

WORK PLAN 2024-2026

A HEMISPHERIC AGENDA FOR ESCER

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I. Introduction

1. In a context marked by global and regional challenges that threaten the fundamental pillars of our societies, the Work Plan for the period 2024-2026 "A hemispheric agenda for ESCER" stands as a key tool for coordinating the efforts of the inter-American human rights system. This plan has been developed in the framework of a participatory process reflecting a high commitment to collective action, aimed at strategically addressing critical issues such as climate change, increasing inequality and the obstacles to the full enjoyment of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights (ESCER) in the region. This plan seeks not only to address these urgent issues, but also to strengthen essential structural aspects to ensure the protection and promotion of ESCER throughout the region.
2. The new Work Plan of the Office of the Special Rapporteur on Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights (REDESCA, the Office or Special Rapporteurship) is designed as an institutional strategic pillar, in line with Directive 1/19 of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR). This directive establishes that each Special Rapporteurship must develop a plan that, once presented to the plenary of the IACHR, will outline its priorities and strategic actions. This document seeks to contribute to the strengthening of REDESCA's role at the forefront of the promotion and defense of ESCER in the region, promoting a comprehensive understanding of human rights. It focuses on the root causes of inequality and is dedicated to improving the conditions of groups in situations of vulnerability and/or historical discrimination. For the formulation of this Plan, an assessment was made of the Office's previous work and the main regional challenges in ensuring ESCER. Additionally, the IACHR's Strategic Plan 2023-2027, the relevant mandates of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) and of the Summits of the Americas on economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, and the objectives of the 2030 Agenda were considered.
3. Nevertheless, the development of this document has not been a desk job, as the entire drafting process has been participatory, inclusive and collaborative, ensuring the integration of a broad spectrum of perspectives and knowledge. Thanks to this approach, we have been able to incorporate essential contributions from a diversity of relevant actors, including both OAS Member States and Observer States, as well as the valuable perspectives of National Human Rights Institutions, social movements, civil society organizations, human rights defenders, representatives of academia, and child and adolescent activists in the region.
4. During the consultation process, three meetings were organized with groups of States, with the participation of 21 of the OAS member States. In addition, forums and consultations were held involving civil society organizations, social movements, activists and experts, with more than 400 entities and individuals actively contributing. More than 35 bilateral meetings were also held to examine specific topics in depth and gather diverse perspectives, including countries such as Spain and Norway, REDESCA's main supporters since the beginning of its activities.

5. In addition, in response to the consultation questionnaire distributed, we received 53 detailed responses, 4 of which came from States, 6 from National Human Rights Institutions and 43 from a variety of stakeholders, including civil society organizations and activists, among others. This approach has been instrumental in gathering valuable information and ensuring that the Plan reflects a wide range of views and needs.
6. This Work Plan establishes priorities that will become the fundamental axes of management, defining functions, expected results and specific actions to be undertaken. The priorities identified emerge from an exhaustive analysis of the reality of the countries of the Americas, as a result of the continuous monitoring carried out by the Office of the Special Rapporteur, as well as the review of previously mentioned documents and the broad consultation process carried out. This analysis has allowed us to identify four major challenges for ESCER in the region, which in turn determine our priority areas:
 - a. Climate emergency and environmental protection;
 - b. Business and Human Rights;
 - c. Economic and Fiscal Policies;
 - d. Democracy and guarantee of ESCER.
7. In addition, we have established transversal axes with general work approaches that include:
 - a. Intersectional approaches;
 - b. Cross-cultural approaches;
 - c. Differentiated strategies for subregional diversity;
 - d. Interaction with the States and promotion of social participation.
8. These axes and cross-cutting approaches will guide our actions, ensuring a comprehensive and focused approach to the reality of ESCER in the Americas. With this vision, REDESCA's Work Plan for the period 2024-2026 seeks to chart a path towards effective action by defining the Office's priorities and aligning them with the most pressing needs of the region. This implies thinking of the Office of the Special Rapporteur as a tool of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights for the advancement of ESCER, a process that has given rise to the very idea of a REDESCA and that transcends any institutional vision due to its unquestionable collective dimension. This plan is, therefore, more than a strategic document; it is a declaration of principles, a roadmap that seeks to contribute to transform concrete realities, and an invitation to join in this collective effort for a more just and sustainable future.

II. The Office of the Special Rapporteur on ESCER in the Inter-American context

9. On April 3, 2014, recognizing the interdependence and indivisibility of human rights, the IACHR initiated the process to establish a Special Rapporteurship on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This process culminated in 2017 with the launch of the Special Rapporteurship on Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights and the appointment of its first mandate holder.
10. The creation and activation of REDESCA is part of a context of significant changes within the Inter-American Human Rights System (IAHRS). This process has not been isolated, but rather reflects a series of jurisprudential and institutional advances that have profoundly marked the way in which these rights are understood and protected in the region. Initially, the IASHR took a fundamental step in 2012 with the creation of a Unit within the IACHR focused specifically on ESCER. This initiative sought to respond to the need to give specialized attention to a category of rights that, historically, had received less attention compared to civil and political rights.
11. In 2015, the ESCER monitoring mechanism was strengthened through the implementation of the follow-up system of the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, known as the Protocol of San Salvador. The Working Group for the Analysis of the National Reports under the Protocol of San Salvador (PSS) held its First Session between February 24 and 26, 2015. This event was very significant for the state of ESCER in the region, as it marked the beginning of the implementation of this IAHRS monitoring tool.
12. In parallel, during this period, the jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (I/A Court H.R.) began to allow for the direct justiciability of ESCER. This key jurisprudential development was initiated with the *Lagos del Campo v. Peru* case in 2017. This case established an important precedent by recognizing the possibility of demanding judicial protection of ESCER, expanding the scope of justiciability of these rights in the IAHRS. In addition, Advisory Opinion OC-23/17 of the I/A Court H.R. on Environment and Human Rights of the same year, reinforced the interconnection between human rights and environmental protection, underscoring the obligation of States to prevent environmental harm that may affect human rights. This pronouncement has been fundamental in integrating the environmental dimension within the framework of economic, social and cultural rights.
13. These advances reflect a growing trend towards the integration and strengthening of ESCER in the IAHRS, marking a path towards a broader and more effective protection of these rights for the full development of individuals and societies in the Americas. REDESCA, in this sense, represents not only an effort to specialize and deepen the promotion and protection of ESCER within the scope of the IACHR's work, but also a recognition of the importance of these rights for the realization of human dignity in a context of growing global and regional challenges.

