here we share some of the main topics discussed by the panelists, who spoke about the social welfare of parks and how they can create opportunities for economic reactivation. They also explored the role of tourism, science (applied, for example, to rewilding projects), job creation, nature-based solutions and the role of philanthropy in conservation. They commented on parallel experiences in Chile and California, trans-hemispheric twins.

Parks for People: Social Welfare in Conservation

For Kris Tompkins, national parks are the jewels of any country that have an individual impact on each person: “we can be miserable with the wind, rain and snow, but it is an experience in which we come in contact with the planet.” That is how they affect us physically and emotionally, making us understand that we are part of the circle of life and not that we are in the center of it.

Parks play a part in entertainment and give joy to people, yet many more things also emerge from it. For example, as explained by Greg Moore, parks “are part of the public health system because they help our mind, body and wellbeing. They are part of our education system because we learn about nature through them, and that is culture. They are also part of the economic system because they are drivers of the economy, and of the democratic system because they are places that belong to us as citizens and as a society.”

Two more concepts also transcend the latter, according to Martín Andrade: dignity and a sense of belonging. “In my work, I have had to get to know and work in many low-income communities where the construction of green areas is creating dignity: people feel part of society and have a sense of belonging ... When you create green areas, public projects, quality parks, you generate these concepts. It is a regenerative cycle not only from the point of view of public space, but also from a social point of view, where people want to contribute to their environment and, therefore, aspire to have a better future.”

This is also linked to something on which all the panelists commented: the democratic value of natural parks. In the case of Yellowstone Park in the U.S., for example, Greg said that it is a place that “belongs to everyone,” placing an emphasis on equality. And according to Martín, Parquemét’s mission is to be a place of social integration.

And, on the economic and social side, job creation is an important issue. For example, in the parks donated by Tompkins Conservation to the Chilean State, Kris remarked that more than 200 jobs have been created, and that many of them are in neighboring communities that have developed a good sense of attachment and care for the place.

Greg then discussed the role of tourism: “The national parks in the San Francisco Bay Area are among those most visited in America ... This contributes a lot to the local economy since more than a billion dollars is collected from the visits to Golden Gate National Park.”

The benefits also go towards nature

An important concept when talking about natural parks is that they function as biological corridors. In other words, they are places for the conservation of biodiversity.

In the case of San Francisco, the parks are on the edge of the city. Using a map (which can be seen in the video), Greg shows an urban park that includes hectares of protected land and marine areas. “What we have is an incredible potential to connect the natural spaces with the places where people live. The important thing is that in this corridor we have restored forests, wetlands, and we have protected endangered or very rare plants ... It is a way in which a deteriorated nature has been returned to good condition and generates biodiversity.”

On the other hand, as concerns Chile and city parks, the Metropolitan Park has also made progress in conservation. This place encompasses 737 hectares, it is the fourth largest urban park in the world, so one of its challenges is to conserve so that people understand the importance of protecting biodiversity and can see for themselves and learn to respect the flora and fauna. One of the current projects is the elaboration of a record of the species in the park to advance in the conservation measures.

Kris Tompkins commented that when preparing the conservation plans for the parks along the Patagonia Park Route, the basic question was: who is missing? So, species such as the South Andean deer or huemul, whose populations were threatened and fragmented, were found and rewilding plans were started, which are still being implemented.

As Kris explained, “The idea was to create protected areas, but we didn’t know who was there or who was missing. When we arrived in the Argentine and Chilean Patagonia, we saw that there were new answers to that question. In the case of the huemul, the population was small and fragile and our mission has been to help expand it by detecting and reducing the threats. We developed strategies to recover the huemul and we are working on recovering the nandu in Patagonia and other animals because the dynamics of the ecosystem must be respected due to their importance.”

In the Californian case, Greg commented that “parks belong to wild beings and humans.” He said that their rewilding was developed based on the consensus of the population and their collaboration in conservation. As a result, new species of birds have arrived, and endangered species have been protected and others reintroduced: “We must investigate species and we have worked with the impact of climate change, fires and droughts. The first job is to save these places. I would say that restoring nature is an initial premise that makes people come together and once they see the results, they are delighted.”

Conservation requires the involvement of people. Martín explains that we usually see the negative impact of humans, but there is also a positive side--the contribution to rewilding. For example, the same Metropolitan Park was, years ago, filled with quarries, but thanks to the work of some, it was reforested and has become Santiago’s “green lung,” as it is known today.

Chile and California: How close or distant are we?

When comparing Chile and California as trans-hemispheric twins, Kris Tompkins values the work that has been done by the governments on both sides. Both are places that were among the pioneers in inaugurating national parks and that have made progress in conservation since then. But, says Kris, “Chile is not that far behind in terms of national parks. However, two things have happened in the United States but not in Chile: more Chileans need to know that these national parks exist, that they belong to everyone and that they are worth visiting, falling in love with and defending; and that transportation can, over time, help people visit these distant places.”

In regard to the central zone of Chile, Martín alluded to the similarities such as financing, volunteering, regulations, and business ties,



saying that in general there is a change in the way people think and that society is more aware of conservation issues.

As to the involvement of the population, both Greg and Kris referred to the importance of the Park Friends Network, committed to the communities and the diversity of the parks. It is a support structure for these natural places that helps assure their protection.

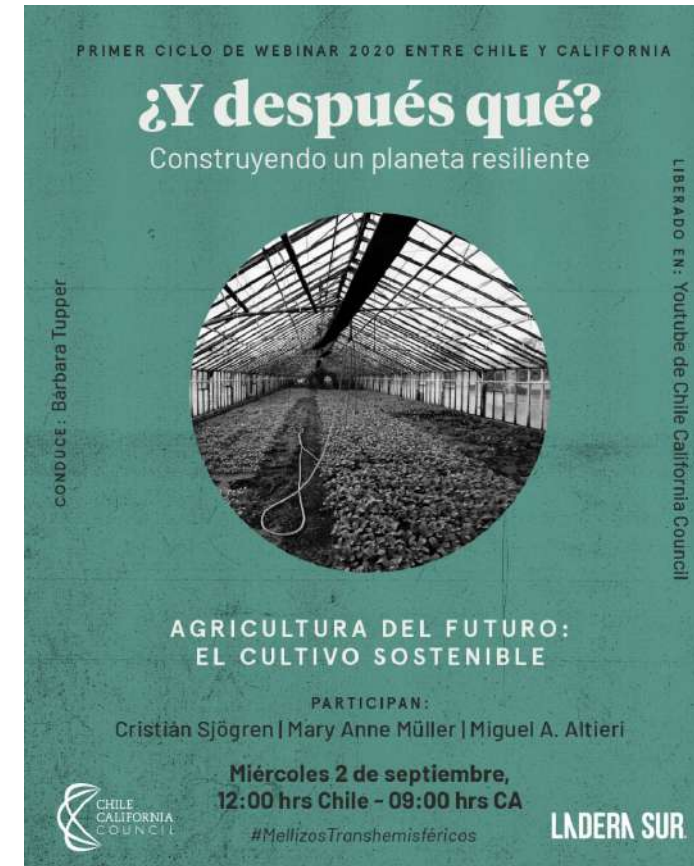
Everyone's Commitment: The Role of Philanthropy

Philanthropy is selflessly helping another. It means understanding that we are part of everything and it does not revolve around us. And everyone has a role in this: citizens, organizations and companies, among others. This takes on special relevance in the conservation of nature because, as the panelists explained, it reaps multiple benefits for different areas. Greg commented that "philanthropy means contributing to a public good and there are many ways to do that."

As Kris said: "Companies cannot be on the sidelines simply watching society go by and make a contribution only when there is a real disaster. The role cannot only belong to the government or government companies ... We must move towards a map of goodness, dignity and health for all. I am referring to the intrinsic value of each life, which requires that all segments of society be proactive and philanthropical, that they become immersed, and that the engine that drives them to earn money is the same engine that is fueled by goodness. Positive lives for all living things."

So, people, organizations and governments can get involved. Urban and national parks and other protected areas are becoming increasingly essential for children and adults. They are spaces for education, connection, enjoyment and relaxation that reap multiple benefits for us. Everyone is part of this ecosystem. As Greg mentions, "If we believe in restoring national and urban parks, we have to connect them with people because they share the same DNA."

5 AGRICULTURE OF THE FUTURE: SUSTAINABLE CROP



The fifth discussion of the webinar cycle "And then what? Building a resilient planet," organized by Chile California Council and Ladera Sur, was filled with important reflections and ideas on how to face the challenges of the future of agriculture and with it, food security. Renowned panelists explained their perspectives on the future of sustainable and ecological food production. They talked about the importance of soil regeneration and the need to give more value to farm workers and small farmers, to reducing the dependence on other countries for basic food items, especially in a context of climate change and latent lack of food resilience. How can we build resilient and sustainable agriculture on a small and large scale? We invite you to see the video and written summary of this activity. Do not miss it!

On Wednesday, September 2nd, the fifth discussion was held in the webinar "And then what? Building a resilient planet," organized by Chile California Council and Ladera Sur. On this occasion, the topic was "Agriculture of the Future: Sustainable Farming," during which different experts discussed the impacts of agriculture and the solutions to produce food in the future sustainably and ecologically.

Achieving widespread organic farming is one of the main challenges for the coming years in our country and around the world. In this discussion, experts Mary Anne Muller, from the Pirque Agroecological School and Founder and Executive Director of Fundación Origen (Origen Foundation); Miguel A. Altieri, Emeritus Professor at the University of California, Berkeley, Co-Director of the Latin American Center

for Agroecological Research; and Cristian Sjögren, Co-Founder and CEO of Agrourbana and Councilor and Vice-President of the Board of the Chile California Council, reflected on such relevant issues as soil care, urban agriculture, education, local agriculture and the regulation needed for the population's food security in the context of the different crises require urgent progress in these issues.

The agriculture of tomorrow in community

The call to rethink agriculture and turn it into a sustainable practice was the common message of all the guests. Both Chile and California are territories threatened by desertification and soil degradation, so they have had to innovate and develop technologies to face the challenges and maintain their production standards. The problem now is how to make this sustainable over time without causing irreversible damage to the environment.

Mary Anne Müller, who works with organic farming, proposed a paradigm to protect biodiversity and empower local communities. "All of us can produce food," Müller noted, highlighting the multiple benefits these more sustainable practices offer that promote physical and mental health and foster what she calls social restoration. In other words, a process in which people meet and work collaboratively in orchards and on fruit plantations. Müller proposes these alternatives to dependence on other countries for basic foods like legumes, which generates more pollution and does not guarantee food safety. She added: "Relying on other countries to feed our population makes us absolutely vulnerable."

According to Müller, "Family and urban agriculture has to be a country priority in terms of programs and investment." Miguel Altieri shared this vision, pointing out that global food systems are not working and that we will have to move to local production systems. Within this framework, small farmers play a key role that should be supported by government institutions to enhance interactions between small farmers and consumers. "If we support small farmers, we support life projects by creating agroecological territories that establish food resilience and local sustainability," Altieri said.

Cristián Sjögren also highlighted the potential of small farming technologies to bring farming to cities and closer to people in order to strengthen interactions between producers and consumers and a fair economy. "It is not only creating sources of work, but a whole sense of community that generates the connection with this food because you know where it comes from, you know how pests are managed. It builds trust and makes consumers see where the value is and not just the price."

Bringing agroecological technologies to everyone

Other challenges arising from the transition from industrial agriculture to sustainable agriculture is how to make agroecological innovations and technologies accessible, such as vertical farming developed by Cristian Sjögren, which has less of an environmental impact without reducing productivity. Cristián highlights the importance of small farmers associating to be able to finance certain innovations together. According to Sjögren, "agriculture is the sector with the least degree of digitization. There is a tremendous opportunity to improve things by using technologies. Crops will be more sustainable, and resources will be used more efficiently." He emphasized the urgency of this since agriculture today represents around 70% of freshwater consumption. In his view, vertical crops may be an answer since fewer resources are used to produce vegetables, for example.

There are many problems associated with the abuse of pesticides, the misuse of water and soil degradation, both in terms of health and food security in the surrounding communities. Agroecological practices offer many experiences and solutions, especially for small-scale farming. There are low-cost technologies that require local inputs, in a context of the pandemic and high unemployment. This is what

Altieri refers to, who proposed small-scale farming as a tool to revitalize the economy and reverse much of the damage caused by industrial agriculture, especially in the most impoverished sectors of the population: "Agriculture is based on local resources that have access to cutting-edge technology, but those resources are not accessible to the poor. What we need is farming that can be done by all." He adds an example that offers simpler solutions to these problems: "We can increase the water storage capacity in the soil by 12 liters for each percent of organic matter that we add."

