

TOWARDS A REGIONAL AGENDA FOR INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Bases and initial proposal



Second meeting of the Presiding Officers
of the Regional Conference
on Social Development
in Latin America and the Caribbean
Panama, 12 September 2018

The social dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Progress and critical obstacles

2030 Agenda: a new civilizational imperative that requires compacts and cooperation

- Includes the commitment to eradicate poverty and combat inequality, **leaving no one behind**
- Social issues do not play out in the social sphere alone. **Inclusive social development is crucial for economically and environmentally sustainable growth**
- **Multilateralism** is an essential mechanism for achieving sustainable development:
strengthening of regional actions and agreements



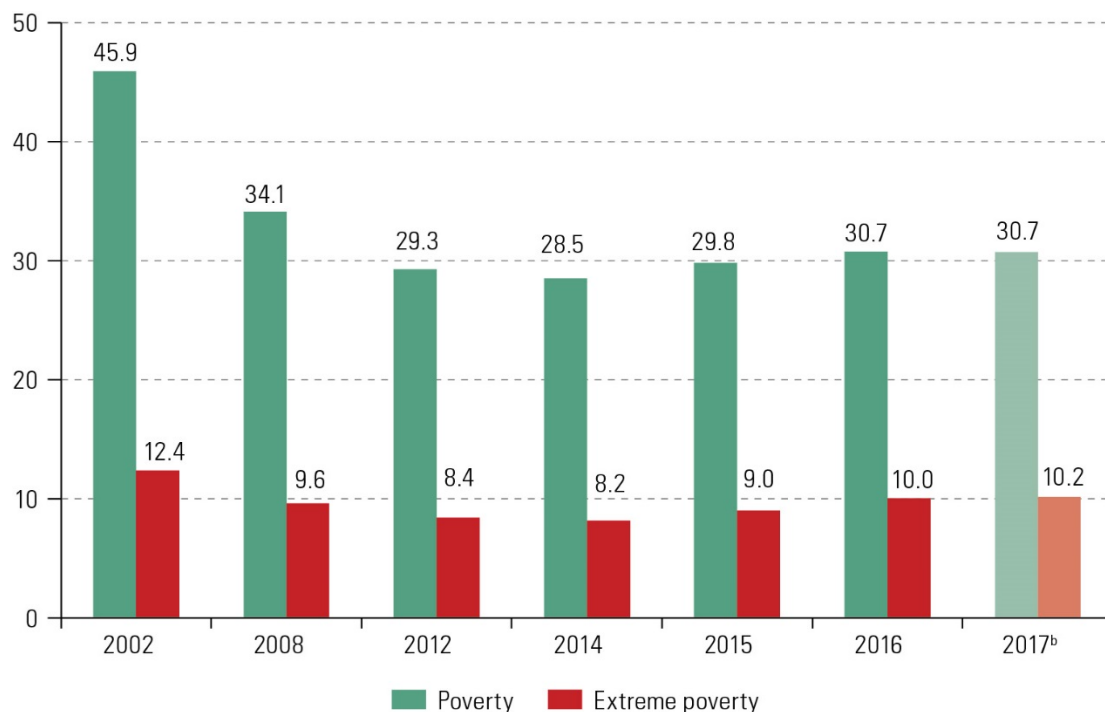
Equality at the centre
169 targets - 231 indicators
Indivisible and universal

Inclusive social development and its critical obstacles in the region: barriers to sustainable development

1. **Poverty** and vulnerability
2. **Social inequality** and the culture of privilege
3. Policy challenges for **human capacity-building**
4. **Deficits in terms of decent work**
5. Unequal access to **social protection**
6. A **social institutional framework** still in the making
7. **Limited social investment**
8. **Emergent challenges:**
 - Violence
 - Disasters
 - Changes in the world of work
 - Migration
 - Demographic, epidemiological and nutritional transitions

Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions remains a distant goal

Latin America (18 countries^a): poverty and extreme poverty rates, 2002–2017
(Percentages)



- ❖ **Poverty and extreme poverty increased in 2015 and 2016** after declining for more than a decade
- ❖ Inclusive social development policies with **solid institutions** are required to eradicate poverty
- ❖ **Agreements** on goals, policies and resources are fundamental