14. The creation of this Special Rapporteurship has reinforced the structure of the Commission, expanding its capacity to promote and protect ESCER. By establishing an office with functional independence, a specific Work Plan, in coordination with the Executive Secretariat, the Rapporteurship can focus on the hemisphere's priority issues in this area, thus supporting the Commission in its essential mandate to protect ESCER in the Americas.
15. IACHR Resolution 4/06 established criteria and procedures for the selection of Special Rapporteurs, complemented by Article 15 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, in particular paragraphs 15.4 and 15.5, and by its Directive 1/19 which specifies the activities and functions of the Rapporteurships, including:
 - a. Intervention in the system of petitions and individual cases on ESCER, in addition to representation before the I/A Court H.R.
 - b. Participation in the system of precautionary measures and promotion of ESCER international instruments.
 - c. Carrying out promotional activities and academic visits; working visits on-site.
 - d. Monitoring the situation of ESCER in the region and assisting OAS Member States in guaranteeing these rights.
 - e. Participation in the Coordination and Timely and Integrated Response Room (SACROI), special follow-up mechanisms and coordination spaces of the IACHR relevant to the subject matter of the Rapporteurship.
 - f. Preparation of reports on the state of rights in the hemisphere and coordination of public hearings.
 - g. Development of expert knowledge, provision of technical advice and public policies.
 - h. Creation of its Work Plan, including a three-year plan aligned with the IACHR's strategic plan.
16. Additionally, the Special Rapporteurship carries out supplementary tasks assigned by the IACHR for the promotion and protection of ESCER, including its participation in the Working Group of the San Salvador Protocol, representing the Commission.
17. The Special Rapporteurship also undertakes initiatives to raise funds and develop essential projects for its mandate. Characterized by their permanence, functional independence and operational structure, the Special Rapporteurships have their own budget, financed entirely by specific contributions. To obtain and manage these resources, the Office implements projects within the administrative framework of the OAS, raising funds from donors.

III. Key contributions of REDESCA

18. Since its establishment, REDESCA has played an active and collaborative role at the international and regional level, carrying out promotional, working and on-site visits in countries such as Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, El Salvador, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, USA and Venezuela. Its participation in events or sessions of the Permanent Council or the OAS General Assembly, together with collaboration with political bodies and spaces within the organization itself, has strengthened its impact and presence. In addition, REDESCA has extended its influence by collaborating with a variety of international organizations and participating in significant events such as the Summit of the Americas and international conferences relevant to the mandate. This expansion of its network includes the formation of strategic alliances with the United Nations and cooperation with countries outside the American region. A highlight of its work is the active contribution to the Working Group of the Protocol of San Salvador (GTPSS, for its acronym in Spanish), where the current Special Rapporteur brings his expertise, representing the IACHR.
19. In addition, REDESCA has generated detailed observations and recommendations on ESCER, derived from its on-site visits to countries such as Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Chile, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela. This effort extends to the preparation of specific reports on Haiti and other thematic reports that address various aspects of ESCER. Moreover, the Office of the Special Rapporteur prepares an annual report that analyzes the situation of ESCER in the region, also contributing to chapters IV.B and V of the IACHR's annual report.
20. Since 2018, REDESCA has conducted approximately 343 training and advocacy activities, reaching a broad spectrum of the population throughout the region. This includes individuals from civil society organizations, the civil service, and representatives of national human rights institutions. As of 2021, the Rapporteurship has contributed to more than 96 public hearings, evidencing its commitment to promoting dialogue and the defense of ESCER. In addition, since 2017, it has disseminated 118 press releases and maintained an active presence on social networks to promote and protect human rights in the Americas. Also since 2018, it has drafted 37 letters under Article 41 of the American Convention on Human Rights and Article 18 of the Statute of the IACHR, strengthening its role in monitoring and promoting human rights.
21. REDESCA has played a key role in drafting and contributing to a series of thematic reports covering a broad spectrum of critical human rights issues. Of particular note are its reports on Poverty and Human Rights (2017), Business and Human Rights: Inter-American Standards (2019), and the ESCER of Afro-descendants (2021). Likewise, the elaboration and/or contribution to the Declaration on Academic Freedom and University Autonomy (2021) and the Compendium on ESCER, Inter-American Standards (2022). Recently, it addressed Non-Communicable Diseases and Human Rights (2023), the links between poverty, climate change and ESCER in the context of mobility in Central America and Mexico (2023), the protection of environmental

defenders in Northern Central America (2023), the rights of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants in Nicaragua and Northern Central America (2023), and Labor and Trade Union Rights in Cuba (2023).

22. REDESCA has played a fundamental role in responding to contemporary challenges through the publication and approval of key resolutions, reflecting its leadership in the IACHR's strategy in crisis situations. These include Resolution 1/20 on Pandemic and Human Rights in the Americas, Resolution 4/20 on the Human Rights of Persons with COVID-19, Resolution 1/21 on COVID-19 vaccines in the framework of inter-American human rights obligations, and Resolution 3/21 on Climate Emergency and Human Rights.
23. REDESCA has strengthened its work through technical cooperation with States and public institutions, including participation in the development of the National Business and Human Rights Plan in Ecuador and Peru, and the preparation of technical notes to parliaments on draft legislation. This cooperation extends to interaction with high courts and academic institutions as well.
24. In relation to the petition and case system, REDESCA has provided expert advice at the IACHR since 2018, collaborating on 196 draft reports in admissibility and/or merits stages until 2023. In addition, it has provided expert advice on 235 drafts, memos or resolutions on requests for precautionary measures up to the same date. Of note is its participation before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR Court) in significant cases, such as the Tagaeri and Taromenane v. Ecuador Case and the La Oroya Community v. Peru Case.
25. REDESCA has also been instrumental in the preparation of inputs for observations submitted to the I/A Court H.R., including its leadership in the request for Advisory Opinion 27/21 on the rights to freedom of association, collective bargaining and strike with a gender perspective, and in the advisory opinion requested by Chile and Colombia on State obligations in the face of the Climate Emergency. This effort involved close collaboration with the Deputy Executive Secretariat for Petitions and Cases, culminating in the presentation of documents endorsed by the plenary of the IACHR. REDESCA has also made contributions to the request for an Advisory Opinion on the right to care and its interrelation with other rights, demonstrating its commitment and essential contribution to the Inter-American system for the protection of human rights.