Müller, in the same vein, emphasized the importance of creating small farmer networks and promoting generosity. "This is a wonderful job that does not necessarily need technology: take care of seeds, exchange them, restore them and share knowledge," she added, saying also that "there has to be an awareness on the part of those who make decisions. It has to be a country priority."

Local agriculture in response to environmental problems

Urban farming has been increasing in recent years. Many young people today, who constitute a large workforce, are venturing into the creation of urban gardens to feed themselves. Altieri sees this as a solution to the great challenge of feeding the 87.2% of the world population that lives in cities. In his words, "In a city of 10 million inhabitants, 6 thousand tons per day of food has to travel 1,000 kilometers to get to a table. That is totally unsustainable. The vulnerability of our globalized system has been revealed by the Covid-19 crisis."

According to Sjögren, "These new generations that have had to take charge of the disaster that the planet is experiencing, are living the tail end of climate change firsthand. For all we talk about wanting a better world and being aware, consumers will be the ones to begin to dictate what it is that they want in the products they eat ... All this agriculture, whether urban, rural, or large-scale, has to handle environmental challenges."

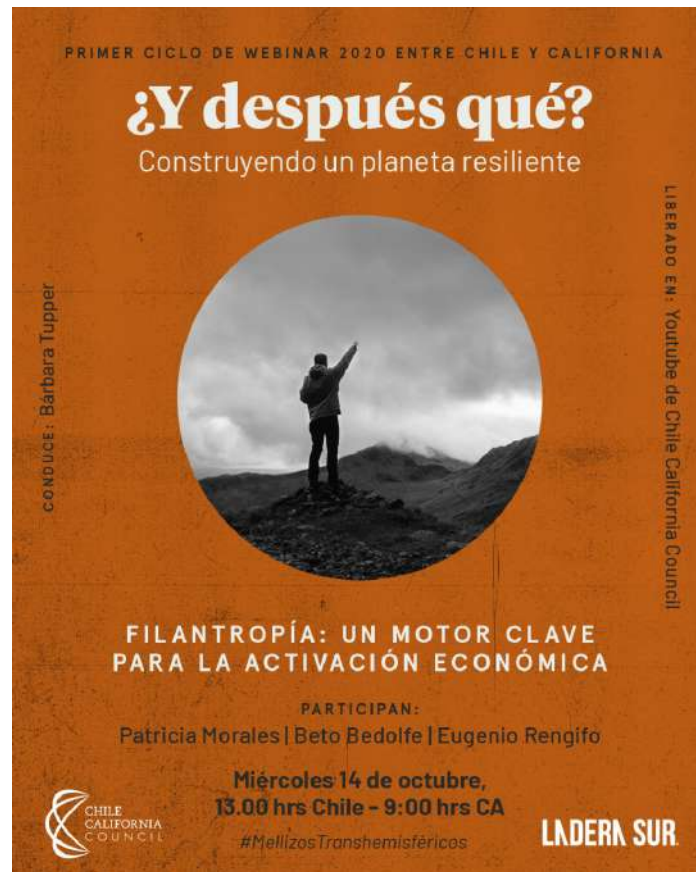
One of the problems that still has no solution is food waste. It is estimated that almost a third of the food produced each year ends up in the garbage. For both Sjörgren and Altieri, local production systems are the most effective in reducing gaps in food distribution and thus in generating less waste. According to this University of California professor, "when local food systems are created, waste is reduced."

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PHILANTHROPY: A KEY ENGINE FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVATION



The crisis we are facing worldwide has led us to rethink our economic and social system in search of the best ways to reactivate development more consistent with environmental processes and cycles. We have already seen this in the Chile California Council and Ladera Sur series of talks, “And then what? Building a resilient planet,” where we brought together various professionals from the world of business and philanthropy to discuss the possibilities of private entities contributing and providing solutions to public problems. Can philanthropy be a key driver in economic recovery? We invite you to read the summary and watch the video of this inspiring meeting.

This Wednesday, October 14th, the sixth discussion of the cycle “And then what? Building a resilient planet” was held, entitled “Philanthropy: a key driver in economic activation.” On this occasion we met with Herbert Bedolfe, the executive director of the Marisla Foundation and co-founder of Oceana; Patricia Morales, an economist, general manager of Filantropía Cortés-Solari, and member of the Environmental Philanthropy Network; and Eugenio Rengifo, the Executive Director of the Amigos de los Parques Corporation, to talk about and reflect on environmental philanthropy and future environmental challenges.

What is philanthropy? How can you help reactivate economies after a year as eventful as 2020? Those were some of the questions that the prominent guests answered. For Bedolfe, this is not about money, but about serving causes and about what people need. In a context of environmental crisis, a dedication

to supporting environmental initiatives becomes even more indispensable. In Bedolfe’s words, “It is putting yourself at the service of others. A civic responsibility to the community.”

Strictly speaking, philanthropy means “love for humanity.” It comes from the Greek “philos,” meaning love, and “anthropos,” meaning human. Rengifo uses this definition to extend it to love and care for nature, which we cannot live without. According to Rengifo, “Without nature there is no man, there is no humanity, there is no possible human activity.”

As for Chile, in the context of the political setting now existing and the upcoming referendum on a new constitution, Patricia Morales pointed out that this was a new opportunity to change our country vision. She explained that “It is important to highlight the role of the private sector ... They are also called upon to develop public policies through philanthropy.”

Morales points out that Filantropía Cortés-Solari defines this term as “publicly useful actions by private individuals.” He emphasized that Chile needs an institutional framework that promotes the participation of the private sector in public matters, based on what the State and civil society need. As Morales said, “Not only the State can take public policy action, but also other agents, and even better if together.” It is therefore imperative to improve the regulatory framework for the donation law and to resolve any doubts that people may have in this respect.

“Everyone is called upon to take up the banner of their passion, love, and local cause. And that can be by donating resources, time, connections, a series of actions that can be more powerful than money itself,” said Rengifo, who agrees with Bedolfe that philanthropy is not only about financial support. All kinds of private entities can participate, not just those with great resources. “Everyone is called upon to contribute,” he said.

Morales remarked that “We are a unique natural laboratory, with a unique natural wealth, yet our economic model is grounded on the significant extraction of natural resources.” She stressed the need to migrate to a model that provides services in other less extractive industries.

Bedolfe said that “Things go better if we work together,” who highlight the importance of collaboration between communities and public and private entities to jointly overcome social problems environmental. No one is left out of this because we all have a job to do, no matter how small. That was the call that our guests made to the audience.

Throughout the conversation, different visions and perspectives were exchanged based on the experiences of the guests. They were in agreement that the role of philanthropy must be emphasized in searching for solutions and community development, especially in a context of political and environmental crisis in which we are all called upon to act. Would you like to learn more about this? Relive this interesting discussion here and do not miss the upcoming ones sponsored by Ladera Sur and Chile California Council.



CCC ANNUAL MEETING

03

2020 HIGHLIGHTS

THE CCC HOLDS AN ANNUAL MEETING EVERY YEAR, WHERE CCC COUNCILORS AND SPECIAL GUESTS FROM THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS CONGREGATE TO REFLECT AND ASSESS LAST YEAR’S ACHIEVEMENTS, AND DISCUSS THE PLANS FOR THE UPCOMING YEAR.

On August 12, the CCC held the first online Annual Meeting of CCC Directors and Councilors, with a participation of 27 representatives from governmental authorities of Chile and California, and allies of the organization. We discussed topics around the areas of the CCC that are of mutual interest to Chile and California, in order to define strategic work priorities and collaborations between the counterparts.

The meeting was structured in two parts. First, the participating authorities reinforced the main

goals of the cooperation agenda between Chile and California. The second part consisted of an interactive meeting, where the participants had the opportunity to meet in smaller groups of different areas of interest, and envision specific exchange initiatives while defining the proper steps needed to achieve them.

Throughout the meeting, the participants highlighted the important role of the CCC as a bridge to maintain ongoing relationships and concretely catalyze collaborative action to accomplish the cooperation agenda goals.



MINUTES OF THE NINTH ANNUAL BOARD MEETING OF
THE CHILE-CALIFORNIA COUNCIL

August 12th, 2020, 1pm CA / 3pm Chile

Last Wednesday, August 12th, the Chile California Council (the “Council” or “CCC”) held their ninth Annual Meeting, with the presence of thirty Councilors, senior authorities and representatives of different government agencies and Ministries of Chile and California.

From behalf of the Government of Chile, the meeting counted with interventions from the Minister and Undersecretary of the Ministry of Science, Technology, Knowledge and Innovation, Mr. Andrés Couve and Ms. Carolina Torrealba respectively, from the Minister of Environment Ms. Carolina Schmidt, from the Undersecretary (s) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Raúl Fernández, from the Head of International Relations of the Ministry of Energy, Ms. Javiera Aldunate, from the High Level Champion of COP25, Mr. Gonzalo Muñoz, from the Executive Director of Start-Up Chile, Ms. Ángeles Romo, and from the Director of Energy, Science, Technology and Innovation (DECYTI) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jorge Iglesias.

From behalf of the Government of California, interventions from the Lieutenant Governor, Ms. Eleni Kounalakis, the Energy Commissioner, Mr. Andrew McAllister, the Secretary of Natural Resources, Mr. Wade Crowfoot and the Deputy Director of the Ocean Protection Council, Ms. Jenn Eckerle.

In addition, the Ambassador of the Chilean Embassy in the United States, Mr. Alfonso Silva, and the Chargé de Affairs of the United States Embassy in Chile, Mr. Lawrence Petroni, also intervened in the meeting expressing their support for the organization.

The meeting consisted of two parts. The first part was an instance where the main topics of the cooperation agenda for both Chile and CA regions were reinforced, being the Council’s priorities on Energy, Climate Change, Oceans, Entrepreneurship and Innovation. For the second, all participants were able to meet according to different interest public-private groups, in a designed exercise meant to strengthen specific exchange initiatives and steps to follow in order to achieve them.

Consistently along the meeting, it was strongly agreed and highlighted from all participants, the important role that the CCC has as a bridge and “glue” to keep these relationships ongoing and concretely catalyze the agendas into real applicable work. The meeting was moderated by Mr. Matias Alcalde, Representative before the CCC, who welcomed all Councilors and special guests, provided the housekeeping codes for the meeting to have great capacity of networking and interactions among participants. Mr. Alcalde moderated the rest of the session making sure to manage intervention timings and a proper tone to ensure a good feel to all the assistants.

Chairman Rafael Friedmann made the introductory remarks. He reflected about the gathering and the actual challenges the CCC’s faces into growth for consistent knowledge transfer among these “trans-hemispheric twins”, Chile and CA. He expressed gratitude for the work done by CCC’s staff, that has brought the organization into new dimensions, which brings hope for the CCC to deepen its action in the main areas of focus. He highlighted the immense potential of mutually beneficial outcomes from defining concrete long-term agendas in these areas. He showed his appreciation to the financial support from the Chilean government, foundations and individuals, as well as the in-kind support from many of the attendants of the meeting that donate their time for the organization.

Mr. Friedmann also provided the outline of the meeting’s agenda. The main points developed in the first part of the meeting are presented below, from behalf of government authorities and officials of Chile and California, and some of the main partners of the CCC.

COOPERATION BETWEEN CHILE AND CALIFORNIA

Ambassador Mr. Raúl Fernández, Undersecretary (s) from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Chile, highlighted the following:

1. The CCC’s meeting is an occasion to review the main milestones that characterize the cooperation between Chile and California.
2. The MOU signed between the Government of Chile and California has given a new impetus to their partnership, by adding a variety of fields such as technology, clean energy, ocean and conservation, and natural disasters.
3. The Government of Chile has identified a powerful tool in the strategic plans, such as the CCC. Therefore, have replicated the Chile California Council model in other states of the US, such as Massachusetts, and Washington State.
4. The Council has been a key platform to transfer scientific technological knowledge connecting people between both territories.
5. He highlighted the work carried out by the CCC in wildfire and prevention, environmental conservation and adaptation to climate change.
6. He also highlighted the work made by the CCC for COP25, regarding protection and sustainable management of the Ocean, partnering with the California Secretary of Natural Resources, Mr. Wade Crowfoot, and the Chilean Minister of Science, Mr. Andrés Couve. The CCC presented a vision of a long biological coastal corridor that could be established between both territories.
7. He highlighted the measures that Chile and California have undertaken in order to create resilience before the consequences of climate change affecting both territories.

