

TOWARDS A REGIONAL AGENDA FOR INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Dialogue with civil society



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What is ECLAC?

- The **Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean** is one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations and its headquarters is in Santiago, Chile.
- It was created in 1948 to **contribute to the economic development** of Latin America. Subsequently, **its work was extended to the countries of the Caribbean and the objectives of social and environmental development were** incorporated.
- **ECLAC:**
 - **Conducts studies, research and other support activities;**
 - **Promotes sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) through cooperation and integration at the regional and sub-regional levels;**
 - **Collects, organizes, interprets and disseminates information and data pertaining to economic and social development in the region;**
 - **Organizes intergovernmental conferences and expert group meetings;**
 - **Contributes to incorporating a regional perspective, with respect to global problems and in international forums.**



What is the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean?

- **The Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean is an intergovernmental subsidiary body of ECLAC that was created in 2014.**
- Its objective is to **promote the improvement of national social development policies in the region** and international, regional and bilateral cooperation in the social sphere; examine multidimensional poverty and advance in the measurement of poverty, inequality and structural gaps, exchange experiences and contribute to the regional debate on social issues that have a global reach.
- It meets every 2 years. The first session of the Conference took place in Lima in 2015 and the second in Montevideo in 2017.
- The third session of the Conference will be held in October 2019 in Mexico City.



The Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in the framework of the 2030 Agenda



Conferences and issues that were discussed

1st Conference in Lima:

Inclusive social development: The next generation of policies for overcoming poverty and reducing inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean

1st Meeting of the Presiding Officers in Santo Domingo:

the social inequality matrix and its structuring axes

2nd Conference in Montevideo:

links between the social, the productive and the labor spheres; agreement for the preparation of a **Regional Agenda for Inclusive Social Development**

2nd and 3rd Meetings of the Presiding Officers in Panama and Santiago:

approved bases for the preparation of the **Regional Agenda for Inclusive Social Development**

3rd Conference in Mexico City: OCTOBER

Discussion of the Regional Agenda for Inclusive Social Development



Why a Regional Agenda for Inclusive Social Development (RAISD)?

- **Shared challenge of implementing the social dimension of the 2030 Agenda** requires cooperation and multilateralism; RAISD as a platform
- **In a less favorable economic context**, with greater fiscal restrictions, it is urgent to **protect progress, avoid setbacks and strengthen the social agenda in the region**
- **Social and labour inclusion and reducing inequalities** are central to achieve the social dimension of the 2030 Agenda: identifying policies and strengthening state capacities is key
- The **critical obstacles for achieving inclusive social development** must be identified and addressed by the Social Development Ministries and equivalent entities, with agreement on **shared priorities among the countries**
- Respond to **regional specificities** in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda – eg. ***the ethnic-racial dimension***



Bases to identify the areas of RAISD

- The **2030 Agenda**, its social dimension and its call to eradicate poverty, leaving no one behind
- The notion of inclusive social development, its emphasis on **inequalities and gaps in access to well-being** and the approach of a **universalism that is sensitive to differences**
- The **critical obstacles** (structural and emerging) to inclusive social development in the region
- **Agreements on social development** reached at several intergovernmental forums
- **Missions of the Social Development Ministries** and equivalent entities and their areas of competence



The implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its social dimension as a starting point: a challenge that demands regional integration and cooperation

Goal 1. No poverty	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a	1.b																										
Goal 2. Zero hunger	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.a	2.b	2.c																									
Goal 3. Good health and well-being	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.a	3.b	3.c	3.d																				
Goal 4. Quality education	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.a	4.b	4.c																							
Goal 5. Gender equality	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.a	5.b	5.c																								
Goal 6. Clean water and sanitation	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.a	6.b																									
Goal 7. Affordable and clean energy	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.a	7.b																												
Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.10	8.a	8.b																					
Goal 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.a	9.b	9.c																									
Goal 10. Reduced inequalities	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.a	10.b	10.c																							
Goal 11. Sustainable cities and communities	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.a	11.b	11.c																							
Goal 12. Responsible consumption and production	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.a	12.b	12.c																						
Goal 13. Climate action	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.a	13.b																												
Goal 14. Life below water	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.a	14.b	14.c																							
Goal 15. Life on land	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.a	15.b	15.c																					
Goal 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.10	16.a	16.b																					
Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.10	17.11	17.12	17.13	17.14	17.15	17.16	17.17	17.18	17.19														