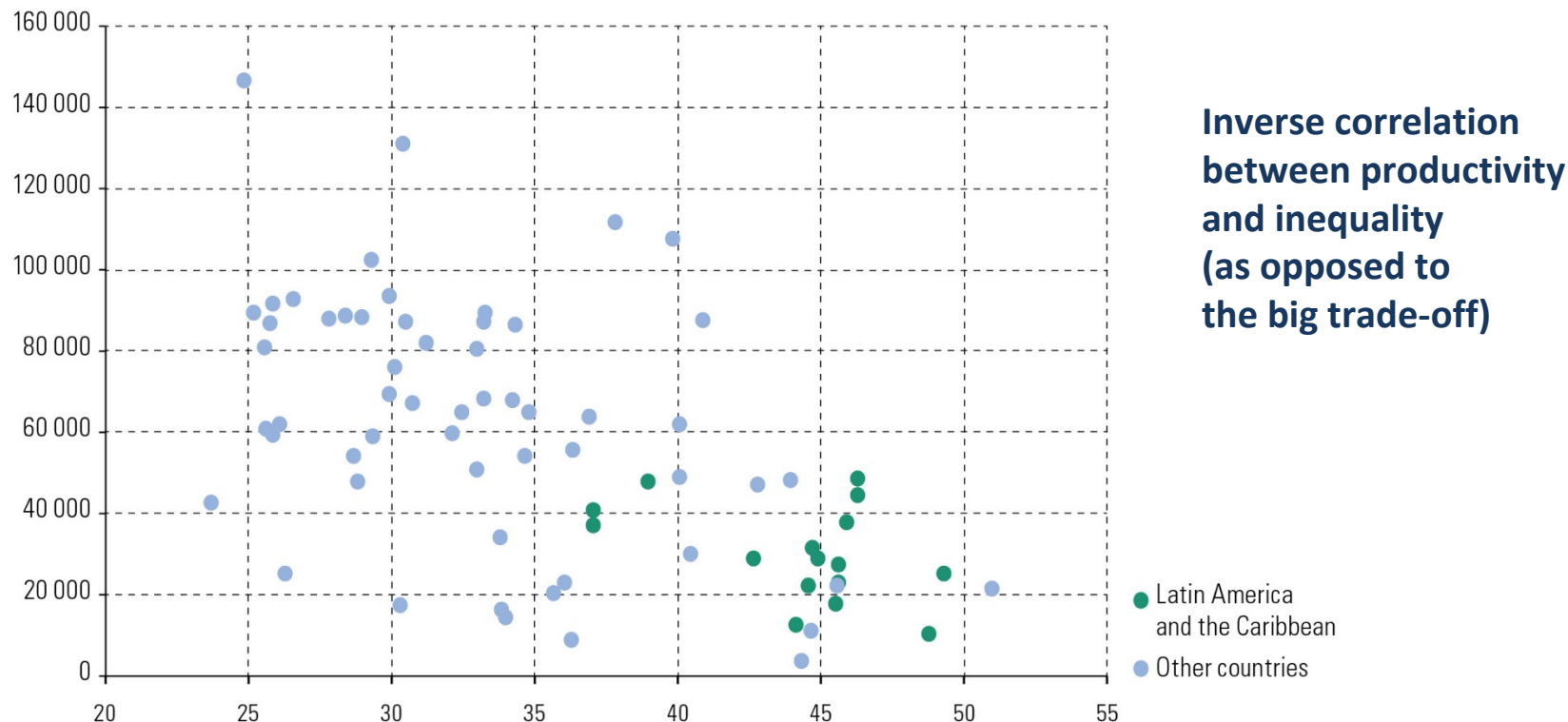
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Social Panorama of Latin America, 2017 (LC/PUB. 2018/1-P), Santiago, 2018.

^a Weighted average for the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^b The figure for 2017 is a projection.

The reduction of inequality is not just an ethical imperative, but also a requirement for the effectiveness and efficiency needed to achieve sustainable development and ensure that no one is left behind

Productivity and Gini index, 2014
(Purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars and percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of University of Groningen, Penn World Table [online database] <https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/productivity/pwt/>, and Harvard University, Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID) [online database] <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7927/H4TJ-9Q68>.

Note: The Gini index is expressed in percentage terms. Productivity is expressed in output per employee in 2011 PPP dollars.