Ms. Eleni Kounalakis, Lt. Governor of California, highlighted the following:

1. California and Chile are trans-hemispherical twins. They share the same invert geographical position in the globe and with them, many of the same opportunities and challenges such as earthquakes, wildfires, sea-level rise, ocean pollution.
2. Combat a warming planet and climate change is the center of collaboration areas between Chile and CA.
3. She also highlighted the importance of trade and commerce for the ongoing relationship between Chile and California. She specified that during 2019, the two-way trade amounted to approximately 2.5 billion dollars.
4. She expressed that this year, given that the economies worldwide have been so impacted from the pandemic, international trading relationships are more important than ever.
5. She enhanced the work of the CCC and said that a great deal of the cooperation between Chile y California, is originated and driven by the work done by the members of the Council, keeping the vital relationship energies and alive.

Mr. Alfonso Silva, Ambassador, Chilean Embassy in the US, highlighted the following:

1. The value of cooperation as crucial for the times humanity faces, establishing that the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs of Chile has been strengthening not only the relationship at the federal level with the US, but also creating partnership within different states.
2. At a state-level he mentioned the following areas of collaboration: sciences and technology, social development and commercial links, through the creation of other programs such as Chile- Massachusetts and Chile-Washington, from the model and learnings of the Chile California Council.
3. He highlighted the leadership of California in agricultural production and cutting-edge technology.
4. He suggested focalizing the following key priorities for the CCC:
 - a) Combating climate change and protecting the environment.
 - b) Promote Clean and Renewable Energy.
 - c) Promoting Start-Ups and Entrepreneurship.
 - d) Collaboration in natural disasters management best practices.

Mr. Lawrence Petroni, Chargé d’Affairs, US Embassy in Chile, highlighted the following:

1. The long and enduring relationship between Chile and California was formalized with the establishment of the CCC. He said this partnership has potential benefits for both countries.
2. He highlighted the work carried out from the Council, which has helped to develop a strong agenda of collaboration and exchanges between both regions.

- 3. Chile and California share many geographical similarities; therefore many challenges are the same ones.
- 4. Both Chile and California have to commit to programs to share knowledge and build capacity with the goal of protecting their people, such as disaster management, marine and coastal protection programs, and promoting clean energy.
- 5. He also talked about the cooperation in science, technology and innovation, increasingly important for both countries. He said that the experience of California is this matter can and should serve as a model for Chile, to support Chilean startups and entrepreneurs.
- 6. The CCC is a model of an effective framework to channel collaboration.

CHILE CALIFORNIA COUNCIL’S ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTIONS

Mr. Matias Alcalde, Representative before the Chile California Council, highlighted the following:

- 1. The unique neutrality that the Council has as a public-private organization to provide recurrent knowledge transfer. Working on one hand under an MOU between the governments of Chile and California, and on the other, established as a non-profit organization based in San Francisco with a 501(c)(3) status, and a network of Councilors “game changers” in their respective fields of work.
- 2. He explained how the CCC transfers the knowledge between Chile and California, in both directions:
 - By providing a recurrent narrative that is feed by the CCC’s network and partners.
 - By doing events, conferences and community gatherings (presential and virtually).
 - By facilitating networking among our partners and matching relationships of common interests.
- 3. He mentioned that the CCC has built operational resilience this year within the virtual presence, creating a YouTube Channel and using Zoom, filling out the CCC’s social media and press releases of valuable content in the different areas of work.
- 4. Matias explained that for future projects the CCC expects to focus on the following:
 - The new CCC web platform that will multiply opportunities to outreach, connect and provide valuable content.
 - The Chile California Council Journal, which can be made oriented to illustrate the ecosystem’s report in all areas of work, which is deeper than the content delivered through social media or press. Therefore, creating an Analytical Area inside the CCC, that can be efficient and deep in capturing the content and make it transferrable, from our network and partners, providing systemic action in concrete terms for the areas the CCC performs.
 - Programs, such as the Chile California Conservation Exchange Conference implemented by two CCC’s councilors, Ralph Benson and Tomás Mckay, which is a model to replicate for other areas of the CCC.

Mr. Jorge Iglesias, Director, DECYTI of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Chile, highlighted the following:

- 1. The Chile California Council has become a powerful tool to connect, share experiences and fostering learning in order to develop common solutions to growing challenges.
- 2. The partnership between DECYTI and the CCC has shown to be mutually beneficial.
- 3. He highlighted the following projects carried out by the CCC to strengthen the relationships and network in Chile and California: wildfire management and risk prevention, the Chile California Conservation Exchange Conference, the Agriculture Conference, and the Coastal/Marine management areas.
- 4. For DECYTI the CCC has been an ally in the increasingly wide span of work that carries out, providing inputs to boost the dynamic international agendas of civil society and promoting the Chilean scientific/tech ecosystem.
- 5. He highlighted the cycle of Webinars of Chileornians, mentioning that has become an effective platform to spread and widely share these same priorities.

COMMON INTERESTS AND POSSIBLE AREAS OF COOPERATION IN ENERGY

Ms. Javiera Aldunate, Head of the International Office, Ministry of Energy of the Government of Chile highlighted the following:

- 1. Chile and California share many challenges and opportunities in transitioning the energy systems to more sustainable ones.
- 2. Chile has committed to becoming carbon neutral by 2050.
- 3. Among the main actions to achieve the decarbonization plans are the development of Green Hydrogen, Energy Efficiency, Electromobility, just transition, and system flexibility. All of these topics are aligned with CCC purposes and can contribute to accelerating the sustainable development of the energy sector.
- 4. She highlighted the proximity and impact of the CCC on the public and the private sector.
- 5. The Ministry of Energy is in a preliminary state to create an MOU/alliance with the CCC that will allow them to achieve visible and tangible results to empower the collaboration and give closeness to the Government of California. The agreement pursues to have the CCC providing the following to the Ministry of Energy:
 - Validate and recommend: to have CCC as an advisor to the Ministry in the development of new ideas, monitoring strategies and new public policies design.
 - Share good practices from the public and private sectors of California.
- 6. Consensus building mechanisms—The CCC will facilitate the Ministry of different formulas to include community and science into the consensus processes, as it’s done in California.
- 7. She said these plans are intended to create a fluid and constant connection to establish a relationship of trust, to opt for more ambitious projects in the future.
- 8. She mentioned that the Ministry believes that relationships amplify the transfer of knowledge and innovation, which will help create high impact solutions for Chile and California.

Mr. Andrew McAllister, Commissioner, Energy Commission of California, highlighted the following:

- 1. He highlighted the similarities between Chile and California, such as the collective ecosystems of innovation, the characteristics of the economies, water and natural resources, among others.
- 2. The following items are possible areas to work in the Energy sector: Electrification, Electric Transportation, grid reliability and grid flexibility at all levels, wholesale (large scale utils).
- 3. Both territories can work together in adaptation and mitigation front in terms of reducing our emissions and reducing the impact that accelerates climate change. In terms of the adaptation, he mentioned decarbonization, microgrids, technology for enhanced reliability and potentially lower costs, decrease of CO2 emissions, renewables, and storage, technologies that support digitization and optimization of the grid.
- 4. He highlighted that as we adapt our Energy systems to harmonies of nature, such as solar, wind, and hydro, and manage them in accordance with laws of nature, a growing scale will help find solutions to the issues
- 5. The CCC is a great platform for collaboration to work together.

COMMON INTERESTS AND POSSIBLE AREAS OF COOPERATION INVOLVING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO PROTECT OUR OCEANS

Ms. Carolina Torrealba, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Science, Technology, Knowledge & Innovation of Chile, highlighted the following (video appearance):

- 1. Salute and thank the CCC for joining the Ministry of Science during their initial period of operations.
- 2. She highlighted the work done last year with the CCC for the Oceans, where the Chilean and Californian ecosystems are so similar.
- 3. She also said that would like to continue working with the CCC, also in the field of scientific-technological based entrepreneurship and companies.

Mr. Andrés Couve, Ministry of Science, Technology, Knowledge & Innovation of Chile highlighted the following:

1. Mr. Couve highlighted the participation of the CCC at COP 25 in Madrid, where he had the opportunity to share with the Council in the events of Marine Protected Areas held in the Chilean Pavilion.
2. There were two things at COP25 positive to the country:
 - Being pioneers in incorporating science as a central element of the discussions.
 - Incorporating the Oceans to COP25 at the center of international debate
3. He highlighted the strong relationship with the CCC in the matter of Oceans and expects to continue developing the agenda, to have the Ministry supporting social-scientific approaches to guide important conversations.
4. The Ministry is implementing a Climate Change Observatory to provide information on the ocean, that could be useful for research, economy, and decision making for Chile and other regions.
5. Scientific based innovation and entrepreneurship is also a very important part of the Ministry’s agenda, which he expects to work closely with CCC.
6. The collaboration between the Ministry of Science of Chile and the CCC will continue, on Oceans and Innovation, and entrepreneurship.

Ms. Jenn Eckerle, Deputy Director of the California Ocean Protection Council (OPC) highlighted the following:

1. The OPC adopted a strategic plan to protect the California Coastal Ocean over the next 5 years. She said the plans include 4 key elements, and that there are areas for collaboration between Chile and California across all of these priorities:
 - Ocean Climate Action. At COP25, California and Chile partnered on some climate actions, such as reducing emissions and building resilience against ocean acidification. The OPC wants to continue the collaboration with Chile in this space. She mentioned that they hope Chile will become a member of the Pacific Rim Ocean-Climate Action Partnership (PROCAP9 which was launched at COP25 with the purpose of uniting the Pacific Rim around Ocean Climate action.
 - Marine protected areas. California is the first in the Nation with a globally significant network of Marine Protected areas (MPAs) and is poised to provide lessons learned in successful management over a coastal network of MPAs. California can also benefit from information and data exchange from Chile’s efforts on Coastal Marine Protection, given the similar marine ecosystems.
 - Kelp forest resilience. The state is investing in more monitoring and restoration projects. California can share this data, findings and management recommendations, and benefit from receiving comparable information from Chile.
 - Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture. California has committed to supporting sustainable wild fisheries and aquaculture. She said it would be valuable to partner with Chile, identifying tools to improve fisheries sustainability in the Pacific, share best practices, and exchange management strategies to build climate resilience.
2. Jenn talked about another opportunity of collaboration between both regions, related to equity. Last year citizens from Chile were on the street protesting for economic inequality. This year, in the US, they are experiencing similar unrest. She mentioned we have a collective responsibility to take care of each other, and make sure that resources are available for everyone equally.
3. The CCC places an essential role as a bridge connecting Chile’s and California’s priorities and identifying opportunities for collaboration, and continuing knowledge exchange to advance in ocean protection and build climate resilience.

COMMON INTERESTS AND POSSIBLE AREAS OF COOPERATION IN ENVIRONMENT

Ms. Carolina Schmidt, Ministry of the Ministry of Environment of the Government of Chile, highlighted the following (video appearance):

1. She highlighted the unique position of the Chile California Council to enhance collaboration, best practices and innovation, to foster a virtual circle on the economic growth, toward a low carbon a resilient economic model.
2. She mentioned the geographical similarities between Chile and California, and the vision to address the common challenges such as climate change, marine pollution, among others.
3. She remarked the agenda of the CCC regarding the three most important topics to fight climate change: reduce CO2 emissions, improve soils and water use for agriculture, and increase Conservation areas in land and water to the recovery of species.
4. Ms. Schmidt also recognized the participation of the CCC at the COP 25, highlighting the activities carried out in the Chilean pavilion, where they were able to learn about California’s experiences in the field of marine protection and the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA), and the vision of the California Secretary of Natural Resources of the Climate Policies working together with the California Energy Commission.
5. She invited the CCC to work together with Ministry and use this crisis as an opportunity to build back better, accelerating our transformation to a low carbon, resilient and inclusive development.

Mr. Gonzalo Muñoz, High Level Climate Champion at COP 25, highlighted the following:

1. Both Chile and California focuses on climate change and environment, clean energy, renewables, and start-ups. All the above considering the role of science.
2. Both high-level champions – of COP 25 and COP 26 – have been working and will continue to work many of the topics mentioned in this meeting, such as energy transition, meaning bringing more renewables, green hydrogen, and electromobility.
3. Chile and California have so much in common, and so many things that Chile can learn from California and vice versa: opportunities related to nature-based solutions, conservation, regeneration, different ways of producing food, ways producing textiles, oceans and coastal zones management, water scarcity management, B Corps community capacity of bringing together a purpose, among others.
4. Gonzalo talked about the negotiations between nations and the rest—represented by subnational regions, where California plays an important role.

Mr. Wade Crowfoot, Secretary, Natural Resources Agency of California, highlighted the following:

1. Mr. Crowfoot mentioned his gratitude for the partnership of Chile and California during COP 25, facilitated by the Chile California Council.
2. There is so much in common between both territories, geographically and in terms of the envision to address the challenges that we both face: wildfires, flooding, warming temperatures, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and extreme heat.
3. He said that in California they are learning from what Chile is doing-and sharing what they have done in California.
4. He highlighted that Governor Gavin Newson is excited to engage in COP 26 and to play a bigger role as a subnational on biodiversity.
5. He finished thanking the Chile California Council for being the glue that connects Chile and California.

