ISSUE-BASED COALITIONS AND THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS OF THE RCP LAC

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## OPPORTUNITIES MOVING FORWARD IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE 2030 AGENDA: TRANSFORMATIVE POLICIES

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<td>Accelerate policies aiming at transforming the production matrix</td>
<td>Strengthening effective governance</td>
<td>Universal social welfare regime, including the strengthening of health systems, and increased investments in education</td>
<td>Increased access to financing</td>
<td>Inclusive policies that reach the most vulnerable population</td>
<td>Integrate a systemic approach to risk and contribute to building multisectoral risk governance</td>
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Transformation towards an inclusive and sustainable development pattern that guarantees the conditions necessary for a balance between inclusion, economic growth and environmental sustainability.
Transforming the production matrix
GROWTH IN LAC HAD BEEN MEDIocre

Selected World Regions: Per Capita GDP relative to that of the World

Source: World Development Indicators
LAC HAS FAILED TO TRANSITION TO MORE DIVERSIFIED ECONOMIES

Some countries in the region exhibit higher levels of concentration than 25 years ago

Economic Complexity Index
(Country Complexity Ranking 1995-2018)

Strengthening effective governance
In most countries, more than 50% of people believe that government decisions regarding COVID-19 benefit a privileged group.

Who benefits from government decisions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic?

The perception of government effectiveness in LAC is persistently low in comparison to developed countries.

Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators
LAC HAS 9% OF THE WORLD POPULATION, AND ACCOUNTS FOR 30% OF GLOBAL HOMICIDES

While homicide rates are improving slightly on average in LAC, most countries in the region still face an “epidemic” of violence.

Source: GraphForThought. Killing Development
While women’s representation in the policy arena is increasing on average in LAC, it still lags far behind gender parity in most countries.

Note: Dots represent data for individual LAC countries. Line represents regional average.
Source: Data from CEPALSTAT (National Parliament, Supreme Court, Local Mayors, Local City Council) and World Bank Gender Data Portal (Ministerial Cabinet).
Universal social welfare regime
Measures need to cover those that are not able to generate income, even if not poor, many of them in the informal sector

Source: ILO (2018)
The portion of the population that is legally excluded from contributive social security in LAC is as high as 80%.

**INFORMALITY IN LAC IS PARTIALLY A CONSEQUENCE OF LEGAL EXCLUSIONS OF CONTRIBUTIVE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEMS**

Increased access to financing
SOCIAL SPENDING IN LAC INCREASED TO UNPRECEDENTED LEVELS IN RESPONSE TO THE CRISIS

Source: IMF 2020
FOR LAC COUNTRIES TO CONTINUE LEVEL OF SPENDING FOR COVID RESPONSE (APPROX. 4% OF GDP), AT LEAST USD $228 BILLION WILL BE NEEDED IN 2021 ALONE.
5 Inclusive policies for vulnerable populations
LATIN AMERICA HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED AS A MIDDLE INCOME REGION, HOWEVER NOT AS A MIDDLE CLASS SOCIETY

1 in 3 Latin Americans are vulnerable to falling into poverty

But not all of those that exit poverty became secure

Above 72 million citizens joined the middle class

Poverty almost halved during 2003-18

Source: LAC Equity LAB
According to ECLAC, 22 million people fell into poverty in LAC in 2020.

Poverty and extreme poverty are expected to reach levels not seen for 12 and 20 years, respectively.

Source: ECLAC, Social Panorama 2020
MORE THAN ONE THIRD OF THE POPULATION IN LAC IS YOUNG

Population age 15 to 35 years as a percentage of total population

Source: WDI
6 Systemic approach to risk
VOLATILITY IS THE NORM AND NOT THE EXCEPTION

Since 1980, Argentina has spent 17 years with negative growth

Number of years in recession since 1980

Source: IMF
Economic damages from extreme natural hazards have been increasing globally over the past several decades.

The climate crisis is increasingly more costly.

Source: HDR 2019
RESPONSE OF THE REGIONAL COLLABORATIVE PLATFORM FOR LAC

COVID-19
• Provide policy analysis and recommendations and technical assistance to Member States
• Deliver targeted technical assistance in response to country demands
• Support RCs and UNCTs’ efforts to address the socio-economic emergency

REGIONAL REVIEW
• Advance the implementation of the five recommendations of the UN Secretary-General

STRUCTURAL CAUSES
• Facilitate joint actions to address SDG gaps
• Facilitate the positioning of key regional issues and messages in regional and global policy fora
• Foster partnerships to accelerate SDG implementation
• Provide demand-driven support to governments, RCs, and UNCTs

SUBREGIONAL STRATEGIES
• Facilitate joint actions to foster regional coherence
• Promote a coordinated approach to working with human mobility-related processes
• Support implementation of the MCO review
REGIONAL COLLABORATIVE PLATFORM

IBCs and Thematic Groups

“Maximizing the capacities, and assets in support to Member States, RCs, and UNCTs in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.”
CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- Prevention and response to crime and violence
- Gender and violence
- Organized crime and youth
- Crime and violence in digital spaces
EQUITABLE GROWTH

Labour markets
Social protection and fiscal policy
Informality and care economy
Productivity and inclusion
Urban/rural development
FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Building beyond recovery
- Innovative financing
- Cooperation between multilateral, regional and national financing institutions
- Collaboration between UN and IFIs, etc.
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS

- Corruption and organized crime
- Effective governance and transparency
- Fair public management
- Youth participation
- Civic space
HUMAN MOBILITY

Global Compact for Migration

Human mobility and COVID-19/vaccines

Human mobility situation in Central America and Mexico
End violence against women
Gender equality and SDGs
Social protection and Gender
Climate change and Gender
CSW65
Prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation
1. Agile, responsive to changing country needs, results-oriented and demand-driven.

2. Ensure engagement of RCs in coordination with DCO.

3. Focus on multi-country/multi-agency initiatives. Build upon existing ones to maximize impact.

4. Avoid duplication between regional and national initiatives.

5. Advocacy efforts should focus on sensitive issues difficult to raise at country level.

THANK YOU
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