IV. Participatory Work Plan Methodology

26. This Work Plan is based on a results-oriented management approach, focusing on the effective implementation of inter-American standards related to ESCER. This approach requires an exhaustive analysis of the regional context and the identification of the strengths and specific challenges faced by the Office by virtue of its mandate. Special attention is also given to the thematic areas and priority challenges that need to be addressed. The definition of a clear strategy for the period 2024-2026 is essential to guide the actions of the Office, ensuring that the initiatives undertaken are not only relevant and timely, but also contribute significantly to the advancement of ESCER in

the region. This plan therefore seeks to establish clear and measurable objectives, in addition to designing specific activities.

27. The development of REDESCA's Work Plan has been distinguished by its participatory methodology, focused on maximizing effectiveness, efficiency and transparency. This inclusive approach has involved a wide range of consultations and forums, structured as follows:
 - a. On January 9, 2024, a consultation was held with 11 Latin American States, followed by a specific consultation with the United States of America on the same date. Subsequently, on February 1, 2024, another consultation took place with 8 Caribbean States and Canada.
 - b. More than 35 bilateral meetings have also been held to discuss specific topics and gather diverse perspectives, including those of academic institutions in the region, international non-governmental organizations, as well as countries such as Spain and Norway, REDESCA's main supporters since the beginning of its activities.
 - c. Given the high demand for participation, two consultation forums were organized to incorporate the views of civil society, social movements, activists and experts. These forums were held on January 31 and February 1, 2024, with the participation of 114 and 105 people, respectively.
 - d. The aforementioned social participation forums were enriched with two specific thematic consultations targeting key sectors within the informal economy and waste management. The first consultation was held with StreetNet Latin America, a global organization of informal traders, on January 30, 2024. The second consultation took place on February 2, 2024 with the Latin American and Caribbean Waste Pickers Network (RedLacre), focusing on the needs and rights of workers in this sector.
 - e. In addition, 24 National Human Rights Institutions participated in a consultation on January 31, 2024.
 - f. Finally, on February 5, 2024, 41 teen and young adults activists took part in a consultation that showed the commitment of the Office of the Special Rapporteur to include young voices in the dialogue on ESCER.
28. In addition, a questionnaire was distributed and 53 detailed responses were received, 4 of which came from States, 6 from National Human Rights Institutions and 43 from a variety of actors, including civil society organizations and activists, among others.
29. Incorporating these different perspectives was crucial for gathering meaningful information, enriching the REDESCA Work Plan with diverse visions and effectively addressing the needs detected.

Type of Activity	Description	Quantity
Meetings with groups of States	Three meetings were organized, with 21 OAS countries participating.	21 countries
Participation in forums and consultations	They involved more than 400 entities and individuals, including civil society organizations, social movements, activists and experts.	>400 entities/persons
Bilateral meetings	More than 35 meetings to deepen specific topics, including countries such as Spain and Norway.	>35 meetings
Answers to the consultation questionnaire	Fifty-three detailed responses were received: 4 from States, 6 from National Human Rights Institutions, and 43 from a variety of stakeholders.	53 responses

V. REDESCA's strategic priorities

30. The identification of REDESCA's priorities is based on an exhaustive analysis of the situation of ESCER in the region, derived from the constant monitoring that the Office of the Special Rapporteur carries out as part of its mandate. This process has also integrated valuable inputs received during the consultations, thus ensuring that the priorities accurately reflect the current needs and challenges regarding economic, social, cultural and environmental rights in the Americas.
31. The monitoring process carried out by the Office of the Special Rapporteur, together with the valuable inputs received, has facilitated the identification of key challenges at the hemispheric level. Based on this analysis, four priority thematic areas have been defined that will guide REDESCA's actions and results in the coming years. This strategic approach seeks to address the challenges identified in a comprehensive manner, promoting effective and coordinated action that responds to urgent ESCER needs in the region.
32. The definition of priorities has taken into consideration the importance of the Work Plan being especially oriented towards the effective implementation of inter-American standards, which are essential to promote the ESCER agenda. Support will be provided to States to integrate these standards into their public policies through technical advice, exchange of best practices and adaptation of strategies to specific contexts, seeking to translate normative frameworks into tangible actions. In addition, emphasis is placed on strengthening technical and analytical rigor by combining theory and practice in the human rights approach throughout policy formulation and implementation. This approach is expected to translate into in-depth research, meticulous analysis and the generation of data-driven reports and recommendations, in order to promote cooperation with States to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of ESCER.

33. In accordance with the priorities of the IACHR's Strategic Plan¹, REDESCA will develop its work in an autonomous and coordinated manner, adopting an intersectional approach with the Commission's thematic and country rapporteurships in areas that require its specialization. In addition, as a member of the Working Group of the Protocol of San Salvador, it will intensify synergies and cooperation with this mechanism specialized in monitoring ESCER.
34. In view of the above, REDESCA proposes to address the following regional challenges during this Work Plan period:

A. Climate emergency and environmental protection

35. In the framework of its monitoring activities as well as through the broad consultation process carried out, the Office of the Special Rapporteur has identified climate change and environmental protection as one of the most pressing challenges in the region. This recognition underscores the profound interconnection between human rights and the environment, highlighting how climate change not only threatens the ecological balance of the planet, but also the very foundations on which human rights, and particularly ESCER, are based. The climate emergency, exacerbated by human activities, threatens health, food security, access to water, housing, work and the right to a healthy environment, among other human rights, demanding immediate intervention. The urgency of these actions is intensified in sub-regions with critical risks for biodiversity conservation, such as the Amazon region.
36. Climate change also poses a critical challenge for the Caribbean and Central America, intensifying their exposure to severe weather events. The intensity and increased frequency of tropical storms and hurricanes and prolonged droughts have affected the life patterns of people in that part of the region, causing internal displacement and international migration due to lack of opportunities and the destruction of infrastructure, among other factors. As such, issues such as the food crisis, the issue of human mobility, and inequality and poverty rates could increase disproportionately, jeopardizing the resilience and adaptive capacity of these countries to improve the living conditions of the people who inhabit them.
37. **Access to water and sanitation:** The Special Rapporteurship expresses concern over the limitations in access to drinking water in the region, even in South America, a subregion that hosts the world's largest freshwater reserves. In recent years, it has been noted that the scarcity of water resources suitable for human consumption has intensified, particularly due to the increased exploitation of natural resources for various extractive activities, such as dam construction and mining. Given this reality, the Rapporteurship underscores the fundamental right of all people, without exception, to have sufficient and accessible water of sufficient quality for their personal and domestic needs, as well as the right to sanitation, ensuring services that respect the hygiene, safety and dignity of each individual. These rights, fundamental to achieving an adequate standard of living, demand urgent action to eliminate existing inequalities in access, particularly for those groups in vulnerable situations. The Office of the Special Rapporteur is committed to continue advancing in the documentation of these

¹ IACHR, Strategic Plan 2023 - 2027, OEA/Ser.L/V/II.185 Doc. 310, October 31, 2022.

problems, promoting policies that guarantee equitable access to water and sanitation, and offering technical support to States.