COMMON INTERESTS AND POSSIBLE AREAS OF COOPERATION ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND IMPACT INVESTMENT

Ms. Ángeles Romo, Executive Director, Start-Up Chile, highlighted the following:

1. The CCC Annual Meeting is a wonderful instance for reflection that allows everybody to promote valuable relationships, experiences and knowledge between Chile and California in the public and private sectors.

2. She highlighted the importance of strengthening the link between start-ups, companies and ecosystems, to add value to the entire system.
3. She highlighted that Chile is a leader in innovation and entrepreneurship in the whole Latin-American.
4. Today the entrepreneurship becomes an opportunity to grow. She said we need to foster the start-ups, which are organizations with high potential to deliver solutions.
5. She highlighted the role of the CCC in matters of collaboration in these areas.
6. Start-Up Chile is available for working with the CCC and being part of this relationship between Chile and California.

Mr. Dan Green, Chile California Council Councilor, highlighted the following:

1. Dan talked about the growth of Chile in Venture Capital and the Start-Ups ecosystem in the last 10 years.
2. He emphasized two success stories related to Chilean Start-Ups, to illustrate what is unique about the relationship between Chile and California:
 - Cornershop. The technology used by them now is being implemented in a worldwide bases by Uber and was developed almost exclusively in Chile. Dan mentioned that he thinks we will see more of it produced in Chile and then expanded regionally and globally.
 - The Not Company. Another example of technology developed in Chile. The company uses Artificial Intelligence to develop new non-meat and non-dairy substitutes and is now being commercialized to Latin-America and to the US.
3. Although Chile is seen as a remote and a small market, it is an incredible well place for startups and innovation.
4. He encourages the attendants to continue supporting the CCC; both financially, and enriching content that can be added to the CCC digital channels.

Mr. Herbert Bedolfe, Executive Director of the Marisla Foundation, highlighted the following:

1. The work of the CCC is absolutely critical to build synergies and cooperation among stakeholders.
2. The Marisla Foundation has worked with the CCC and with the Chile US Chamber of Commerce to build relationships between stakeholders in the public and private sectors, and learn consensus building mechanisms used in California.
3. He highlighted a trip from Chilean businesses, government, and environmental leaders to California. The goal was to meet with their Californian peers and learn from them. The topics discussed were Technology, Energy, Waste management, ocean pollution, and coastal conservation.

PART 2: INTERACTIVE SESSION FOR NETWORKING AND STRENGTHEN RELATIONSHIPS

Minutes per group – total of seven groups gathered per topic to identify initiatives and concrete ways to address them.

Meeting closed at 3pm CA / 6pm Chile.



VIRTUAL CONVERSATIONS ON LIVE INSTAGRAM

IN ADDITION TO THE ONLINE CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS, WE ALSO TRIED MORE INFORMAL SETTINGS FOR CONVERSATIONS OUT OF OFFICE SCHEDULES. THE INSTAGRAM LIVE STREAMING GAVE US A DIFFERENT APPROACH AND CONNECTION WITH OUR AUDIENCES. WE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO TALK WITH TWO EXPERTS IN FIRE PREVENTION AND FIRST NATIONS IN CALIFORNIA, RESPECTIVELY.

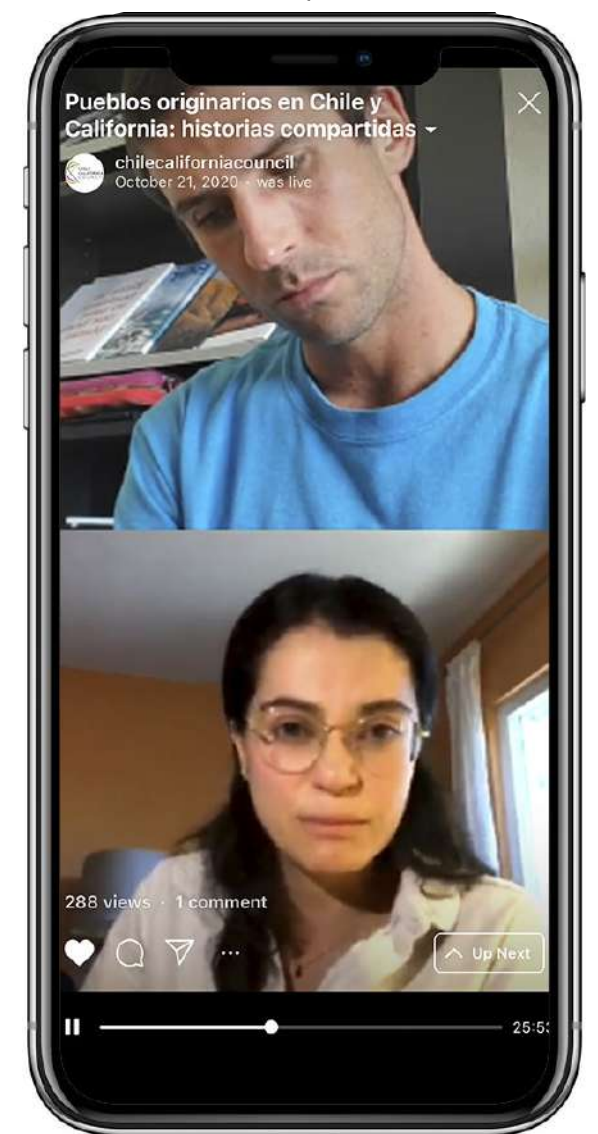
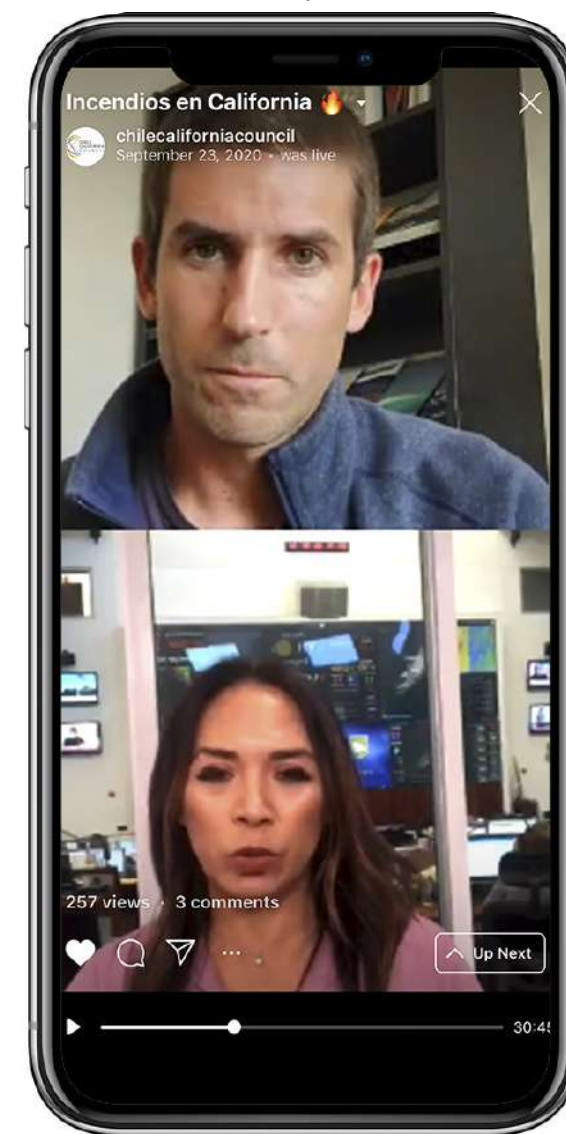
The first Instagram Live session was held on September 23. Matías Alcalde, Representative before the CCC, had an interesting conversation with Helen Lopez, Assistant Director and International Liaison for the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, and Councilor for the CCC. The conversation focused on the intense wildfire season in California and how Chile can prepare for potentially similar situations during its summer season. The historic fires that were hitting California at the time provided learnings for better prevention, education, and coordination efforts for fire management in Chile. About 40 viewers were connected to the streaming, and to-date it has been viewed more than 250 times on the CCC's YouTube channel.

The resulting video was uploaded to the new CCC web platform, generating content that feeds our narrative area regarding wildfires, their causes and disaster management. As a result of this activity,

the CalOES shared their Disaster Preparedness Guide as an official deliverable from California to Chile.

The second Instagram Live session was held on October 31. Matias Alcalde talked with Cinthya Ammerman, Ph.D. Candidate of Native American Studies at UC Davis about common aspects in the history of Chile and California regarding its First Nations. Cinthya told us about her own family history from southern Chile and its influence on her decision to focus her studies in this area.

Due to connection problems, we had to leave the conversation unfinished, but it's still worth watching to understand the surprising relationship between native people of Chile and California and the inclusion policies that have been developed in both regions, which provides opportunities for sharing experiences and learning to build more empathy, so needed in today's societies.



VIRTUAL SEMINAR COASTAL ZONE

OUR REPRESENTATIVE BEFORE THE CHILE CALIFORNIA COUNCIL, MATÍAS ALCALDE, WAS INVITED TO MODERATE THE COASTAL ONLINE SEMINARS ORGANIZED BY THE CHILEAN SOCIETY OF MARINE SCIENCES (SOCIEDAD CHILENA DE CIENCIAS DEL MAR) AND THE OCEANS BOARD OF THE SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE.

Our Representative before the Chile California Council, Matías Alcalde, was invited to moderate 2 of the 5 online seminars organized by the Chilean Society of Marine Sciences (Sociedad Chilena de Ciencias del Mar) and the Oceans Board of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Climate Change.

The virtual seminar called “Effects of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems, fishing and aquaculture: knowledge, gaps and collaboration” was held over 5 meetings between September 24 to October 15, 2020. Matías Alcalde led the conversation for the second (October 1) and third (October 2) sessions, that focused on the Coastal Zone.

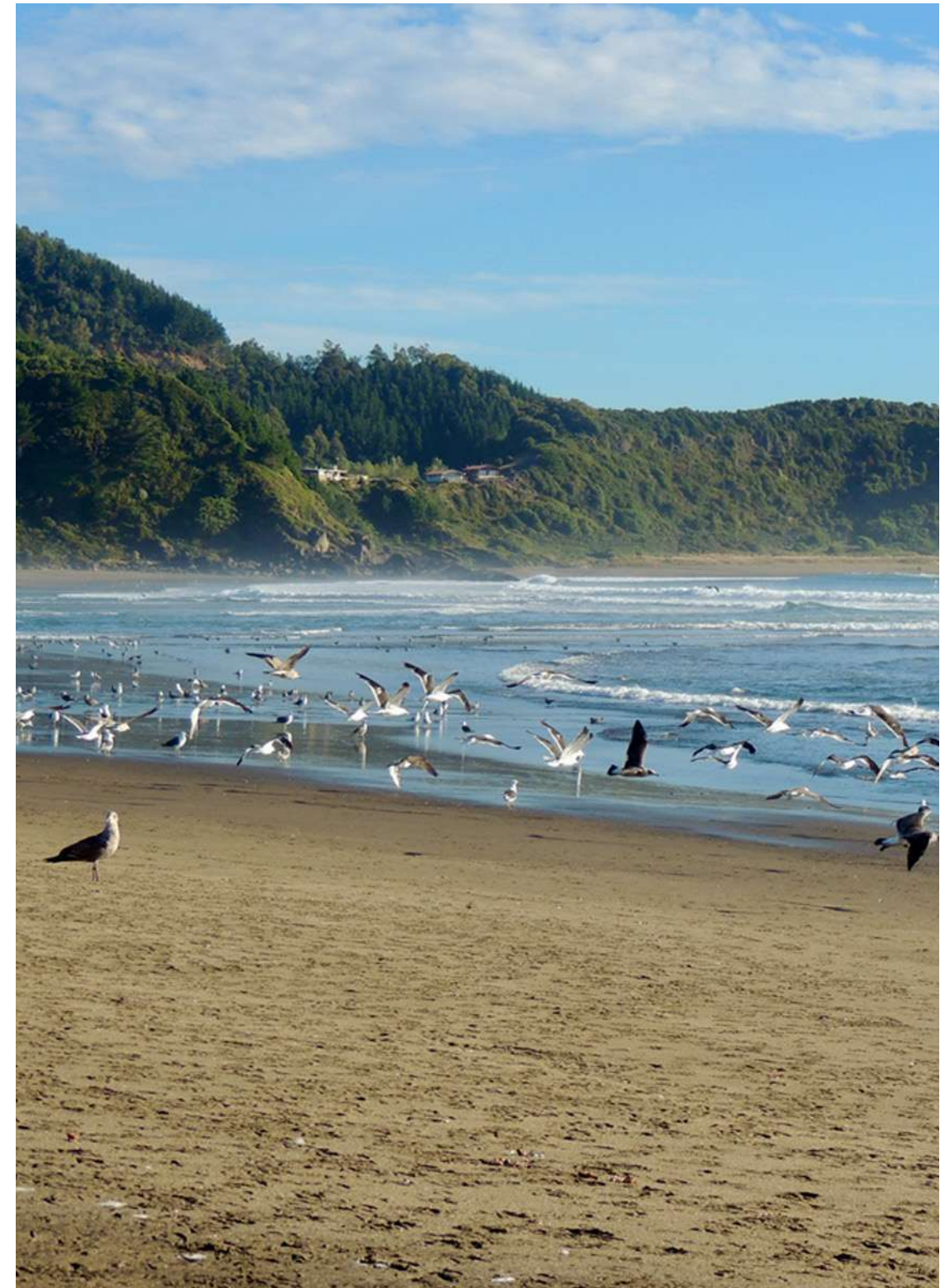
The seminars centered on the importance of installing the concept of the Coastal Zone in Chile instead of the concept of the Coastal Border. The meetings highlighted three aspects that seemed the most relevant:

Climate change adaptation: It is urgent to develop adaptation measures that address the unique nature of the Chilean coast (seismic, tsunamigenic coast, affected by storm surges, with a very steep slope and relatively narrow coastal terraces). Chile needs to evaluate solutions that have worked well elsewhere, such as California, Australia, and New Zealand. These have primarily relied on nature-based solutions (NBS), such as marine kelp forest management, wetland restoration, and front-line vegetation. Other solutions, such as one in the Netherlands that creates artificial sand barriers, may not be directly applicable to Chile.

