

# ***Prioridades de la sociedad civil para la justicia climática***

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# Las cifras muestran...

- ▶ **Las comunidades indígenas enfrentan tasas de pobreza dos o tres veces más altas que el promedio mundial, lo que subraya la intersección de la vulnerabilidad ambiental y la marginación económica**
- ▶ **Sólo el 26,8% de los ministros responsables de políticas sobre medio ambiente y cambio climático son mujeres.**
- ▶ **Se estima que 4 de cada 5 personas desplazadas por los impactos del cambio climático son mujeres y niñas.**
- ▶ **Las comunidades LGBTQ+ se ven afectadas de manera desproporcionada por el cambio climático debido a una combinación de factores, entre ellos la pobreza, la falta de vivienda y la falta de acceso a los recursos.**

# Informe sobre el impacto de la redefinición del trabajo por parte de *Caribbean Feminist*

*un informe de las actividades coordinadas por el equipo de trabajo de Redefinición en 2024*



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# IMPACT REPORT

# 20 24



# Prioridades clave



**Elaboración de  
políticas  
participativas**



**Reforma de políticas**



**Enfoques  
interseccionales**



**Movilización de  
recursos**

# El Caribe que queremos

*una lista comprensiva de recomendaciones elaboradas por la sociedad civil de los PEID*



# The Caribbean We Want:

Civil society recommendations for transformative pathways to Caribbean sustainable development

March 2024

## Why the SIDS4 conference matters to civil society

It has been 30 years since the first UN International Conference on SIDS, and nearly 10 since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Yet the Caribbean's progress towards sustainable development has been discouraging. The effects of climate change are accelerating, and its long-term trajectory is increasingly uncertain. Global recessions, natural disasters and COVID have left enormous economic fallout. Inequality has increased as political and economic power and control over resources has become concentrated in the hands of elites and corporations. Opportunities for environmentally sustainable development have diminished as natural resources are misused and degraded through poor development decisions necessitated by the fiscal constraints of Caribbean governments. Obstacles to progress are grounded in both current political and economic realities and the region's incomplete process of decolonisation, which perpetuates power imbalances, distrust of open dialogue and citizen participation, and a devaluation and extractive attitude towards the environment.

Sustainable development is the vision that unites and inspires Caribbean civil society. We look to the SIDS4 conference to bring about a renewed commitment to achieving that vision. **We know the task is too big for governments acting alone or even together. It must be a collective effort, one that we are ready and able to be a part of.** In this paper we highlight four major unmet challenges of the 2030 Agenda and make recommendations for how we can address them together to achieve a green, just, resilient and prosperous future.

## The four challenges

**Bring civil society perspectives into the room.** The expertise, experience and local knowledge of civil society organisations (CSOs) contribute to sustainable development progress in major and often unacknowledged ways. Yet CSO participation in development decisions and initiatives remains mostly a lost opportunity, despite lip service to **whole of society approaches**. The SIDS4 conference, with its tiny and rigidly controlled space for civil society input, provides an illustration of how CSOs are routinely marginalised.

**Transition to an economy that is both green and just.** The dream of a **green economy** that offers environmental sustainability while benefiting local people and communities has fallen by the wayside. The discourse for SIDS has shifted to **blue and ocean-based economies**, and social justice objectives have virtually disappeared. Governments and development partners are doing little to mitigate the corroding effects of the modern capitalist economy on small businesses and communities. These include the political pressure that powerful economic actors exert on development decision-making, the alienation of community resources by private developers, and the takeover of innovative local enterprise models by larger and often external economic actors. Small social and green enterprises cannot gain a foothold in this difficult terrain without special support and protection.

**Leave no one behind.** This "central, transformative promise" of the 2030 Agenda is not being honoured. Governments and development partners have made little effort to understand how intertwined climate, environmental and socio-economic crises disproportionately impact the most vulnerable and marginalised in society, or to take action to reduce those impacts. Resources meant to address the needs of these groups, such as climate finance, fail to reach them, but often benefit others with the political capital and expertise to capture them.