38. **Food insecurity:** With great concern, the Special Rapporteurship notes the increase in food insecurity in the region, a setback that threatens progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030. The Rapporteurship underscores how climate change and environmental degradation aggravate food insecurity, disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable people and those who contribute the least to global emissions, including women, children, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, and rural or poor or extreme poor populations. The Office is committed to continue its work of documentation and technical advice to States to address this growing crisis.
39. **Environmental justice and energy transition:** As a matter of urgency, the Special Rapporteur stresses the need to take concrete steps towards a sustainable energy transition away from fossil fuels. This transition, fundamental to building a prosperous and equitable future, must be based on social justice and equity, aligned with global initiatives for effective climate finance. REDESCA highlights the imperative of integrating a human rights approach, ensuring that no one is left behind on the path to a carbon-free future. In the region it is also essential that strategies and policies put human rights at the center, avoiding replicating the harmful practices of the extractive industry. This includes the implementation of short-, medium- and long-term plans that respect substantive and procedural rights, aimed at establishing an economy that favors a stable climate. The Rapporteurship is committed to continue supporting States in the formulation of policies that facilitate this essential transition.

B. Business and Human Rights

40. Within the broad spectrum of challenges identified, the Special Rapporteur has also recognized the implications of certain business activities on human rights as a critical area for the region. This analysis covers sectors such as mining, oil, gas, agriculture and livestock, focusing on the impact of these types of activities on ESCER. In addition, it highlights the transformative effect of digital technologies on employment, underscoring the need to address emerging challenges in labor rights and health, especially in the context of work on digital platforms. This comprehensive approach seeks to assess and mitigate risks to the health and safety of workers, promoting business development that is sustainable and respectful of human rights. It is also of particular importance to consider the obligations of States in the face of transboundary harm in accordance with Inter-American standards.
41. **Extractive industries and defense of the environment:** The Special Rapporteurship expresses deep concern at the growth of extractive activities in areas historically inhabited by indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant and traditional communities, exacerbated by the high global demand and the prices of raw materials, on the rise in the face of the demands of the green energy transition. This increase poses a challenge for States in their duty to prevent human rights violations, from authorization to project oversight. The effects of extractive activities vary according to their nature, but they commonly generate environmental and social problems such as water pollution, deforestation and loss of biodiversity, directly affecting the health and livelihoods of local communities, disproportionately affecting women, children and adolescents, as

well as the elderly, among other groups. In addition, there are problems with mine decommissioning and environmental remediation. Of particular concern is the situation of land and environmental defenders, who face significant risks when opposing these projects. The Office of the Special Rapporteur stresses the importance of protecting the rights of these communities and groups, emphasizing the need for State action to prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the extractive industry. Committed to documentation and technical assistance, the Rapporteurship seeks to support States in the protection of human rights and the promotion of sustainable practices based on due diligence in this area.

42. **Agroindustrial expansion and human rights:** With the increase in monoculture export crops covering vast territories and in extractive practices, several countries in the region face significant challenges in terms of environmental protection. These activities can compromise biodiversity and the livelihoods of indigenous and Afro-descendant, tribal and peasant communities, exacerbating deforestation and the advance of the agricultural frontier over natural areas, as well as contamination from the use of agrochemicals. Biodiversity is facing an unprecedented decline, driven by deforestation, conversion of natural habitats into agricultural and livestock areas, excessive use of pesticides, pollution, overexploitation of species, and lack of awareness of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. It is of particular concern to note that, as IASHR bodies have repeatedly warned, the impacts on the lands, territories and natural resources of indigenous and tribal peoples are particularly profound. It is crucial to adopt sustainable and human rights-compliant approaches, promoting responsible agricultural practices. International collaboration and government commitment are key to ensuring development that harmonizes economic progress with social and environmental justice.
43. **Technology companies and digital platforms:** Innovation and technological development have significantly transformed human activities, presenting challenges and opportunities for ESCER. The extensive use of digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, poses unique challenges for their protection and respect. REDESCA notes concerns about transparency and the potential for human rights violations by technology companies, especially in automated decision-making. Addressing these issues is critical to ensuring equitable and fair technological development. The Commission has emphatically indicated that there is no development without full respect for human rights. This imposes binding constraints and duties on state authorities and may have legal consequences for non-state actors, such as companies. Artificial intelligence (AI) impacts ESCER, for example by reconfiguring the labor market and access to education and health, with the risk of amplifying inequalities and biases, but also and specifically in relation to the cultural rights of communities.

C. Economic and fiscal policies

44. Third, addressing poverty and inequalities in the region, which disproportionately affect historically and structurally discriminated groups, has been identified as an urgent challenge. It is therefore necessary to harmonize fiscal and economic policies with human rights principles in order to promote equity and ensure inclusive participation in development. It is essential to consider the impact of inclusive economic policies on the

strengthening of democratic processes, as well as fiscal policies to finance public policies aimed at guaranteeing ESCER. REDESCA advocates for public expenditure planning that promotes equality by emphasizing the importance of implementing "green taxes" by undertaking coordinated fiscal policies on fossil fuels, carbon emissions and specific taxes on extractive industries and transitional minerals. In addition, it is crucial to address the negative impact of tax evasion, economic informality, public debt and corruption on these rights. In this context, it is essential to adopt outstanding practices in the protection of labor and union rights, promoting dignified working conditions. It is equally important to consider the reality of solidarity, informal, and care economies in the region. It becomes necessary to focus on care work, unpaid work, and informal work, and to decisively combat slave labor.