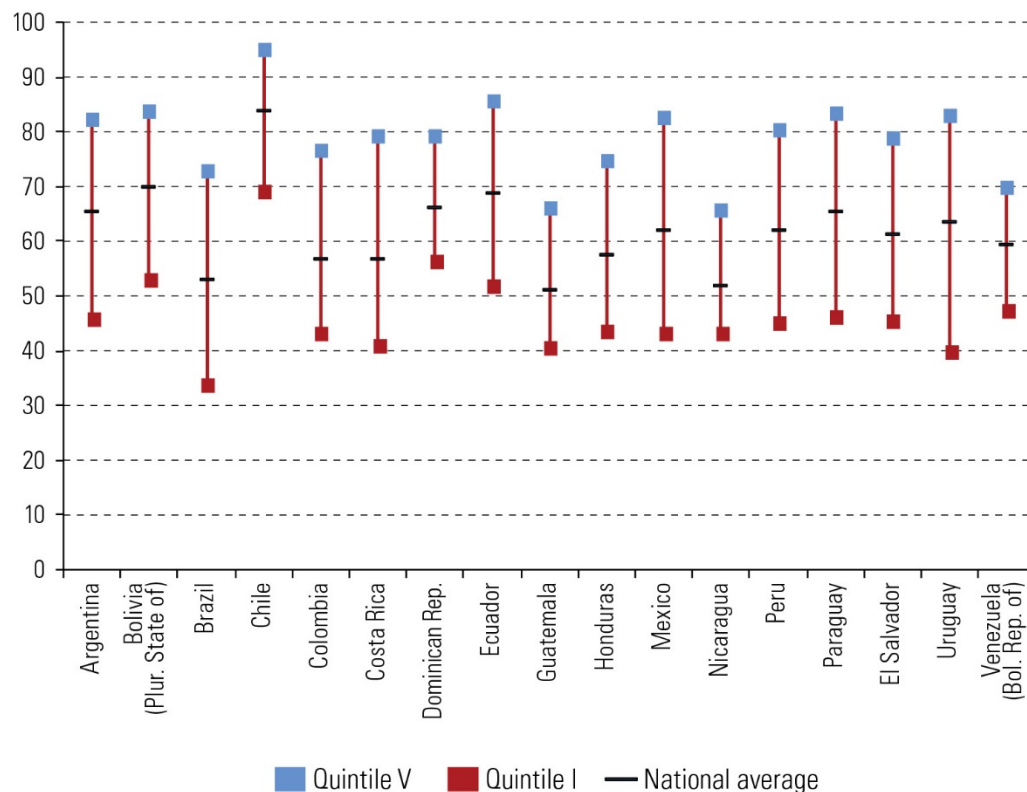
Inequality is a structural phenomenon and a major obstacle to the exercise of rights. To overcome this problem, social development policies must address its structuring axes

Theoretical positions	Social inequality matrix in Latin America	
	Axes around which inequality is structured	Spheres in which rights are impacted
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural heterogeneity (production matrix) • Culture of privilege • The concept of equality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equal means (income and production resources) - Equal rights - Equal capacities - Autonomy and reciprocal recognition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socioeconomic level • Gender • Race and ethnicity • Age • Territory <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability • Migratory status • Sexual orientation and gender identity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income • Work and employment • Social protection and care • Education • Health and nutrition • Basic services (water, sanitation, electricity, housing, transportation, information and communication technologies) • Public safety and a life free from violence • Participation and decision-making

Source: *Inequality* (LC/SES.37/3-P), Santiago, 2018; *Inclusive social development: the next generation of policies for overcoming poverty and reducing inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/L/4056/Rev.1), Santiago, 2016; *Compacts for Equality: Towards a Sustainable Future* (LC/G.2639), Santiago, 2014; *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2011* (LC/G.2514-P), Santiago, 2012, and *Time for Equality: Closing Gaps, Opening Trails* (LC/G.2432(SES.33/3)), Santiago, 2010.

Access to education and health are crucial links for capacity-building, equality and participation in society; although the region is making progress, large deficits and gaps remain

Latin America (17 countries): people aged over 18 who have completed the first cycle of secondary education, by income quintile, around 2016
(Percentages)



- Less than 60% of students in quintile I complete the first secondary education cycle.
- In 2015, the percentage of 15-year-old students scoring below the lowest level deemed adequate was 62% in mathematics, 50% in science and 45% in reading.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *The Inefficiency of Inequality*, (LC/SES.37/3-P), Santiago, 2018.