Social pillar ■ Targets with explicit social objectives
 Extended ■ Economic/environmental/institutional targets with a direct impact on social development, or where social development affects the achievement of economic or environmental development
 Means of implementation

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Linkages between the social and production spheres: Gaps, pillars and challenges* (LC/CDS.2/3), Santiago, 2017. Updated version.



Critical obstacles for inclusive social development in the region: barriers for sustainable development

1. **Poverty** and vulnerability to poverty
2. **Inequalities** and the culture of privilege
3. Gaps in the development of **human capacities** and access to **basic services**
4. **Decent work** deficits and changes in the world of work
5. An unequal and partial access to **social protection**
6. A **social institution framework** that is still under construction
7. **Insufficient funding** of social investment
8. **Emerging obstacles:**
 - diverse forms of violence
 - disasters
 - demographic, epidemiological and nutritional transitions
 - migrations
 - technological changes



THE REGIONAL AGENDA FOR INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

An initial proposal for discussion



Objectives of the Regional Agenda for Inclusive Social Development

Support the implementation of the social dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly in those areas related to the mandates of the Social Development Ministries and equivalent entities, taking into account the achievements, opportunities and critical obstacles to inclusive social development in the region.

Specific objectives

1. Identify a **set of axes and lines of action** in order to deepen the progress made in social development, eradicate poverty and achieve increasing levels of social inclusion and equality
2. Promote **high-quality social development public policies**
3. Address the **critical obstacles** that hinder inclusive social development
4. Strengthen the **positioning of the social dimension of the 2030 Agenda and the role of the SDMs**, fortifying the **intersectoral coordination**
5. Support **regional and sub-regional cooperation** spaces



Principles of the Regional Agenda for Inclusive Social Development

1. The **rights-based approach** as a normative horizon
2. **The empowerment and autonomy of people**
3. **Dignified life and progressive well-being**
4. **An approach of universalism that is sensitive to differences**
5. **A redistributive approach with solidarity and financial sustainability**
6. A **systemic perspective** of sustainable development
7. **High-quality public policies**
8. **Alliances and social pacts** to consolidate State policies