45. Economic and fiscal policies must be analyzed through a human rights-based approach, promoting an approach that not only seeks economic stability, but also social justice and equity. In this sense, REDESCA calls for a change in the paradigms of economic and fiscal policies, in line with the commitments established in the OAS Charter, in order to advance towards integral and equitable development.
46. **Tax systems:** REDESCA expresses concern about the low tax collection and regressivity of tax systems in the region. Multinational companies and wealthy individuals frequently use loopholes in international tax systems, shifting revenues to jurisdictions with lower tax burdens. This behavior reduces their tax obligations, negatively impacting the capacity of States to finance ESCER. The challenge is to incorporate a human rights approach in fiscal policy, guaranteeing minimum essential levels, mobilizing resources for progressive rights and promoting gender equality and non-discrimination to advance towards the full realization of all human rights. The challenge lies in making tax systems fairer, greener and more supportive, with a progressive increase in taxation on income and wealth, in addition to activities with a negative impact on health and the environment, and a decrease in indirect tax rates, which mainly overburden vulnerable populations. In addition to ensuring optimal resource mobilization for progressive rights, compliance with progressivity and non-regressivity, essential minimum standards, as well as the application of the principle of equality and non-discrimination. In the area of fiscal policies, it is essential to promote gender equality with an intersectional vision.
47. **Public debt, austerity policies and monetary policy:** Public debt management, austerity policies, effective international cooperation and monetary policy strategies play crucial roles in shaping the contexts within which ESCER are exercised or constrained, especially in contexts of economic instability and democratic weakness. The structures of the global financial system and the conditions imposed by creditors can undermine human rights by imposing severe restrictions on public spending in key sectors, potentially undermining the guarantee of multiple rights. Debt payments, when they put pressure on state budgets or come with restrictive conditions, can result in the privatization of public assets, cuts in social protection programs and disinvestment in essential services, thus widening pre-existing inequalities. This scenario is compounded by the implementation of austerity policies that, while intended to stabilize economies, often result in budget cuts in vital areas such as health, education and environmental protection. Given the inequalities in the global financial

system, debt terms and conditions vary between countries, especially affecting low- and middle-income nations that rely on inadequately regulated financial markets.

48. **Corruption and State capture:** The magnitude of structural corruption in the region has serious repercussions on democratic institutions, the rule of law and access to ESCER. REDESCA emphasizes the need to address the phenomenon of corruption with a human rights approach, incorporating principles of non-discrimination, equality, accountability, access to justice, transparency and participation. It also points out the differentiated impact of corruption on the enjoyment of ESCER, especially affecting those who denounce these acts, who face threats and harassment, as well as vulnerable groups such as women, LGBTQIA+ people, children and adolescents, Afro-descendants, indigenous peoples, people living in poverty, human mobility, disability, the elderly and persons deprived of liberty. State capture, a worrying phenomenon involving the undue influence of private interests over public institutions, undermines democracy and transparent governance, further exacerbating inequalities and hindering the full exercise of ESCER for the entire population.
49. **Solidarity, informal and care economies:** Solidarity economies are alternative models where collaboration and solidarity are fundamental. They are based on equal participation and equitable distribution, although they often lack recognition and support through specific public policies. Informal economies represent a particularly relevant sector in many countries and are characterized by economic activities that are neither regulated nor protected by the state. Workers in these economies often lack access to social security, labor protection and other rights. Care economies encompass all activities, paid and unpaid, directed at the care of people, households and environments, including domestic work, care of children and adolescents, the elderly and people with disabilities, as well as health and education services. Care work often falls disproportionately on women and girls, who devote a significant amount of time and effort to these tasks, limiting their opportunities for participation in the formal labor market and other social activities. These economies play a crucial role in generating employment, providing goods and services, and sustaining entire communities. The situation of vulnerability faced by street vendors, waste pickers and "domestic" or "household" workers is highlighted. REDESCA will seek to guarantee human rights in the solidarity, informal and care economies, including freedom of association, labor rights, access to social security, the abolition of child labor and the elimination of discrimination in employment. The importance of extending social security and decent working conditions is emphasized.

D. Democracy and guarantee of ESCER

50. In the region, the interrelationship between ESCER and the strengthening of democracy is crucial. Recurrent episodes of democratic instability, the emergence of authoritarian regimes and protests demanding ESCER demonstrate the need for a strong democracy to protect and guarantee these rights. Social exclusion, systemic racism, violations of labor and union rights, as well as the right to health, and corruption, represent significant challenges. A robust democracy is based on strong democratic institutions, guaranteed rights and freedoms, and a political culture based on dialogue and tolerance, where basic living conditions are ensured that allow for the full exercise of citizenship and participation in decision-making processes. REDESCA

emphasizes the interconnection between democracy and human rights to promote collective progress, aiming to empower discriminated and excluded populations in defending their rights. It will prioritize academic and artistic freedom, essential for a vibrant democracy, encouraging critical dialogue and creative expression.

51. The Protocol of San Salvador underscores the importance of reaffirming, developing, perfecting, and protecting these rights in order to consolidate the democratic representative regime of government. Article 1 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter is also very explicit in stating that "[d]emocracy is essential for the social, political and economic development of the peoples of the Americas," an idea that is further developed in Chapter III on Democracy, Integral Development and the Fight against Poverty.
52. **Citizen participation in environmental decision-making:** The environmental consequences of climate change disproportionately impact poor communities, those living in favelas and other peripheral territories, women, people of African descent, and indigenous peoples among other groups that have been historically and structurally discriminated against. Democracy plays a crucial role in facilitating citizen participation in environmental decision-making, ensuring that the voices of the most affected groups are heard and considered. It is crucial to promote the equal participation of women in political and decision-making processes, as well as to recognize the essential role of environmental defenders and communities in the fight against climate threats. The importance of strengthening democratic institutions so that they can respond effectively to these global challenges is underscored.
53. **Vulnerable populations and strengthening democracy:** All people should have an equal opportunity to succeed. However, historical and structural forms of discrimination, such as systemic racism, machismo and LGBTQIA+ phobia, become obstacles to the full exercise of citizenship for a significant part of society and have contributed to weakening democracies in the region, undermining the possibility that many people can see that promise fulfilled. It is essential to ensure social protection for vulnerable populations and anti-racist education to promote the progress of democratic societies, to make them more inclusive and to eliminate inequalities in access to health and education, among other rights. This should be part of a comprehensive equity agenda that, among other actions, includes the identification of best practices for social inclusion and the fight against inequality. This agenda should incorporate a gender and racial justice approach within the democratic structure.
54. **Democratic weaknesses, poverty and human mobility:** The interconnection between authoritarian regimes or weaknesses in the democratic structure and the increase in migration in the Americas is an intricate and diverse reality. Such governments, by restricting human rights, often generate political and economic instability, driving individuals to seek more favorable living conditions in other latitudes. Factors such as violence, scarcity of job opportunities, climate change and human rights violations act as catalysts for mass mobilizations. Against this backdrop, the countries of the region face the challenge of addressing these underlying causes and complying with their international obligations to protect people on the move, including their access to ESCER.