Science and coastal zone: The scientific research that explores the coastal impacts of climate change has taken important steps in terms of understanding exposure and threats (storm surge, sea level rise, erosion, etc.), but has not yet been able to sufficiently address aspects of vulnerability or risk to socio-ecological systems. In the CCostas project, 76 different coastal systems were identified, of which only 4 are analyzed in detail. This is due to inadequate funding for sufficient data collection in order to: (1) Increase the amount, precision and resolution of satellite imagery to develop models (e.g., coastal elevation), and (2) Increase the rate at which data is obtained, in order to allow for earlier and deeper analysis of the available information. Much time is spent just to obtain reliable data, which is often more expensive than the project itself.

Governance: There is a pressing need to generate territorial planning instruments (urban and rural) that recognize the dynamic nature of the coast, establishing preferential uses based on levels of risk. It is also urgent to improve inter-ministerial coordination to address institutional overlaps in the governance of the coastal zone. Another important task is to increase participatory processes and transparency through alliances with the scientific community and civil society organizations, which will provide valuable information for decision-making. Specifically in the case of maritime concessions, an important drawback is the absence of incentives for the allocation of conservation and restoration areas, which play a fundamental and scientifically validated role for a resilient coastal

design. Regarding the zoning instruments of the national and regional plans for the use of the coastline, it is also important that these instruments be binding and be coordinated with the regulatory plans of local municipalities; which are usually outdated and conflicting with regulatory instruments at higher government levels. Local municipal actors must be recognized as key players as they are the ones that determine the assignment of permits, according to their local planning instruments.



Calbuco, Chile

REEF CHECK & *BORDE COSTERO* MEETING

THE CCC IS ALWAYS SEEKING NEW STRATEGIC ALLIANCES TO IMPLEMENT ITS PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS. ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL AREAS OF ACTION OF THE CCC IS THE COASTAL ZONE. THIS MEETING WITH REEF CHECK AND FUNDACIÓN BORDE COSTERO MEANT THE BEGINNING OF A GREAT COLLABORATION TO MAKE CONCRETE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PROTECTION OF OUR OCEANS THROUGH CITIZEN SCIENCE.

Reef Check is the organization in charge of monitoring the 124 coastal marine protected areas of California, through citizen science programs. A meeting was coordinated between Rodrigo Sánchez from Fundación Borde Costero de Chile and Jan Friewald, director of Reef Check, about the possibility of expanding the Reef Check project to Chile, with the help of Fundación Borde Costero and other local chilean partners.

On November 13, 2020, Rodrigo Sánchez from Fundación Borde Costero, Jan Friewald from Reef Check, and Matías Alcalde, Representative before the CCC, met in person in Santa Cruz (CA). The objective of the meeting was to understand the necessary conditions to transfer to Chile the learning curves of the citizen science program that has been implemented in California. This included the design of initial protocols, financing strategies, key actors to consider, and potential locations for pilot projects, among others.

The CCC assumed the task of articulating the collaboration between Reef Check and Fundación Borde Costero, as well as key public and private institutions at the national and local levels, to

facilitate the transfer of knowledge, techniques, and protocols necessary for the implementation of this program in Chile.

It was agreed to advance the blueprint and design a pilot project that allows the initial step to be taken to implement the program of citizen science in Chile. During 2021, we expect to develop a concrete work agenda through alliances of Reef Check with our network of key actors in Chile to design a pilot project for coastal health monitoring and potential expansion of the Reef program in Chile. Check



Matías Alcalde, Jan Friewald & Rodrigo Sánchez



Anacapa Island, CA.

TWINS BATTLING WILDFIRES

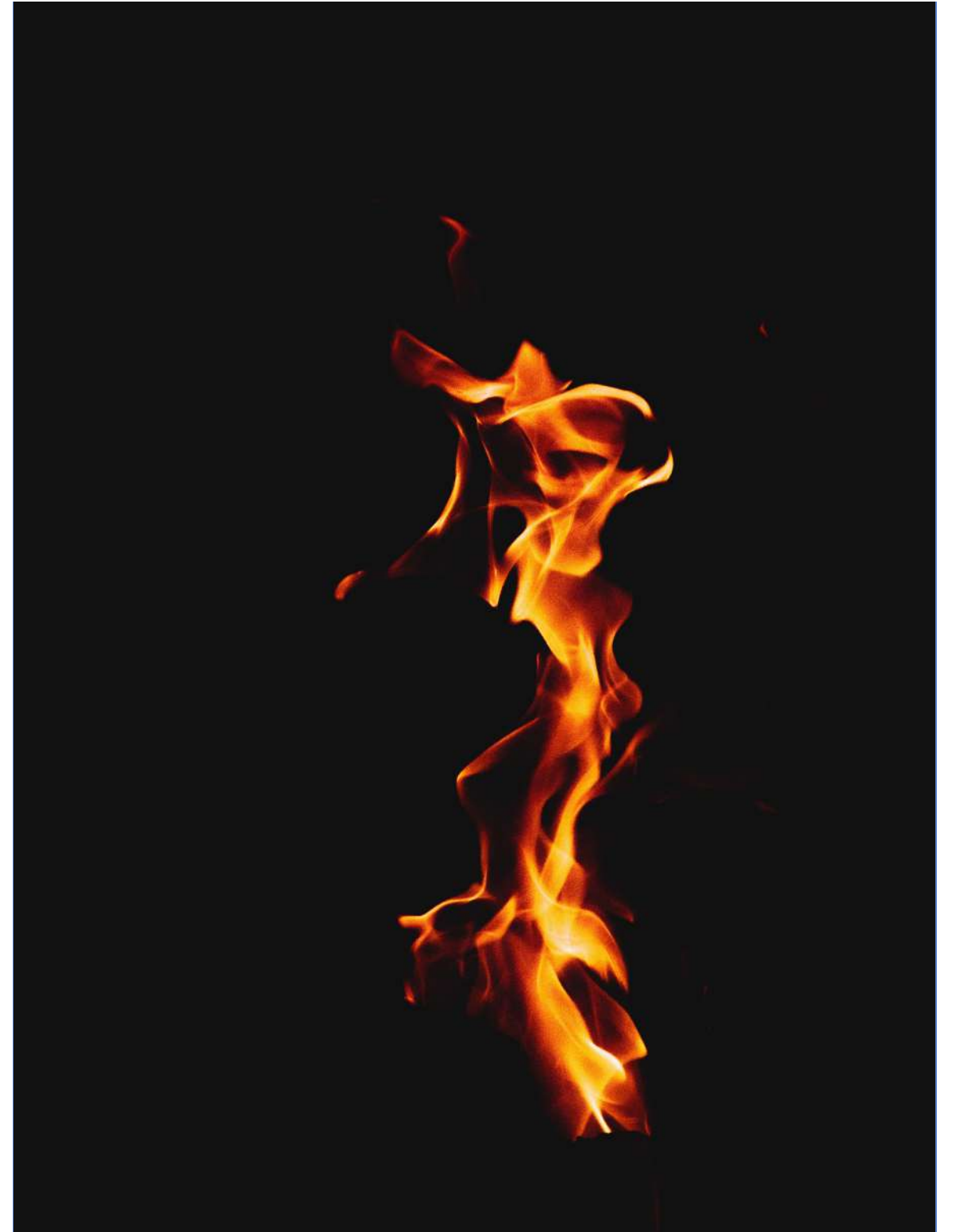
AFTER THE CONVERSATION WITH HELEN LOPEZ FROM THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES ABOUT WILDFIRES, WE PREPARED AN OFFICIAL LAUNCHING OF THE "DISASTER READY GUIDE" FROM CALOES, THAT AIMS TO EDUCATE AND PREPARE THE POPULATION ON HOW TO ACT IN TIMES OF EMERGENCIES DUE TO DISASTERS.

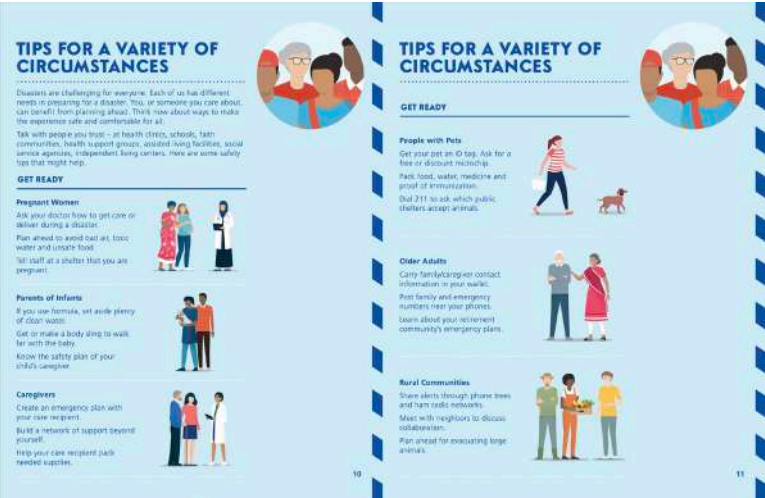
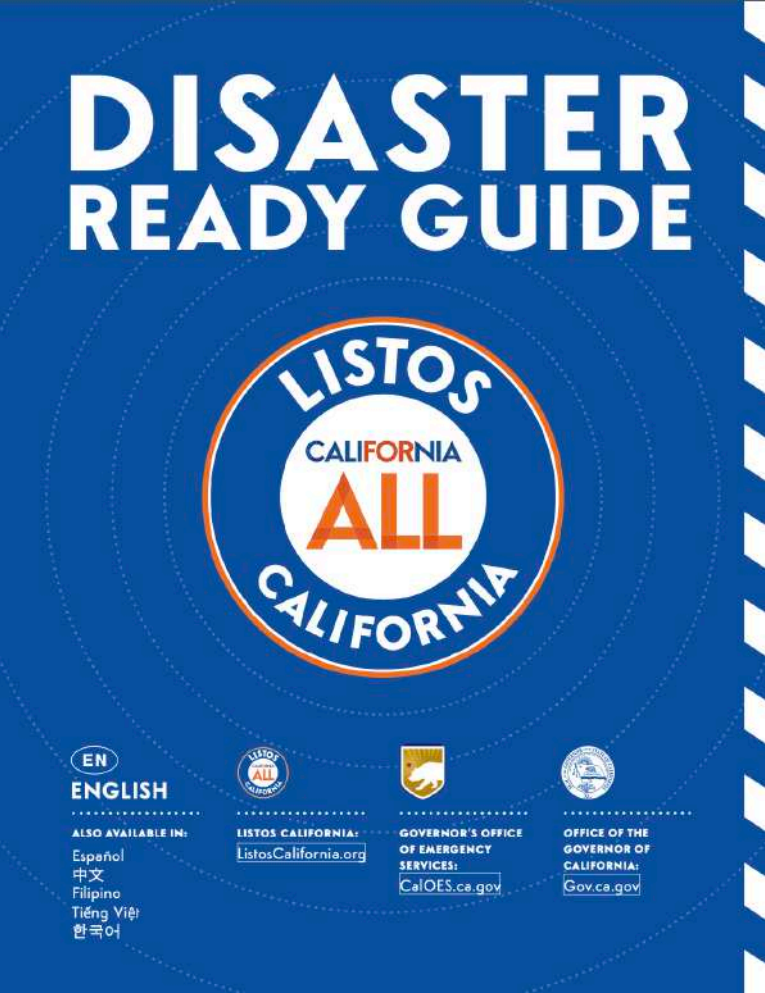
A few months back, the CCC was having conversations about the intense wildfire season that affected California, which registered a record of more than 2 million acres burnt. As a result of this, we organized an event called "Twins Battling Wildfires: California Shares Disaster Ready Guide to Chile", in which this Guide, prepared by the State of California and CalOES, was officially delivered to Chile.