Productive and quality employment and decent work: still distant goals

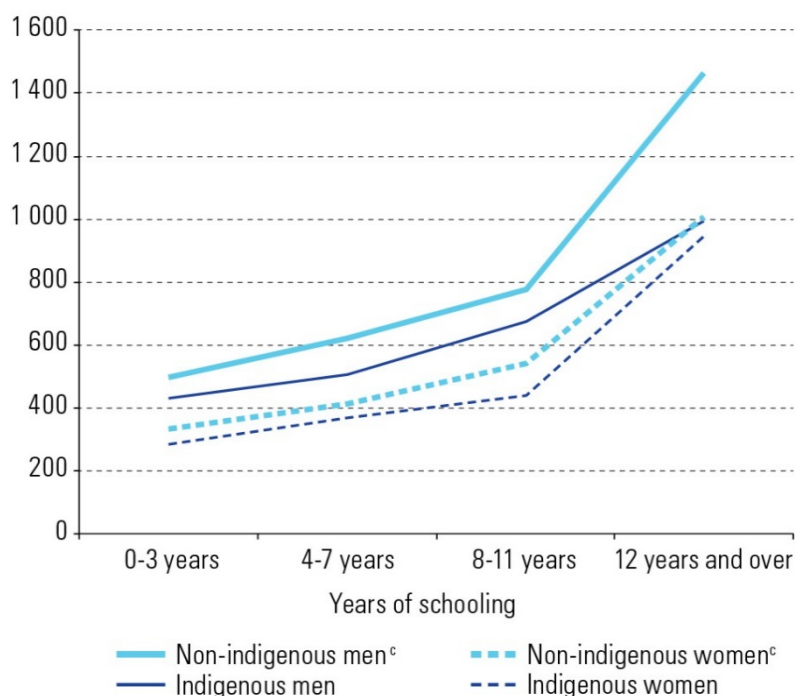
- Income derived from the labour market is the principal source of household income and a crucial factor for eradicating poverty and reducing inequality
- The labour market presents challenges relating to incorporation, precariousness and weak institutions, with inequalities deriving from structural heterogeneity:
 - Around half of workers are employed in low-productivity sectors.
 - The wage-earner rate increased in the region (from 59.7% to 64.5% between 2002 and 2015), but stood at just 37% in the first income decile.
 - In 2016, 41.7% of workers aged 15 or older earned less than the national minimum wage.
 - 19.6% of employed persons were not paid for their work or received an income below the poverty line.
 - Deep inequalities based on gender, race and ethnicity.

Intersecting inequalities (gender and race/ethnicity) in the labour market must be addressed to eradicate the culture of privilege and achieve inclusive social development

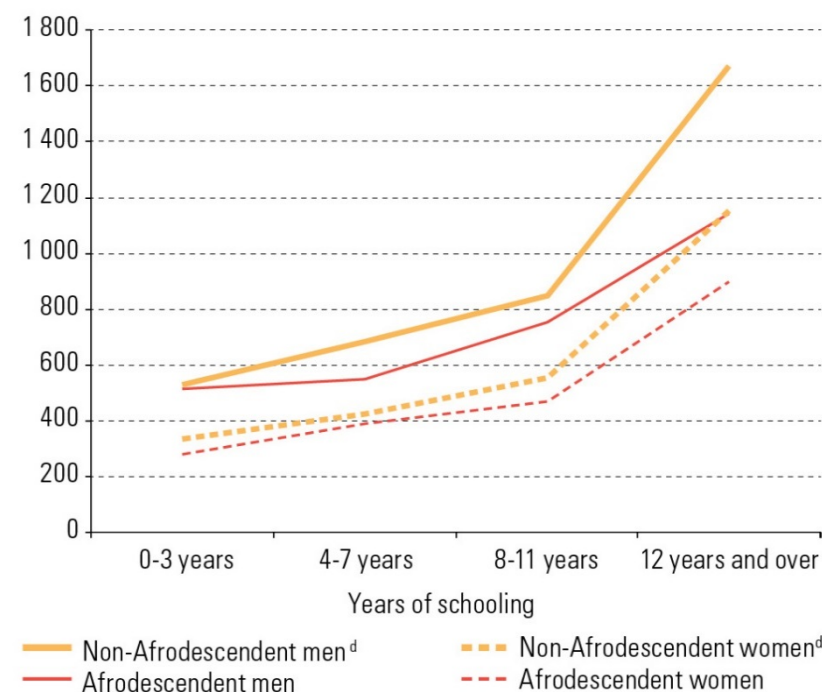
Latin America (selected countries): average monthly labour income among employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, race or ethnicity and years of schooling, national totals, around 2015

(Purchasing power parity dollars at constant 2010 prices)

A. 9 countries, by ethnic origin (indigenous or non-indigenous)^a



B. 4 countries, by racial origin (Afrodescendent or non-Afrodescendent)^b



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG), *The inefficiency of inequality*, (LC/SES.37/3-P), Santiago, 2018.