55. **Safeguarding cultural rights, along with cultural diversity and artistic freedom, is key to strengthening democracy:** Promoting respect for plurality and encouraging the participation of all people in cultural life facilitates the expression of different cultural identities, but also contributes to the construction of a more inclusive public space that is respectful of differences. It is essential that States adopt measures to ensure participation in cultural life, access to cultural goods, and the protection of spaces for artistic and cultural expression, protection of cultural practices, languages, rituals and traditions of indigenous peoples, among other aspects. This integrative and respectful approach to culture and the arts is indispensable for advancing towards more just, equitable and free societies, where citizen participation in cultural and artistic processes is a fundamental pillar of social cohesion.

VI. Transversal axes

56. Differentiated attention to specific groups and regions marked by historical discrimination, the legacy of colonialism, endemic corruption, organized crime violence, the challenges of climate change and fragile institutions is an imperative in our work. The REDESCA will adopt a comprehensive approach to combat discrimination and promote human rights, focusing on the indivisibility and progressiveness of rights, employing intersectional and intercultural approaches, and developing strategies tailored to subregional specificities. It will prioritize the promotion of social participation and strengthen collaboration with States.
57. **Intersectional approaches:** REDESCA's work will focus especially on the dynamics that disproportionately and simultaneously affect women, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities, migrants, the elderly, children and adolescents, and people living in poverty, applying an intersectional approach that not only identifies the multiple facets of discrimination and marginalization, but also proposes integrated solutions to address them. This intersectional approach is essential to understand how various forms of inequality intersect and to be able to offer responses that reflect the complexity of these experiences.
58. **Intercultural approaches:** The Office of the Special Rapporteur recognizes the relevance of incorporating intercultural approaches that respect the worldviews and particularities of the different identities of the affected populations, both individually and collectively, thus promoting a comprehensive respect for diversity and fostering inclusive and representative policies.
59. **Differentiated strategies for subregional diversity:** The regional diversity of the Americas demands acknowledgment of the particularities of each area, paying special attention to specific regions like the Caribbean, Central America, and the Amazon region, among other subregional realities. This recognition of regional variations is key to ensuring effective interventions that are appropriate to the specific needs and challenges of the different states, thus ensuring an approach that is both sensitive to differences and committed to equity and social justice throughout the continent.

60. **Interaction with States and social participation:** This approach emphasizes the importance of the active inclusion of States, civil society organizations, social movements, affected communities, the private business sector, and other relevant actors in REDESCA's work. This approach ensures that the voices of the most vulnerable groups are heard, thus promoting more equitable and effective actions. Social participation strengthens transparency and accountability, contributing to the construction of more democratic and just societies. All of which is essential to ensure that, in addition to the authorities, all sectors of the population can be heard, recognizing citizen participation as a right and a fundamental means for the advancement of ESCER in the region.

VII. Work Plan

61. The 2024-2026 Work Plan of REDESCA is aligned with the 2023-2027 Strategic Plan of the IACHR, the mandates of the OAS General Assembly, and other previously mentioned instruments, focusing on five outcomes to address four thematic challenges. This approach is updated with contributions from States, human rights institutions and civil society, along with the diagnosis of the Office of the Special Rapporteur.
62. REDESCA's Work Plan 2024-2026 establishes as its general objective the promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights in the Americas, through the development and implementation of standards that safeguard human dignity and contribute to the defense of the environment. It focuses on formulating a program of action that integrates development and human rights, with the production of expert knowledge and specialized technical support. This effort will be coordinated with the Executive Secretariat of the IACHR and other OAS bodies, seeking to align the different actions with the principles of the OAS Charter.

A. Key results

63. The five proposed outcomes are as follows:
- a. Outcome 1: Optimized operational, collaborative, and dissemination processes of REDESCA's actions to enhance its effectiveness and cooperation with key stakeholders.
 - b. Outcome 2: Strengthened advisory capacity to the IACHR in the analysis and handling of petitions, cases and precautionary measures.
 - c. Outcome 3: Expanded expertise and promotion of inter-American standards on ESCER.
 - d. Outcome 4: Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of ESCER in the region through detailed reports and on-site or working visits conducted.

- e. Outcome 5: Strategies and guidelines developed to integrate ESCER protection into public policies.
64. The achievement of these results is fundamental for the effective realization of ESCER in the Americas. Each of them represents a strategic step towards strengthening REDESCA's institutional capacity and deepening its impact on the promotion and protection of ESCER.

B. Outcome 1. Optimized operational, collaborative and dissemination processes of REDESCA's actions to increase its effectiveness and cooperation with key stakeholders

65. **Purpose:** To significantly improve the operational structure and capacity of the REDESCA Office to increase effectiveness in the implementation of its mandate. This includes improving fundraising mechanisms and strengthening consultation and collaboration processes with strategic actors, including civil society, to promote greater integration and synergy in the protection and promotion of ESCER in the Americas.
66. **Activity 1.1. Organization and information management:** REDESCA will examine the current operational structure, including its organizational chart and work processes, from the perspective of the protection mechanisms it uses for the promotion of ESCER. It will focus on systematizing and establishing clear reporting flows and mechanisms, improving efficiency and effectiveness. Tools for the systematization and proper archiving of information will also be implemented, thus strengthening the institutional capacity of the Office.
67. **Activity 1.2. Strengthening consultation and collaboration processes with strategic actors, including civil society:** REDESCA will promote the creation of a permanent space for dialogue and cooperation with States and civil society organizations. This forum will facilitate biannual meetings and thematic consultations on current issues, thus strengthening the processes of consultation and collaboration with strategic actors. The initiative seeks to enrich REDESCA's work through the inclusion of diverse perspectives and the strengthening of alliances in the promotion and protection of ESCER in the region.
68. **Activity 1.3. Comprehensive and Strategic Communication:** The development and implementation of a comprehensive dissemination plan, together with the development of innovative communication documents and products, are crucial to maximize the visibility and impact of the Office's initiatives. This activity is structured around four aspects: Dissemination strategy and content production; Development of new visual identity and logo-image, Updating and improvement of the website; and Active management of social networks.
69. **Activity 1.4. Fundraising and diversification of funding sources:** REDESCA will intensify its fundraising strategy and diversification of funding sources, working closely with the IACHR Executive Secretariat to consolidate joint efforts. This activity contemplates the implementation of specific actions from REDESCA to seek resources, always maintaining a collaborative and coordinated approach. This approach will

ensure that funding initiatives are aligned with the strategic objectives and the joint work framework, thus maximizing the impact and sustainability of REDESCA's actions.