This guide is a useful tool for Chilean organizations and individuals who have to deal with these catastrophes. It explains what to do in case of fire, earthquake, flood, power outage, and other emergencies. The virtual event took place on December 16th, and brought together some of our Councilors, experts in the field, and authorities from both Chile and California. Among the participants, we had the Lieutenant Governor of California, Ms. Eleni Kounalakis, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Chile, Ms. Carolina Valdivia,

and the Chair of the Chile California Council, Mr. Rafael Friedmann. There also was a panel conformed by Ms. Helen López, Assistant Director of Cal OES, Mr. Rodrigo Ortiz, Deputy Director of Risk Management of ONEMI, Ms. Jessica Morse, Deputy Secretary for Forests of Cal Fire, Mr. Patricio Sanhueza, Professional Technical Advisory Management of Forest Fire Protection of CONAF, María José Hess, Director of Communications and Projects of Friends of the Parks of Patagonia, and Héctor Jorquera, Coordinator of the Community Prevention Network.

The CCC has historically strengthened cooperation between Chile and California -through ONEMI and CONAF in Chile, and CalOES and CAL FIRE in California- in wildfire prevention and emergency management. Within those efforts, this event was a true master class on how to prevent and manage disasters, taking into account the relevant experience from all the speakers. If you missed it, you can find it on the CCC's YouTube Channel.





IF YOU WANT TO SEE THE COMPLETE GUIDE, YOU
CAN FIND IT ON OUR WEBSITE
CHILE-CALIFORNIA.ORG

Photo by Mike Meadows



CHILE CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION EXCHANGE

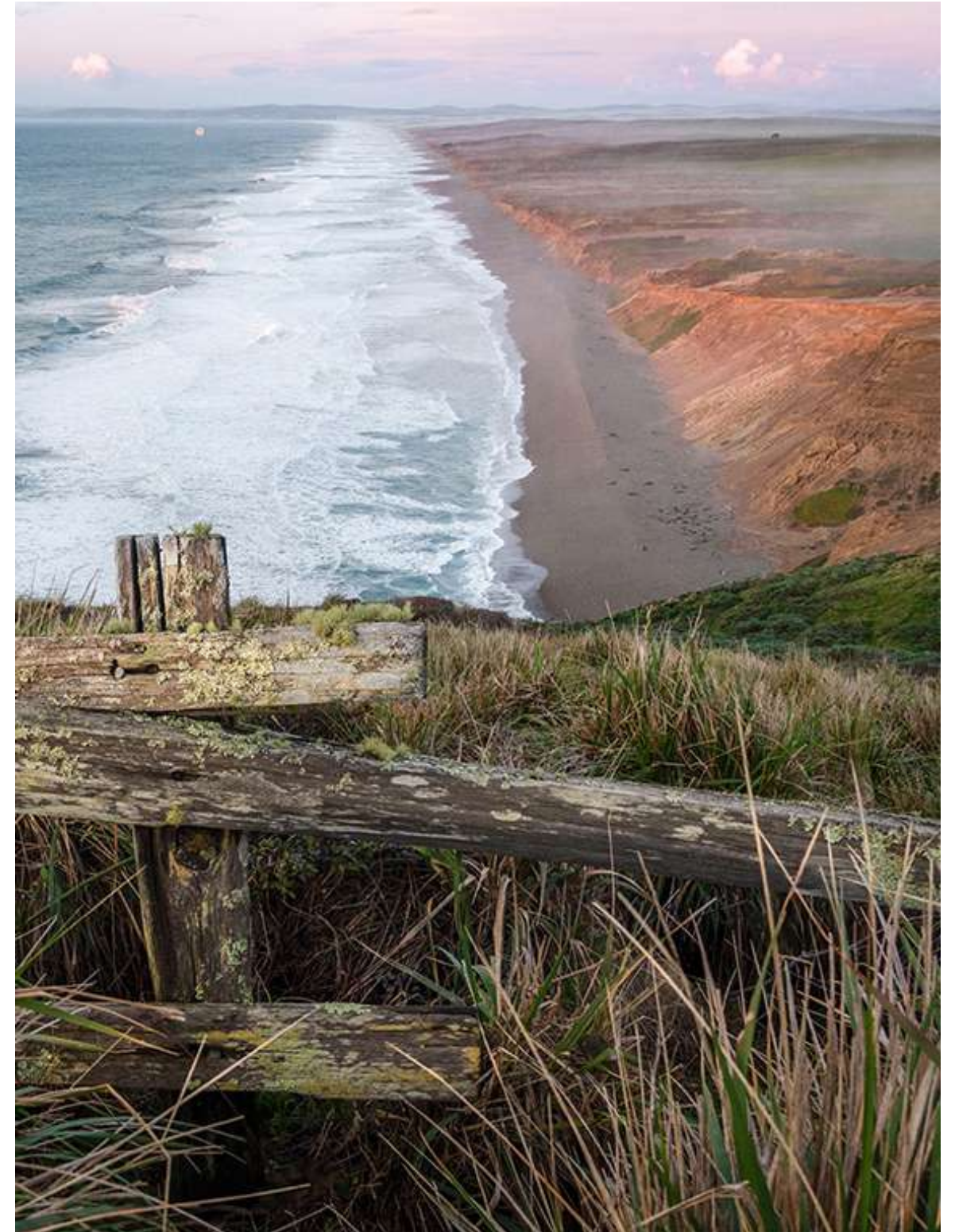
THE PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE

THROUGH THE CHILE CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION EXCHANGE PROGRAM (CCCX), THE CHILE CALIFORNIA COUNCIL HAS SPONSORED ANNUAL CONFERENCES IN CALIFORNIA IN 2017, 2018 AND 2019, ATTENDED BY ACADEMICS AND PROFESSIONALS FROM THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS WORKING ON LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION IN CHILE AND CALIFORNIA. THESE CONFERENCES HAVE FACILITATED CONNECTIONS AND SERVED AS A CATALYST FOR A NUMBER OF ONGOING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION EFFORTS IN CHILE. DUE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO BRING PEOPLE TOGETHER IN PERSON IN 2020. INSTEAD, WORKING WITH ZOOM, THE CCCX GATHERED A GROUP OF LEGAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE EXPERTS IN CALIFORNIA AND CHILE TO EXPLORE THE RELEVANCE OF THE COMMON LAW PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE TO THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE IN CHILE.

The Chile California Council is a fiscal sponsor of the Chile California Conservation Exchange program (CCCX), developed and administered by CCC Directors Ralph Benson and Tomás McKay. To date this project has organized several workshops in Chile and held major conferences in California in 2017, 2018 and 2019, all supported by the Chile California Council. A fourth conference was to take place in Santiago during 2020, but Covid-related circumstances did not allow it. Given this situation, the CCCX centered its efforts in bringing together a group of leading academics and scientists from the United States, and a group of environmental and constitutional law professors from Chile, to

explore and produce a report on the Public Trust Doctrine. This doctrine has been fundamental in managing key resources of California and other States, but until now it has not been a part of the Chilean legal system.

The report, titled *Proteccion de la Naturaleza y una Nueva Constitucion: Lecciones de la Doctrina del Public Trust*, a collaborative document among participants from the United States and Chile, co-sponsored with Universidad Diego Portales, will be ready online and in print during the year 2021, both in English and Spanish.



Point Reyes, CA.



In response to social unrest and a deep political crisis including dissatisfaction with the current regime for protecting nature, the citizens of Chile initiated a unique, historic process to draft a new Constitution. This has generated high expectations for environmental reform. The purpose of this Report is to examine the concept of the Public Trust Doctrine and consider whether its principles might be incorporated into the new Chilean Constitution in order to provide greater protection for nature.

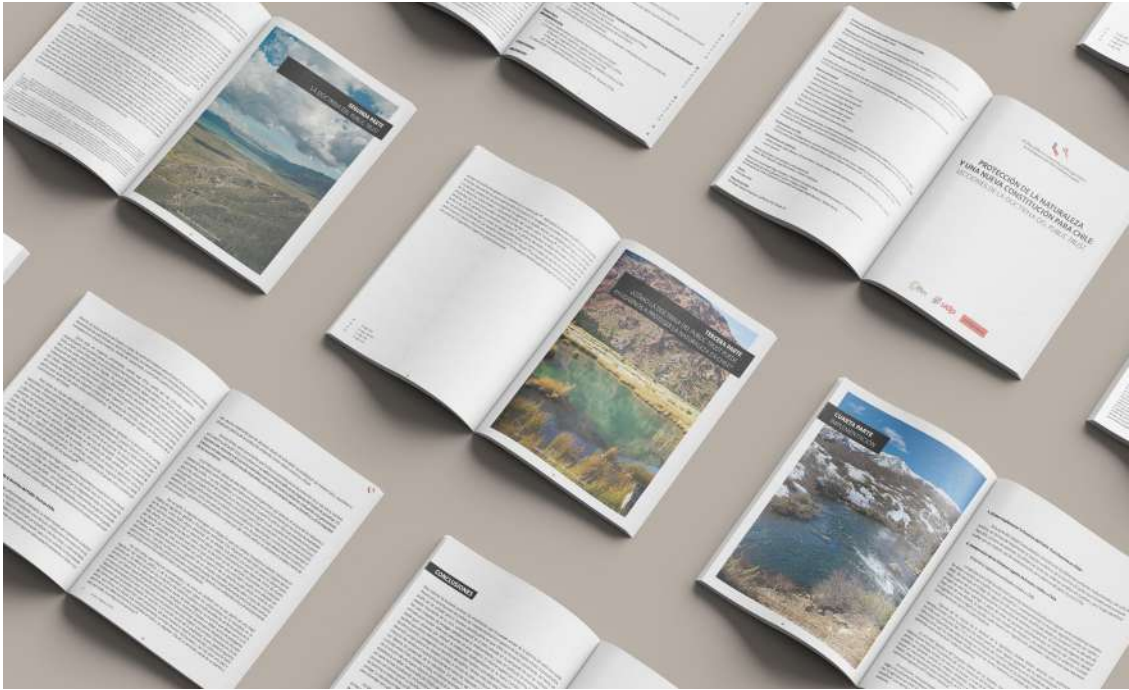
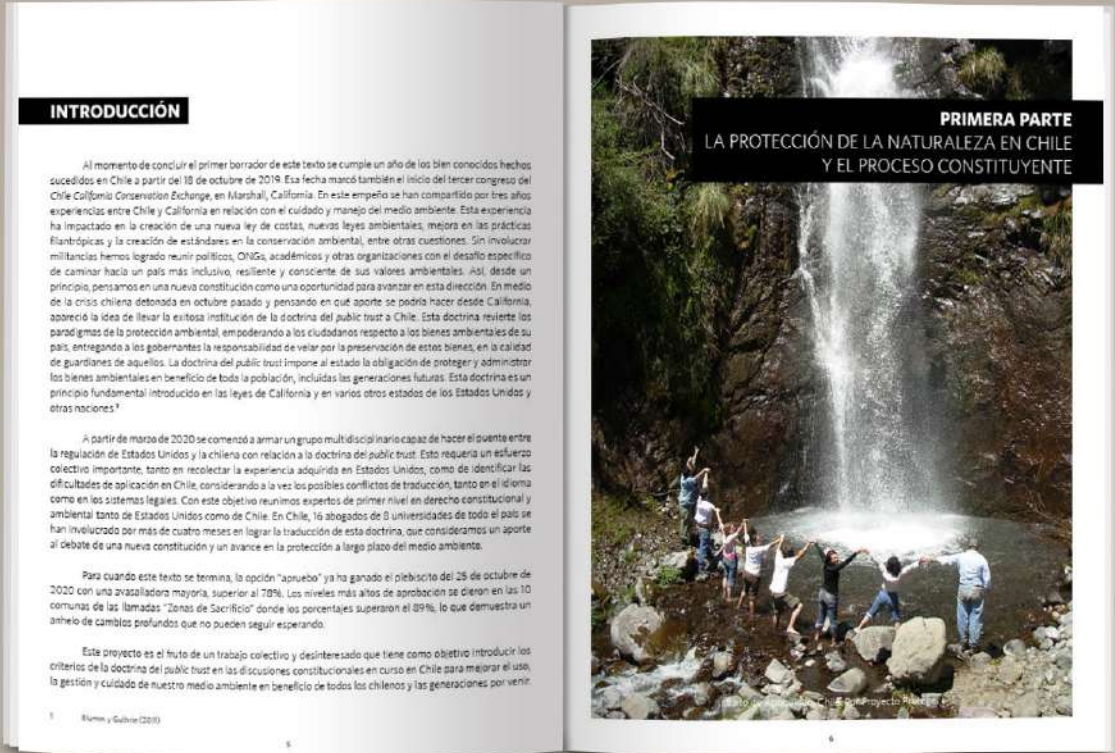
While the existing Constitution contains several concepts such “national assets for public use” and the “social function of property” and the “doctrine of public ownership” that have a similarity with the Public Trust Doctrine, the current Constitution does not clearly establish an affirmative duty on the part of the State to ensure the protection of natural resources for the benefit of the public including future generations.