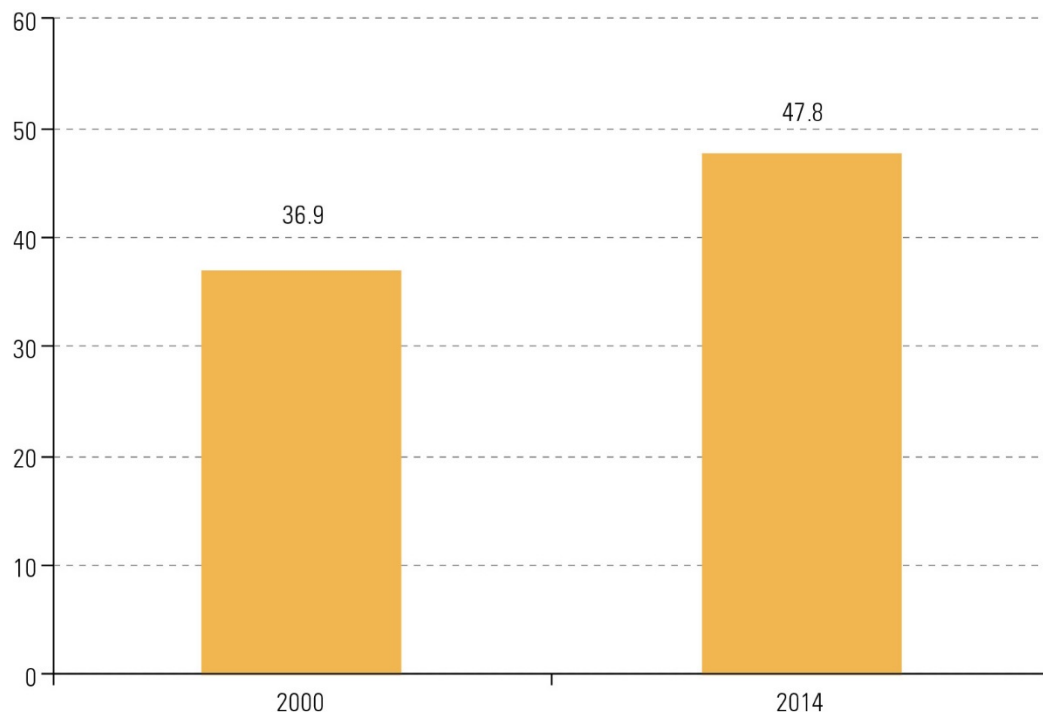
^a Includes: Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (2015), Brazil (2015), Chile (2015), Ecuador (2016), Guatemala (2014), Mexico (2016), Nicaragua (2014), Peru (2016) and Uruguay (2016).

^b Includes: Brazil (2015), Ecuador (2016), Peru (2016) and Uruguay (2016).

^c Does not include Afrodescendent population. ^d Does not include indigenous population.

The broken promise of universal access to social protection

Pension coverage in Latin America (18 countries)^a: contributors as a percentage of the economically active population,^b 2000 and 2014



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official information from the respective countries and Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, for economically active population. *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2017* (LC/PUB.2018/1-P), Santiago, 2018.

^a Weighted average for 18 countries: Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay.

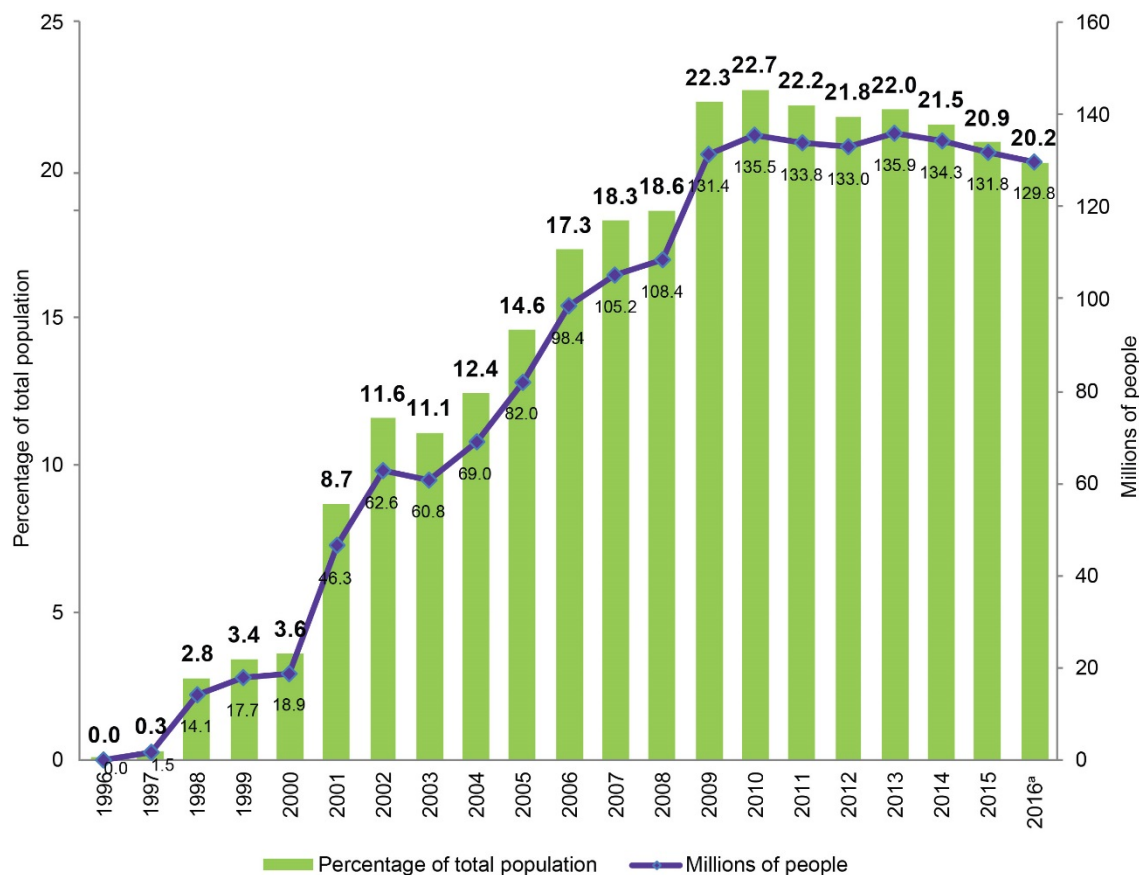
^b The total active workers contributing to social security over the economically active population.