70. **Main actions and outputs:** This first output aims to improve operational efficiency and interaction with key partners through a series of strategic actions. It focuses on strengthening institutional structure and capacity, optimizing fundraising, promoting dialogue with strategic stakeholders including civil society and the States, and enhancing communication and dissemination of its initiatives. Progress on this outcome requires joint work with the IACHR Executive Secretariat and the possibility of obtaining resources, for which at least four internal working documents will be developed.

C. Outcome 2. Strengthened capacity to advise the IACHR in the analysis and handling of petitions, cases and precautionary measures

71. **Purpose:** To increase the capacity and quality of the advisory services provided by REDESCA to the IACHR in the processing of petitions, case analysis and requests for precautionary measures. This will result in a strengthening of the standards and prioritization methodology, optimizing the response and technical rigor in the evaluation and follow-up of cases, which will directly contribute to the strengthening of the mechanisms for the protection of human rights in the IAHRs.
72. **Activity 2.1. Analysis and technical advice in the evaluation of individual petitions and the presentation of cases before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, requests for precautionary measures related to ESCER, issuance of technical opinions and follow-up on the measures granted.** REDESCA, in close coordination with the Executive Secretariat, will seek to improve its capacity to provide technical advice in the evaluation of individual petitions and the presentation of cases before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, specifically in matters related to ESCER, as well as for the review of requests for precautionary measures. The Special Rapporteurship will direct its advisory efforts to the IACHR, progressively seeking to assume a more active role in relation to the system of petitions and cases in order to strengthen the system of protection and the inter-American jurisprudence on ESCER.
73. **Activity 2.2. Contribution of the Office of the Special Rapporteur to the prioritization strategy implemented by the IACHR.** REDESCA emphasizes the relevance of the system of petitions and cases to adequately reflect the thematic priorities outlined in this document, where appropriate. This is because these priorities emerge from a collective diagnosis of the most significant challenges to ESCER in the region.
74. **Main actions and outputs:** This output aims to enhance REDESCA's capacity to provide advice to the IACHR in the analysis and handling of petitions, cases, and precautionary measures, by improving technical advice and optimizing processes. Success in making significant progress in the activities outlined above depends critically on the availability of adequate resources. Therefore, cooperation opportunities will be actively sought to strengthen the Office's team, thus ensuring the effective implementation of this outcome. In addition, a focused strategy will be developed to attract the necessary resources.

D. Outcome 3. Expanded expertise and promotion of inter-American standards on ESCER

75. **Purpose:** To increase the production and dissemination of specialized knowledge on ESCER. This output seeks to promote the adoption and implementation of inter-American standards, thus facilitating progress towards greater protection and respect for the rights referred to throughout the region.
76. **Activity 3.1. Proposal to the IACHR or other bodies for the elaboration of instruments related to ESCER standards.** The Office of the Special Rapporteur will make proposals for reports, resolutions, declarations, among other instruments to establish or promote standards on ESCER, in relation to the priority issues identified in this document and taking into consideration the cross-cutting themes mentioned above.
77. **Activity 3.2. Preparation of specialized thematic reports and documents:** REDESCA will develop reports and reference documents on topics that require specialized analysis, following its mandate, the priorities and cross-cutting themes of this Work Plan and the IACHR Strategic Plan. These thematic reports, intended to foster debate on specific issues identified in the region, will include recommendations on public policies needed in the States. Prior to their publication, these reports will be approved by the IACHR.
78. **Activity 3.3. Organization of visits and events to promote standards, as well as support and participation in promotional and training activities organized by other institutions.** Through this type of activities, the Office of the Special Rapporteur will seek to promote, debate and exchange information on ESCER standards related to the thematic priorities identified, which is an essential prerequisite for making progress in their implementation through public policies.
79. **Activity 3.4. Promotion of Inter-American standards through collaboration and coordination with international human rights protection bodies:** This could include interaction with special procedures of the Human Rights Council, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and UN agencies, as well as with the Working Group on ESCR of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, and the MERCOSUR Institute for Public Policy on Human Rights, among other relevant initiatives.
80. **Main actions and products:** REDESCA is committed to developing at least six documents, including proposals for instruments aimed at establishing or promoting standards, and specialized thematic reports or documents that address the priority areas and crosscutting axes indicated in this document. At the same time, a minimum of six visits and events dedicated to the promotion of these standards are planned, complemented by support and participation in similar activities organized by other entities.

E. Outcome 4. Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of ESCER in the region through detailed reports and working and/or on-site visits

81. **Purpose:** To monitor the situation of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights in the region, through the preparation and publication of analytical reports, the organization and promotion of public hearings, and working and/or on-site visits. This output seeks to provide a detailed and updated evaluation of the situation of ESCER, identifying critical areas of attention and promoting concrete actions for their improvement.
82. **Activity 4.1. Survey, systematization and analysis of information on the situation of ESCER in the Americas:** The Office of the Special Rapporteur will carry out these actions within the framework of its monitoring activities and drawing on various sources of information, which include reports prepared by civil society organizations, thematic hearings, the results of the exchanges held at the Americas Consultative Forums on ESCER, and the information provided by the States themselves, in accordance with Article 59 of the IACHR Rules of Procedure. The systematization and analysis of this information is key to identifying early warnings, responding appropriately to specific situations, as well as providing analysis through its communiqués, statements and reports.
83. **Activity 4.2: Conduct and follow up on in loco visits and/or working visits:** The Special Rapporteurship will seek to conduct this type of visit in order to improve the monitoring and evaluation of the situation of ESCER in the region. These visits are fundamental for the purpose of making direct contact with the situations, authorities, civil society organizations, social movements, activists and experts, among other relevant persons and entities for the purpose of carrying out this type of activities. Follow-up is a crucial element to ensure the effectiveness of the Special Rapporteur's working and on-site visits. REDESCA will carry out follow-up actions with government representatives, civil society and other relevant actors in the States that received in loco and/or working visits by this Special Rapporteurship during the last period. REDESCA will prioritize the development of this type of activities jointly and always in coordination with the IACHR, as well as with the Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, whenever possible.
84. **Activity 4.3. Press releases and letters Article 41 of the American Convention on Human Rights and Article 18 of the IACHR Statute:** As part of its ongoing monitoring of ESCER in the region, the Office of the Special Rapporteur will issue press releases and send requests for information to States. These actions are intended to highlight critical issues in the thematic areas included in the mandate, giving preference to the issues identified as priority and/or cross-cutting in this document.
85. **Activity 4.4. Preparation of the annual report:** The preparation of the annual report is a relevant activity from the perspective of monitoring, especially for the purpose of identifying progress and regressive measures. In addition, since it is a report structured on the basis of the thematic priorities established in this Work Plan, it represents an opportunity to correct the diagnosis made, identify new priorities and design adaptations.