The Public Trust Doctrine is an ancient legal concept that can be traced from Roman law and the British Magna Carta to the present. Initially in the modern era it applied only to navigable rivers and shorelines. Over the past 60 years courts, legislatures, and constitutions throughout the world have expanded it to cover a wide range of

natural resources including ecological services.

The Public Trust Doctrine holds that natural resources are held by the State “in trust”, that is, owned by and for the people, for the benefit of all citizens including future generations. The State has a special duty to protect such resources and cannot dispose of them (for example by the granting of “concessions” or “rights”) without also continuing to protect the public interest. Thus private rights (in fresh water for example) must “accommodate” the public interest in a healthy, sustainable environment.

The report recommends strengthening environmental protection through the inclusion of a clause in the new Constitution that is inspired by the Public Trust Doctrine. Such a clause would (1) establish a duty on the part of the State and its subordinate agencies to protect nature including terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems for the health and benefit of the public including future generations, (2) provide that when it is in the public interest to allow the private appropriation of natural resources the State has a duty to assure that such private use does not substantially diminish public rights and is in the public interest, and 3) enable citizens to enforce the public trust.



NEW DIGITAL PLATFORM

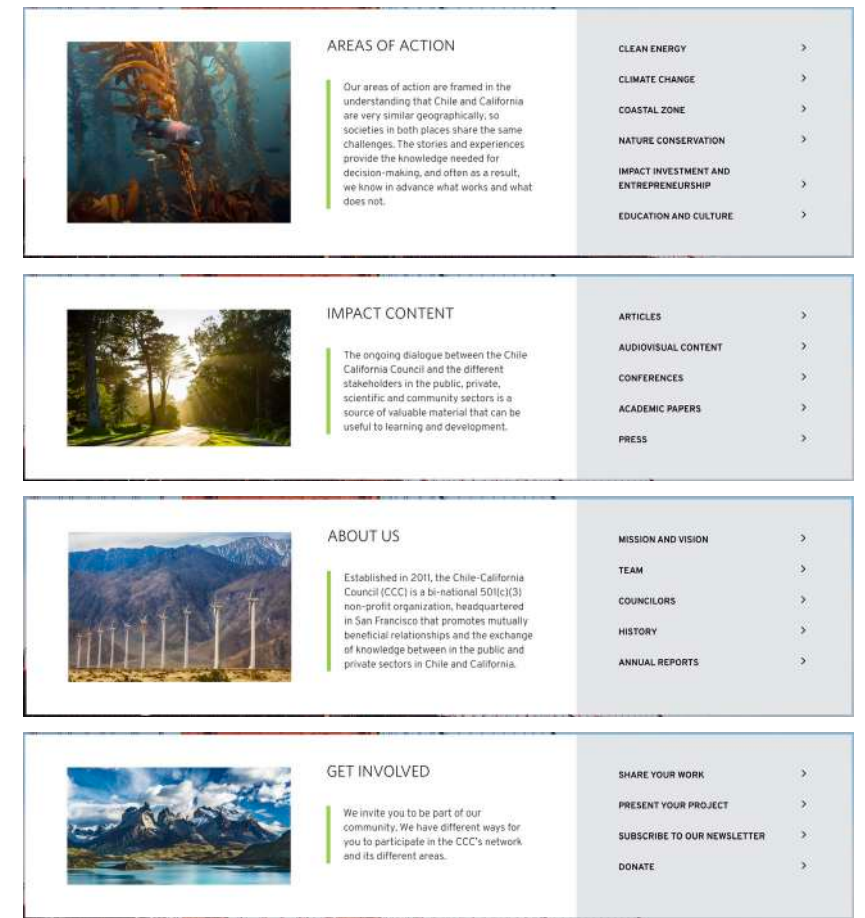
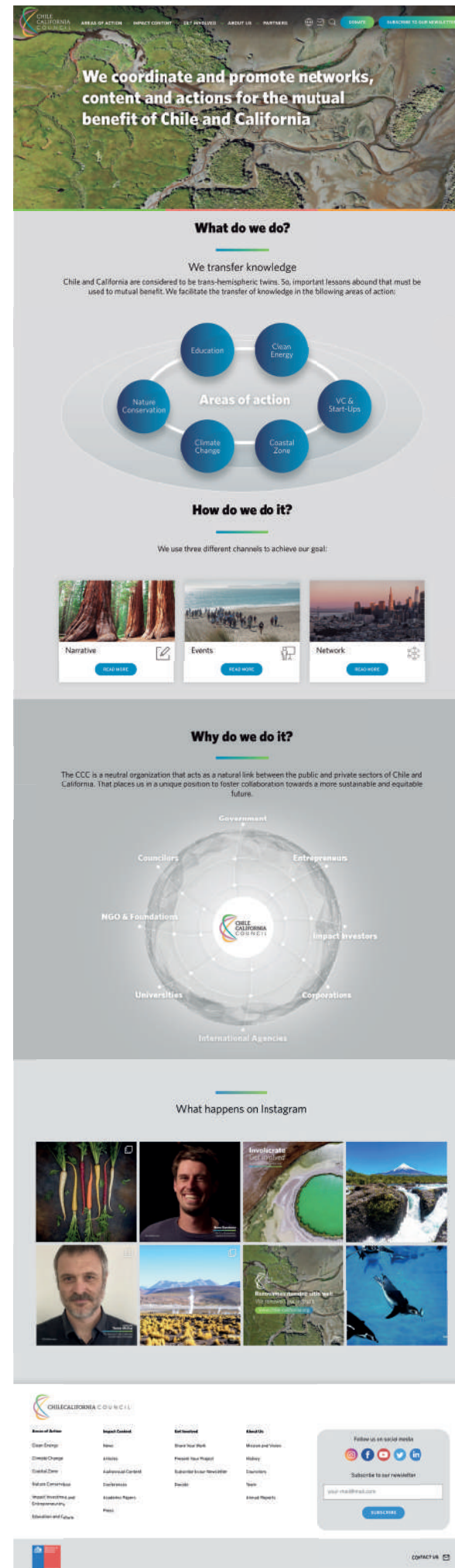
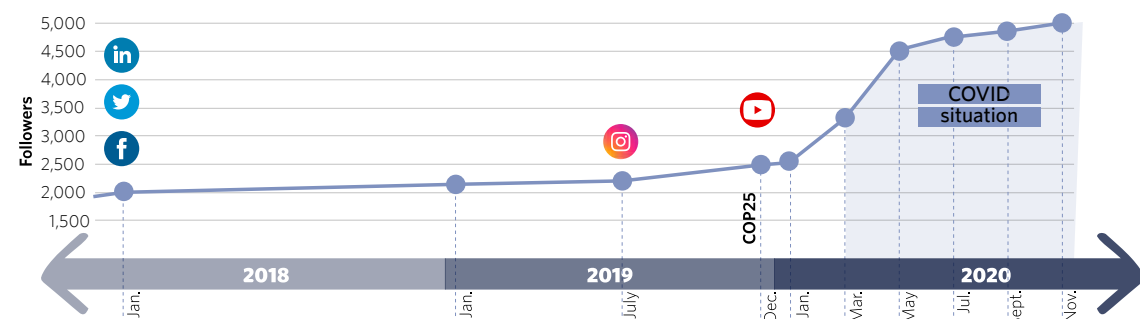
RESILIENCE IS ESSENTIAL TO THE CULTURE OF OUR ORGANIZATION. THAT IS WHY WE TOOK ALL THE CHALLENGES DURING THE YEAR 2020 AS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CHANGE AND LEARNING. ONE OF THEM HAS BEEN THE ADAPTATION TO INCREASE OUR OPERATION IN DIGITAL PLATFORMS, TO CONTINUE OUR WORK OF CONNECTING AND TRANSFERRING KNOWLEDGE, WHICH IS OUR GREATEST GOAL AS AN ORGANIZATION.

Looking back at 2020, instead of thinking about all that we lost, we can reflect on the new opportunities that the pandemic brought us. The team behind the Chile California Council has been working on a new digital infrastructure that responds to the long-term operation of our organization.

This last "2020 Highlight" summarizes and compiles all the efforts made during the year. It not only refers to the restructuring of a new website, but also to all the digital growth that we had in this year of changes and pandemic. The social networks of Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook and Instagram were reactivated; and the new YouTube channel of the

Chile California Council was created, where we transmitted and uploaded all the webinars and online conversations in which we participated as an organization.

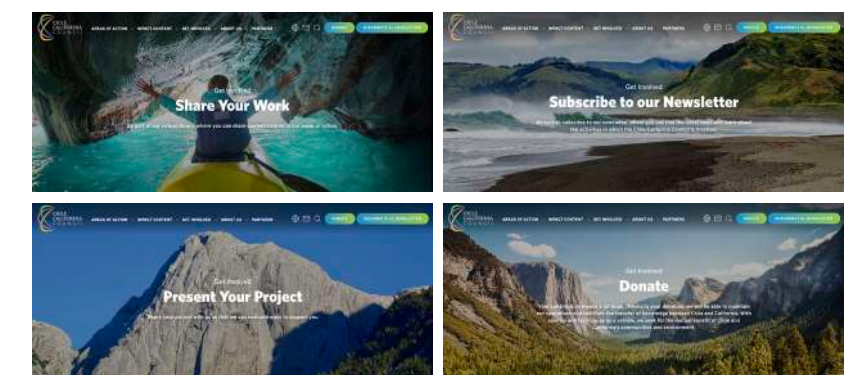
We managed to grow our digital network in a dynamic way, achieving a new educational outreach. This growth and reactivation of social networks made us reach in a closer way and also doubled or tripled the public to which the content was delivered. This means that the scope possibilities for the transfer of knowledge have multiplied and will remain available for our community to access any time.



This new digital infrastructure is opening new possibilities to multiply our efforts. It has allowed us to connect at higher levels and in different ways: learning about Chileornians' stories and projects through webinars and virtual conversations; sharing content of interest -from events to recommendations to watch or read- through our Newsletters; and generating a community that grows more and more in our different social networks.

Through our renewed and restructured website, we created a space where we gathered all the contents generated by the Chile California Council, and also a platform for users to become an active part of this community by sharing projects and contents related to the CCC's areas of action.

The invitation has been made: get involved, share with us your papers, publications or projects and let's build a virtual library and catalog of relevant projects that will allow us to advance our areas of action together. We want to make talents visible, promote new projects and build bridges between the world of investment and technology to foster relationships and connections between Chile and California.



04

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PRESS
PRESENCE



ONLINE, PRINTED & TV

IN ORDER FOR THE CCC TO KEEP UP WITH THE ORGANIC GROWTH THAT WE ARE FACING, WE DECIDED TO INITIATE A WORK WITH PARLA, A CHILEAN COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY, WITH WHOM THE CCC TEAM HAS WORKED VERY CLOSELY IN CREATING NEW NARRATIVES AND HIGH-QUALITY CONTENT THAT INCREASES THE REACH AND IMPACT OF OUR OPERATION.