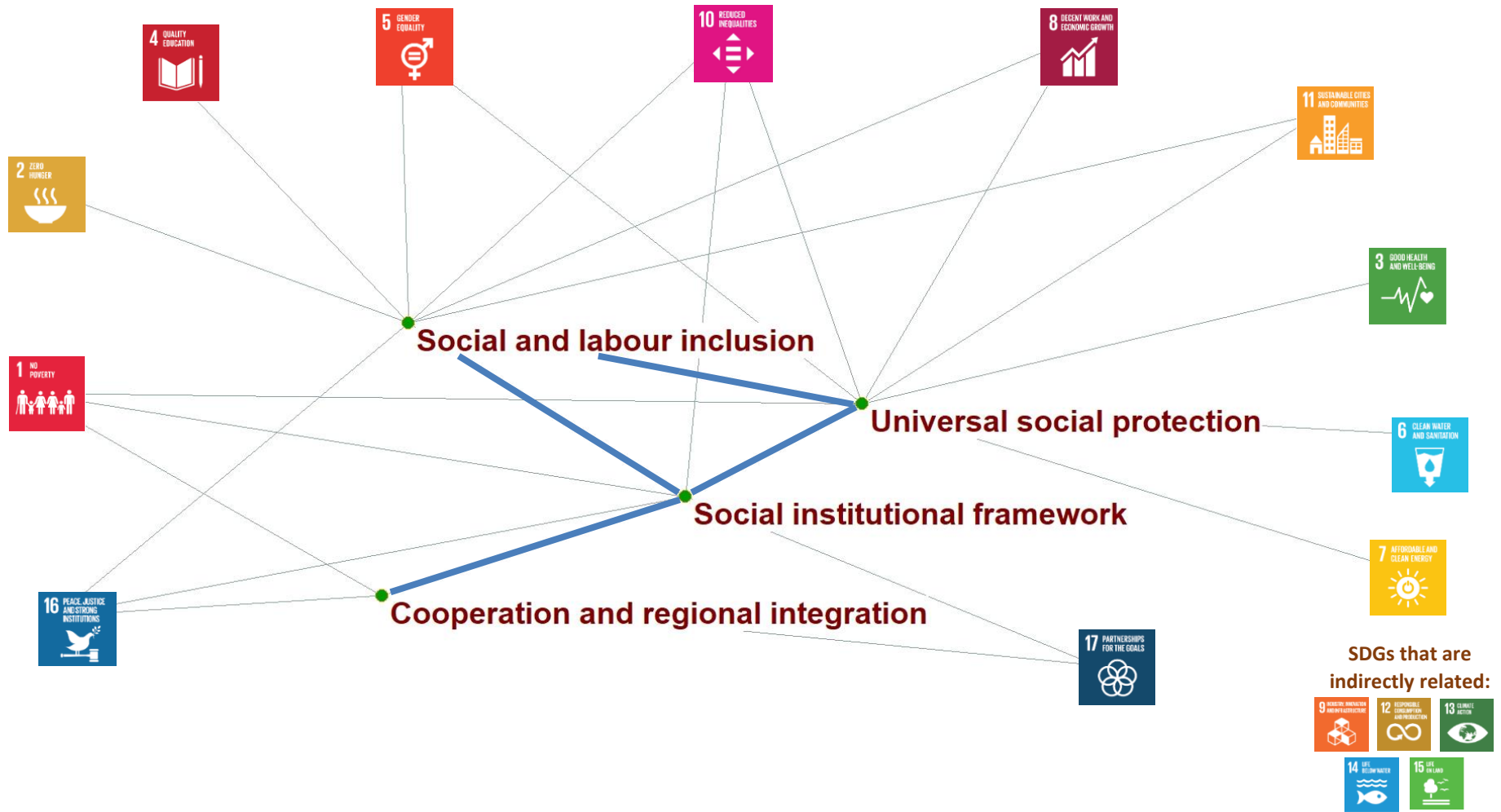


Axes of the RAISD: a proposal

- Universal and comprehensive **social protection systems**
 - **Social and labour inclusion** policies
 - A strengthened **social institutional framework**
 - **Cooperation** and regional **integration**
-
- Each axis includes specific **lines of action**
 - **Each country decides** the level of depth, specific relevance and ways of implementing



Links between RAISD axes and the Sustainable Development Goals



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.



THE INCORPORATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE DISCUSSIONS LEADING TO THE REGIONAL AGENDA FOR INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



Participation of Civil Society in the agreements of the RCSD

Resolution 2(II) of the second session of the RCSD states:

“13. Urges States, **in the preparation and discussion of that agenda, to actively engage civil society, academia and the private sector**, in line with the multi-stakeholder approach enshrined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in accordance with their normative and institutional frameworks”

The second session of the Presiding Officers of the RCSD established “that the regional agenda for inclusive social development should be prepared with the active participation of the members of the RCSD in Latin America and the Caribbean, under the leadership of the Presiding Officers, **and should include means for consultation with civil society**”



Civil society dialogue workplan

Towards the RAISD

April 2019

Santiago de Chile

III Session Presiding Officers RCSD

defines the workplan for dialogue with civil society

Santiago de Chile III Forum LAC on Sustainable Development

Civil society will be informed about the RAISD process

May / June 2019

Virtual presentations for CS: explain the process towards RAISD and receive comments on axes

In Spanish
In English

Reception of comments until 15th of June

June – September 2019

Received comments will be synthesized to be presented as background information at the III Session RCSD

October 2019

Mexico

III Session RCSD

COMMENTS WELCOME UNTIL JUNE 15:
crds@un.org