86. **Main actions and outputs:** Under the fourth outcome, in addition to the preparation of annual reports for the corresponding period, it is expected to carry out and/or participate in at least six in loco visits and/or working visits, as well as follow-up actions. It will also include participation in thematic hearings related to the mandate during the different sessions of the IACHR, as well as the issuance of press releases and letters pursuant to Article 41 of the American Convention on Human Rights and Article 18 of the IACHR Statute, as circumstances may require.

F. Outcome 5. Strategies and guidelines developed to integrate the protection of ESCER into public policies

87. **Purpose:** To develop advanced guidelines and strategies to intensify the protection of ESCER through public policies. This output will include the promotion of these policies through various activities, focusing on ensuring their effective implementation and positive impact on safeguarding ESCER in the region.
88. **Activity 5.1. Preparation of guidelines and/or implementation tools for the States:** These instruments, aimed at implementing the Inter-American standards through public policies, will focus on critical aspects such as health, education, decent work, environment and climate justice, taking into consideration the thematic priorities and the cross-cutting issues mentioned above.
89. **Activity 5.2. Technical advice on ESCER matters.** REDESCA will be available to provide specialized advice to the States in matters related to its mandate, in normative and programmatic matters, aspects related to institutional design, in relation to the public policy cycle or institutional practices. Working visits and the preparation of technical documents that may include recommendations addressed to the authorities to improve the implementation and fulfillment of ESCER, especially in relation to the priorities and cross-cutting approaches, are foreseen.
90. **Activity 5.3. Conducting training workshops and seminars:** These activities will be aimed at public officials, legislators, national human rights institutions and individuals from civil society on the application of the guidelines and strategies developed, promoting an intersectoral and multidisciplinary approach for the effective protection of ESCER in the formulation and implementation of public policies.
91. **Activity 5.4. Participation in the sessions of the Working Group of the Protocol of San Salvador, and training on indicators:** The training organized by GTPSS or REDESCA will be focused on the review and improvement of practices and policies to ensure effective compliance with the commitments acquired under the Protocol, thus promoting greater protection of ESCER. This effort will include a special focus on the exchange of experiences and successful strategies among States.
92. **Main actions and outputs:** The Special Rapporteurship, through this output, intends to promote the implementation of Inter-American standards through public policies. To this end, we will develop at least three implementation guides and/or tools, provide at least two technical assistance and cooperation programs to the States of the region, and organize at least one main annual training event. Our objective is to consolidate

the Office as a reference in ESCER, promoting other relevant initiatives and maintaining active participation in the Working Group of the Protocol of San Salvador.

VIII. Final considerations

93. This Work Plan, recognizing the interdependence and indivisibility of human rights, evidences REDESCA's commitment to the promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights in the region. It represents an institutional strategy based on an extensive consultation process, reflecting diverse perspectives and knowledge. It highlights cooperation, dialogue and inclusion as crucial axes for advancing the ESCER agenda, underscoring the vision of the Special Rapporteurship for the future.
94. The region faces complex challenges; likewise, the Office faces significant institutional challenges that require innovative and adaptive solutions. In response, this Work Plan adopts an ambitious perspective, proposing "A hemispheric agenda for ESCER". This agenda is designed not only to address the main challenges, but also to make a significant contribution towards transforming reality.

Result	Main actions and products
1. Optimized operational, collaborative and dissemination processes.	Development of at least three (3) internal documents. Development of New Visual Identity and Logo-Image.
2. Strengthened advisory capacity to the IACHR	Seeking cooperation to strengthen the team and developing (1) a fundraising strategy.
3. Expanded expertise and promotion of standards.	Development of at least (6) six documents (instrument proposals, reports or issue papers). Planning of at least (4) four promotional visits and events.
4. Conducted a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of ESCER .	Preparation of annual reports, completion and/or participation in at least (4) four on-site or working visits.
5. Strategies and guidelines developed to integrate the protection of ESCER.	Development of at least three (3) implementation guides and/or tools, two (2) technical assistance and cooperation programs, organization of at least one (1) major annual training event.

95. Adequate and sustainable resources are essential to ensure the effectiveness of this plan. This strategy includes strengthening institutional and fundraising capacities, ensuring the continuity and expansion of REDESCA's activities. Given that the Special Rapporteurship does not currently receive funding from the OAS Regular Fund or the IACHR, a key focus is the active search for the funds necessary for its operation.
96. With this Work Plan, REDESCA assumes the commitment to move decisively towards these objectives, aware of the challenges but with the motivation to generate a positive and sustainable impact.

97. This Work Plan demonstrates REDESCA's commitment to the promotion and protection of ESCER, establishing a Hemispheric Agenda oriented to this end. Through the activities planned, it seeks to strengthen the IACHR's capacity to effectively promote and protect these rights, ensuring their full implementation in the fulfillment of its mandate. Close coordination with the Executive Secretariat underscores the importance of institutional synergy in achieving these objectives.
98. This aspect of the Work Plan also underscores the importance of collaboration between various areas of the OAS General Secretariat, such as the Secretariat for Access to Rights and Equity, the Secretariat for the Summits of the Americas and the Secretariat for Integral Development, and political bodies such as the Permanent Council. It also emphasizes the value of coordination with other regional systems and the universal system, highlighting the need for an integrated and collaborative approach.
99. Through meticulous planning and the inclusion of diverse voices in its consultation process, key strategies have been outlined to address the most pressing challenges of the region. This document, by emphasizing inter-institutional cooperation, inclusive dialogue, and active participation of civil society, seeks to catalyze significant change towards the realization of ESCER. The implementation of this plan not only reflects REDESCA's commitment to equity and justice principles but also underscores the urgency of concerted actions to confront contemporary challenges, ensuring a future where all people in the Americas can live in dignity and harmony with the environment.

This is a summarized and adapted version of the document presented on March 7, 2024, for the approval of the IACHR during the 189th Session, which was unanimously approved.



65 YEARS
IACHR

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