La Tercera

March 13th
Mellizos Transhemiféricos



Radio Bio Bio

September 17th
“Mellizos transhemisféricos”: lo que Chile podría aprender de los incendios en California



La Tercera

September 24th
California golpea la mesa y prohibirá la venta de autos con motor a combustión a partir de 2035



La Tercera

November 23th
Espacios de visibilidad



Ladera Sur

November 26th
Espacios de visibilidad



La Tercera

March 13th
Megaincendios son responsables del 90% del CO2 emitido en un año en el país



Radio Bio Bio

December 15th
En evento en vivo: California compartirá con Chile guía interactiva para prepararse ante desastres



Mas Retorno

December 15th

Lanzarán guía interactiva californiana con consejos ante desastres naturales también aplicables a Chile



Rancagua TV

December 16th

“Twins Battling Wildfires: California shares Disaster Ready Guide to Chile”



La voz del Norte

December 16th

¿Cómo actuar correctamente en emergencias? Lanzan guía interactiva con consejos ante incendios



24 Horas Central

December 16th

California comparte guía para prevenir y combatir incendios



Sur Actual

December 16th

California comparte experiencia a Chile: ¿Cómo actuar correctamente en emergencias? Lanza guía interactiva con consejos ante incendios y emergencias



TV Red Austral

December 16th

California comparte guía para prevenir y combatir incendios



Ovejero Noticias

December 16th

¿Cómo actuar correctamente en emergencias? Lanzan guía interactiva con consejos ante emergencias



ADN Radio

December 17th

¿Estamos realmente preparados para una catástrofe? Lanzan guía interactiva de supervivencia ante emergencias

05

FINANCIALS

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2020

BALANCE SHEET

Assets	Total
Banks Accounts	\$ 84,433
Other Current Assets	\$ 0
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 84,433

Liabilities & Equity	Total
Liabilities	
Payroll Liabilities	\$ 1,335
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 1,335
Equity	
Net Assets	\$ 44,409
Net Income	\$ 38,689
TOTAL EQUITY	\$ 83,098
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	\$ 84,433

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2020

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT

Income	\$179,292
Conference Revenues & Sponsorships	-
Grants	\$175,000
Web donations / Crowdfunding	\$4,292
Expenses	\$140,603
Non-Personnel	\$13,127
Personnel and Professional Fees	\$116,700
Areas of Work	\$10,775
Net Income	\$38,689

We want to thank the government of Chile for providing our Representative to lead the organization and the in-kind rent provided at the Chilean Consulate of San Francisco, and to all our Councilors and Friends who kindly contributed during this year.

We hope to increase in partnerships that will help us to grow as an organization and extend our potential to create mutually beneficial knowledge sharing.

06

COLLABORATORS



PARTNER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

CONAF - CAL FIRE MEETING

Participants

Patricio Sanhueza, Head of International Affairs of CONAF
Helen López, CCC Councilor & CalFire’s Head of International
Affaires Matías Alcalde, Representative of the CCC

SPACE X LAUNCHING

Participants

Eduardo Bendek, CCC Councilor & Engineer at NASA
Francisco Eterovic, Mechanical Engineering student at PUC
Sebastian Ogalde, Mechanical Engineering student at PUC
Héctor Gutierrez, President of the Chilean Space Association

Moderate

Andrea Obaid, Scientific Communicator

Sponsors

Ingeniería Universidad Católica
Fiuc
MinRel
ACHIDE
Congreso Futuro

CYCLE OF CHILEFORNIAN CONVERSATIONS Chapter 1 VC / Start Ups Ecosystem

Participants

DAN GREEN
Consejero del Consejo Chile California
Abogado especializado en internacionalización de empresas

Moderate

Matías Alcalde, CCC Representative

Sponsors

Start Up Chile
Ashoka Chile
MinRel

CYCLE OF CHILEFORNIAN CONVERSATIONS Chapter 2 One Health

Participants

FERNANDO MARDONES
CCC Councilor
Veterinarian, PhD in Epidemiology and infectious diseases in
animals

Moderate

Josefina Edwards, Chile California Council

Sponsors

Pontificia Universidad Católica (PUC)

CYCLE OF CHILEFORNIAN CONVERSATIONS Chapter 3 Business leadership in uncertain times

Participants

BARBARA SILVA
Counsilor and member of the Board of Directors of the CCC
General Director of BeSTinnovation

MIKE LEATHERBEE

CCC Councilor
Academic of the Department of Industrial and Systems
Engineering (PUC)

Moderate

Matías Alcalde, Chile California Council

Sponsors

Engineer School (PUC)
Bestinnovation

CYCLE OF CHILEFORNIAN CONVERSATIONS Chapter 4 Scientific and technological-based ventures

Participants

CAROLINA TORREALBA
Undersecretary of the Ministry of Science, Technology,
Knowledge and Innovation of the Government of Chile

ALEJANDRO TOCIGL

CEO Miroculus

ANTONIO GARCÍA

CEO Citysense

Moderate

Matías Alcalde, Chile California Council

Sponsors

MinRel
DECYTI
Start Up Ciencia
Miroculus
Citysense

CYCLE OF CHILEFORNIAN CONVERSATIONS Chapter 5 New generations of Chileans at Venture Capital

Participants

ANTONIA ROJAS Partner de ALLVP
CRISTÓBAL SILVA Principal en Ideas Impact VC
SOFÍA RAMÍREZ Adjunct Partner en Agfunder

Moderate

Matías Alcalde, Chile California Council

Sponsors

Start Up Chile
MinRel

WEBINAR CYCLE: ¿Y DESPUÉS QUÉ? Chapter 1 Nature-based solutions in a scenario of water scarcity

Participants

TOMÁS MCKAY
CCC Councilor
Architecture and Landscape at UC Berkeley

LORENA ZENTENO

LLM Environmental Law, UC Davis

SEBASTIAN VICUÑA

Centro de Cambio Global UC’s Director
Professor at the School of Engineering PUC

Moderate

Bárbara Tupper, Ladera Sur Journalist

WEBINAR CYCLE: ¿Y DESPUÉS QUÉ? Chapter 2 Coastal Zone: How to advance towards successful public policies?

Participants

MARÍA JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ
Conservation Ecologist from the University of Queensland
Awards L’Oréal Chile-Unesco for Women in Science 2019

PARTNER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

PATRICIO WINCKLER

Engineer from the *Federico Santa María* Technical University
PhD in Civil and Environmental Engineering, Cornell University

MATÍAS ALCALDE

PUC Engineer, major in Hydraulic Engineering
Representative before the CCC

Moderate

Bárbara Tupper, Ladera Sur Journalist

WEBINAR CYCLE: ¿Y DESPUÉS QUÉ?
Chapter 3

Food of the future: New definitions of the origin,
management and democratization of food

Participants

PABLO ZAMORA

CCC Councilor
Co-founder of Food-Tech company “The Not Company”

MARIA EMILIA UNDURRAGA

National Director of the Office of Agricultural Studies and
Policies (ODEPA)

FERNANDO MARDONES

CCC Couniclор
Veterinarian, PhD in Epidemiology and infectious diseases in
animals

Moderate

Bárbara Tupper, Ladera Sur Journalist

WEBINAR CYCLE: ¿Y DESPUÉS QUÉ?
Chapter 4

Parks for people: Designing for social welfare

Organizers

Chile California Council
Ladera Sur

Participants

KRISTINE TOMPKINS

President and Co-founder of Tompkins Conservation

GREG MOORE

CEO Emeritus and Special Advisor Golden Gate National
Parks Conservancy

MARTIN ANDRADE

Director of “*Parque Metropolitano de Santiago de Chile*”

Moderate

Bárbara Tupper, Ladera Sur Journalist

WEBINAR CYCLE: ¿Y DESPUÉS QUÉ?
Chapter 5

Agriculture of the future: Sustainable crop

Organizers

Chile California Council
Ladera Sur

Participants

MARY ANNE MÜLLER

Founder and Executive Director of “*Fundación Origen y la
Escuela Agroecológica de Pirque*”

MIGUEL ALTIERI

Emeritus Professor University of California, Berkeley
Co-director of the Latin American Center for Agroecological
Research

MARTIN ANDRADE

Director of the Metropolitan Park of Santiago, Chile

Moderate

Bárbara Tupper, Ladera Sur Journalist

WEBINAR CYCLE: ¿Y DESPUÉS QUÉ?
Chapter 6

Philanthropy: A key engine for economic activation

Organizers

Chile California Council
Ladera Sur

Participants

PATRICIA MORALES

General Manager of Filantropía Cortés Solari
Member of the Environmental Philanthropy Network of Chile

BETO BEDOLFE

Executive Director of the California-based Marisla Foundation

EUGENIO RENGIFO

Executive Director of “*Amigos de los Parques de la Patagonia*”
Member of the Environmental Philanthropy Network of Chile

Moderate

Bárbara Tupper, Ladera Sur Journalist

CCC ANNUAL MEETING

Participants (presentations / interventions)

- Raúl Fernández, Undersecretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Government of Chile
- Eleni Kounalakis, Lieutenant Governor, Government of
California

- Alfonso Silva, Ambassador, Embassy of Chile in the United
States
- Lawrence Petroni, Acting Deputy Chief of Mission, United
States Embassy in Chile
- Jorge Iglesias, DECYTI Director
- Javiera Aldunate, Head of the International Office, Ministry
of Energy of the Government of Chile
- Andrew McAllister, Commissioner, Energy Commission of
California
- Andrés Couvé, Minister of Sciences of the Government of
Chile
- Carolina Torrealba, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Science
of the Government of Chile
- Jenn Eckerle, Deputy Director, California Ocean Protection
Council
- Carolina Schmidt, Minister of the Environment of the
Government of Chile
- Gonzalo Muñoz, High Level Climate Champion, COP 25
- Wade Crowfoot, Secretary, Natural Resources Agency of California
- Ángeles Romo, Executive Director, Start-Up Chile
- Dan Green, Councelor of the Chile California Council
- Herbert Bedolfe, Executive Director of the Marisla
Foundation
- Rafael Friedmann, President of the CCC
- Matías Alcalde, CCC Representative

Other Participants

Amaranta Vandeperre, DECYTI
Héctor García, DECYTI.
Natalia Rivera, Ministry of Sciences of the Government of Chile
Nelson Campos, Ministry of Sciences of the Government of Chile
Charles Lester, Ocean & Coastal Policy Center, UCSB
Sam Schuchat, California State Coastal Conservancy
Matt Armsby, Resources Legacy Fund
Boriana Benev, Embassy of Chile in the United States
Francisca Cruzat, Start-Up Chile
Claudia Godoy, MinRel
Sebastián Jordana, Parla
Patricio Sanhueza, CONAF
Camila Fernández, Ministry of Agriculture, Chile
Claudio Pérez, CRDP Maule

PARTNER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Jovan Kuzmivic, School of Engineering PUC

Councilors Involved

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Bárbara Silva
Cristián Sjögren
Dan Green
Eduardo Ergas
Eduardo Bendek
Fernando Mardones
Helen Lopez
Hernán Mladinic
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Marcela Angulo
Marcelo Tokman
Michael Grasty
Mike Leatherbee
Pablo Zamora
Paula Estévez
Rafael Friedmann
Ralph Benson
Ricardo San Martin
Susanne Stirling
Tatiana Molina
Tomás Mckay
Tu Jarvis
Victoria Hurtado

VIRTUAL CONVERSATIONS ON LIVE IG

Guests

CALIFORNIA FIRES: WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM THEM?
Helen López
Assistant Director, Governor’s Office of Emergency
Management, International Affairs, CalOES.

NATIVE PEOPLES IN CHILE AND CALIFORNIA: SHARED
STORIES

Cinthya Ammerman
PhD Candidate in Native American Studies, UC Davis,
California

BORDE COSTERO & REEF CHECK
MEETING

Participants

Rodrigo Sánchez, Fundación Borde Costero
Jan Freiwald, Reef Check
Matías Alcalde, CCC

VIRTUAL SEMINAR COASTAL ZONE

Organizers

Sociedad Chilena de Ciencias del Mar
Mesa de Océanos (Comité Científico Asesor sobre Cambio Climático)

Participants

2ND DATE (OCTOBER 1ST)
Maritza Jadrijevic (MMA)
Patricio Winckler (UV)
Cristián Larraguibel (PUCV)
Rodrigo Cienfuegos (PUC - CIGIDEN)
3RD DATE (OCTOBER 2ND)
Sandra Álvarez (Chilean Defense Ministry)
Carolina Martínez (PUC)
Liesbeth van der Meer (OCEANA)

Moderate

Matías Alcalde, CCC Representative

Sponsors

Ministry of Sciences of the Government of Chile
Euroclima
Comité Científico COP25
Sociedad Chilena de Ciencias del Mar

TWINS BATTLING WILDFIRES

Participants

· Eleni Kounalakis, Lieutenant Governor, Government of
California
· Carolina Valdivia, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs of the Government of Chile
· Rafael Friedmann, Chile California Council Director
· Helen López, Assistant Director, CalOES
· Rodrigo Ortiz, Deputy Director of Risk Management, ONEMI
· Jessica Morse, Deputy Secretary of Forest Resources
· Management, California Natural Resources Agency
· Patricio Sanhueza, Head of International Relations, CONAF
· María José Hess, Communications and projects director,
Amigos de los Parques de la Patagonia
· Héctor Jorquera, Red de Prevención Comunitaria

Moderate

Matias Alcalde, CCC Representative

THE PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE

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Sponsors

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2020 ANNUAL REPORT