- Between 2000 and 2014 there was an increase in contributory pension scheme coverage (by 58.7 million): increase in the number of wage-earners and formalization of employment, and legislative and policy changes to incorporate independent work and domestic service
- Nonetheless, 142 million economically active people are still not covered by pension schemes

Cash transfers are a gateway to social protection for the poorest and most vulnerable

Latin America and the Caribbean: coverage of conditional cash transfer (CCT) programmes, 1996-2016

(Percentage of total population and millions of people)



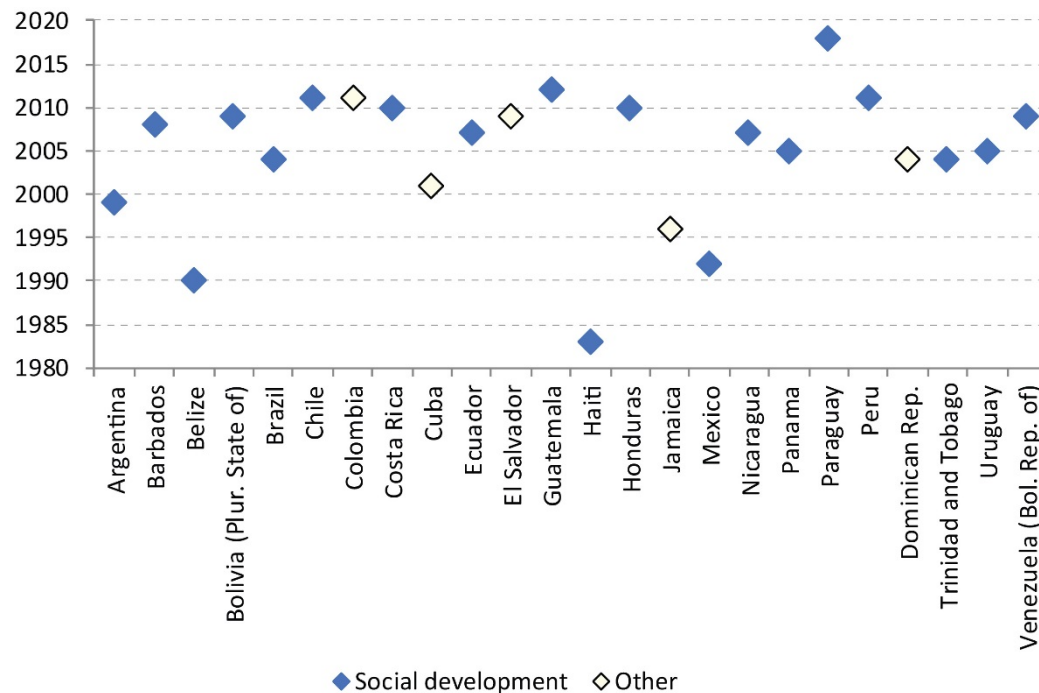
- The region is strengthening social protection systems, but there are **large gaps in coverage**
- Coverage of conditional cash transfer programmes (CCT) increased significantly up to 2010, but **diminished from 2014 onward**
- Investment in CCTs represented **0.33% of regional GDP (2015)**

Source: S. Cecchini and B. Atuesta, "Conditional cash transfer programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean: coverage and investment trends", Social Policy series, No. 224 (LC/TS.2017/40), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2017.

^a Preliminary data. The countries included are: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay.

Social institutions have advanced significantly in the region but remain a work in progress

Latin America and the Caribbean (24 countries)^a: year the ministry of social development^{b,c} was founded



Challenges involving institutional frameworks:

- Consolidating the **juridical and administrative base**
- Strengthening the **capacity for coordination**, cooperation and integration between sectors and levels of government
- Strengthening the **quality of management and the availability of information**
- **Sustainability and level of financing**

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Database on social institutions, on the basis of official information from the countries.

^a Does not include countries for which the date of creation of the social development ministry is unknown (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago).

^b The Ministry of Social Development of Argentina became the Ministry of Health and Social Development in September 2018.

^c In Haiti, the Ministry of Labour became the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour in 1983.

New challenges the region must face to advance towards inclusive social development

- ❖ Diverse manifestations of **violence** that threaten the present and future of individuals, particularly young people, women, indigenous people, Afrodescendants and LGBTI persons, limit their options, fragment the social fabric and weaken democracy
- ❖ Growing vulnerability stemming from **disasters** and climate change
- ❖ **Demographic, epidemiological and nutritional transitions** that bring about deep transformations which will affect the future of the region
- ❖ The growing phenomenon of **migration**, which is highly complex and heterogenous in the region
- ❖ The **fourth technological revolution** and its impact on the economic and social spheres exerting new pressure on public policies, not just those relating to production but also those involving social issues

TOWARDS A REGIONAL AGENDA FOR INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Bases and initial proposal

A regional agenda for inclusive social development to drive sustainable development in the region

In resolution 2(II) adopted at its second session, the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean “undertakes to foster the building of a **regional agenda for inclusive social development** based on public policies that address the region’s **structural inequalities**”

- **Inclusive social development** implies:
 - States’ capacity to guarantee economic, social and cultural rights
 - Consolidation of mechanisms for participation and recognition
 - Addressing gaps in access to well-being
 - Promotion of universalism that is sensitive to differences
- **The regional agenda for inclusive social development:** shared long-term vision with explicit commitments to achieve inclusive social development and support the follow-up of the 2030 Agenda
- **Policies** to drive sustainable development with a regional vision

The extended social pillar of the 2030 Agenda: reference framework for the development of the regional agenda for inclusive social development

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

Extended

Targets with explicit social objectives

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

Global framework for the development of the regional agenda for inclusive social development

Global level

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- International human rights instruments
- Forums and conferences of the United Nations system
- Other social development agendas

Regional level

- ECLAC subsidiary bodies
- Regional intergovernmental forums organized under the aegis of the United Nations system
- Other regional intergovernmental forums

Subregional level

- **Subregional intergovernmental forums**

There is a broad set of regional and subregional commitments on social development (340 documents produced by intergovernmental forums) that serve as the base for the development of the regional agenda for inclusive social development

There is a set of commitments that guide the development of the regional agenda for inclusive social development

Regional and subregional forums on dimensions of social development in Latin America and the Caribbean



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Nature of the regional agenda for inclusive social development

- **Political and technical instrument to guide actions to achieve inclusive social development**
- **Prioritizes policies and lines of action with a focus on rights, socioeconomic level, life cycle, gender, ethnicity, race and territory**
- **Is based on incremental agreements and involves the active participation** of the members of the Regional Conference on Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean
- As highlighted in resolution 2(II) adopted by the Regional Conference on Social Development, the agenda must address the situation of particular inequality, discrimination and exclusion that affects the vulnerable, and the specific situations of countries and subregions

Objectives of the regional agenda for inclusive social development

Achieve inclusive social development, as a central component of sustainable development: eradicate poverty, increase equality, guarantee rights and combat discrimination, exclusion and the culture of privilege

Specific objectives

1. Identify **principles and priority measures** for inclusive social development
2. Promote a regional **integration and cooperation framework**
3. **Contribute to ensuring** access to health, education, food and nutritional security, housing and basic services, productive employment and decent work
4. Promote inclusive and comprehensive **universal protection systems**
5. Make progress in closing **gaps in the implementation of priority policies**
6. Strengthen **regional and national instruments** to achieve inclusive social development
7. Contribute to the **stability and strengthening of democracy, citizen security** and consolidation of a **culture of peace, rights, equality and non-discrimination**

Principles of the regional agenda for inclusive social development

1. The **rights-based approach** and its principles as bases for policies
2. **Universalism that is sensitive to difference**
3. **Progressivity and non-regression** in the measures agreed upon for the agenda
4. **Social policies of a high standard**
5. **Systemic vision** of social, economic and environmental development
6. **Role of the State**, in collaboration with civil society
7. **Equality and the eradication of poverty** as goals of the policies
8. **Solidarity** as a pillar in the development of universal policies
9. **Respect for diversity**, peace and tolerance, and the sustainability of development
10. **Democracy, alliance-building, mutual responsibility**, international cooperation and **an institutional framework suited to the challenges faced**, with the active participation of all stakeholders

Depth and development phases of the regional agenda for inclusive social development

- Conceptual framework
- **Principles** of policies for inclusive social development
- **Objectives** of inclusive social development

Phase 1

- **Targets** of inclusive social development
- **Policies prioritized** in the dimensions of inclusive social development
- **Lines of action** for each policy prioritized

Phase 2

- **Strategies and means of implementation** for prioritized policies
- **Mechanisms for the follow-up and evaluation of progress** (system of indicators)

Phase 3

**The depth of agreements will be defined by the
countries**

Stages in the development of the regional agenda for inclusive social development: 2018

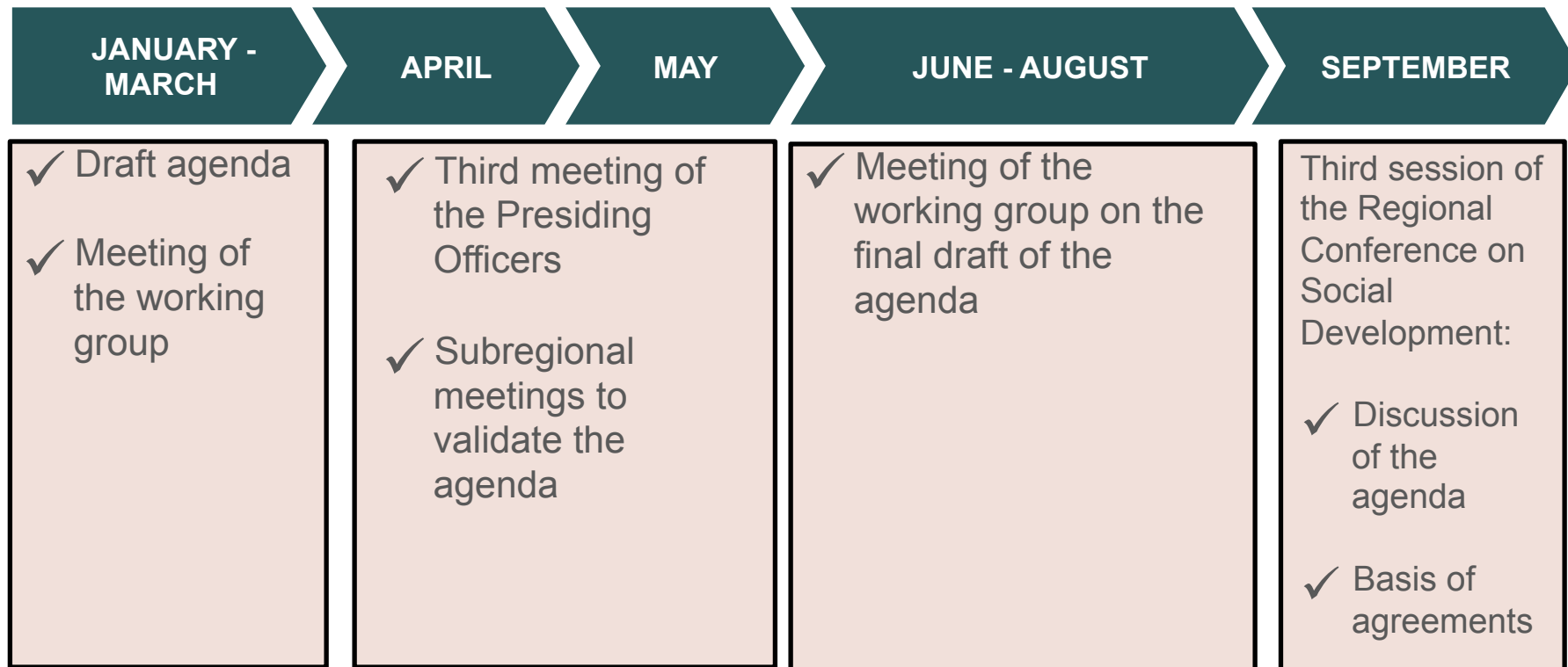
APRIL - SEPTEMBER

- ❖ Systematization of regional and subregional commitments
- ❖ Working meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Conference (April)
- ❖ Delivery of a concept note on the development of the agenda
- ❖ Second meeting of the Presiding Officers:
 - Agreements on the depth and development of the agenda
 - Creation of a working group to develop the agenda

OCTOBER - DECEMBER

- ❖ Draft agenda
- ❖ Consultations with civil society

Stages in the development of the regional agenda for inclusive social development: 2019



Thank you



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