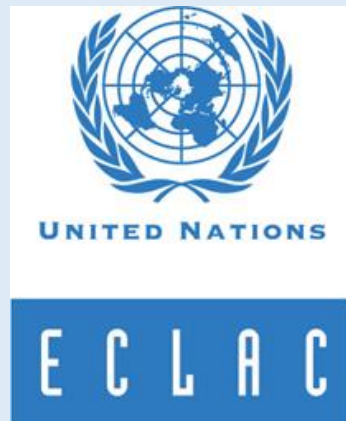


Regional Voluntary National Review (VNR) and Voluntary Local Review (VLR) Workshop for Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries

*Mid-point of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda:
Progress and challenges on the road to 2030 in the LAC region*



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Office of the Executive Secretary

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Forum of the Countries
of Latin America and
the Caribbean on
**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**
Santiago 25–28 April **2023**



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1. The institutional framework for implementing and monitoring the 2030 Agenda
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5. Lessons learned on the road to 2030 and beyond



The institutional framework for implementing and monitoring the 2030 Agenda



- All **33 LAC countries** have **institutions** in place that support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- **14 countries** have established **ad hoc coordination mechanisms** to monitor the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- The remaining **19 countries**, mostly in the Caribbean, have **designated an existing public institution** responsible for monitoring, whether attached to the presidency, ministry, or another public agency.

The Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in Latin America and the Caribbean

Table II.1
Latin America and the Caribbean: voluntary national reviews, 2016–2023

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Colombia	Argentina	Bahamas	Chile ^a	Argentina ^a	Antigua and Barbuda	Argentina ^b	Barbados ^a
	Mexico	Belize	Colombia ^a	Guatemala ^a	Barbados	Bahamas ^a	Dominica	Chile ^b
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Brazil	Ecuador	Guyana		Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	El Salvador ^a	Guyana ^a
		Chile	Jamaica	Saint Lucia		Colombia ^b	Grenada	Saint Kitts and Nevis
		Costa Rica	Mexico ^a		Costa Rica ^a	Cuba	Jamaica ^a	
		El Salvador	Paraguay		Ecuador ^a	Guatemala ^b	Suriname	
		Honduras	Dominican Republic		Honduras ^a	Mexico ^b	Uruguay ^c	
		Guatemala	Uruguay ^a		Panama ^a	Nicaragua		
		Panama			Peru ^a	Paraguay ^a		
		Peru			Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Dominican Republic ^a		
		Uruguay			Trinidad and Tobago	Uruguay ^b		
Annual total	3	11	8	4	9	11	7	4
Total number of reviews	3	14	22	26	35	46	53	57
Total number of countries	3	14	19	21	24	28	31	32
Total number of countries (Percentages of the 33 countries in the region)	9	42	58	64	73	85	94	97
Total countries that have presented more than one review			3	5	11	14	16	18

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of United Nations, "Voluntary national reviews" [online] <https://hlpf.un.org/2023/vnrs>.

^a Presenting for the second time.

^b Presenting for the third time.

^c Presenting for the fourth time.

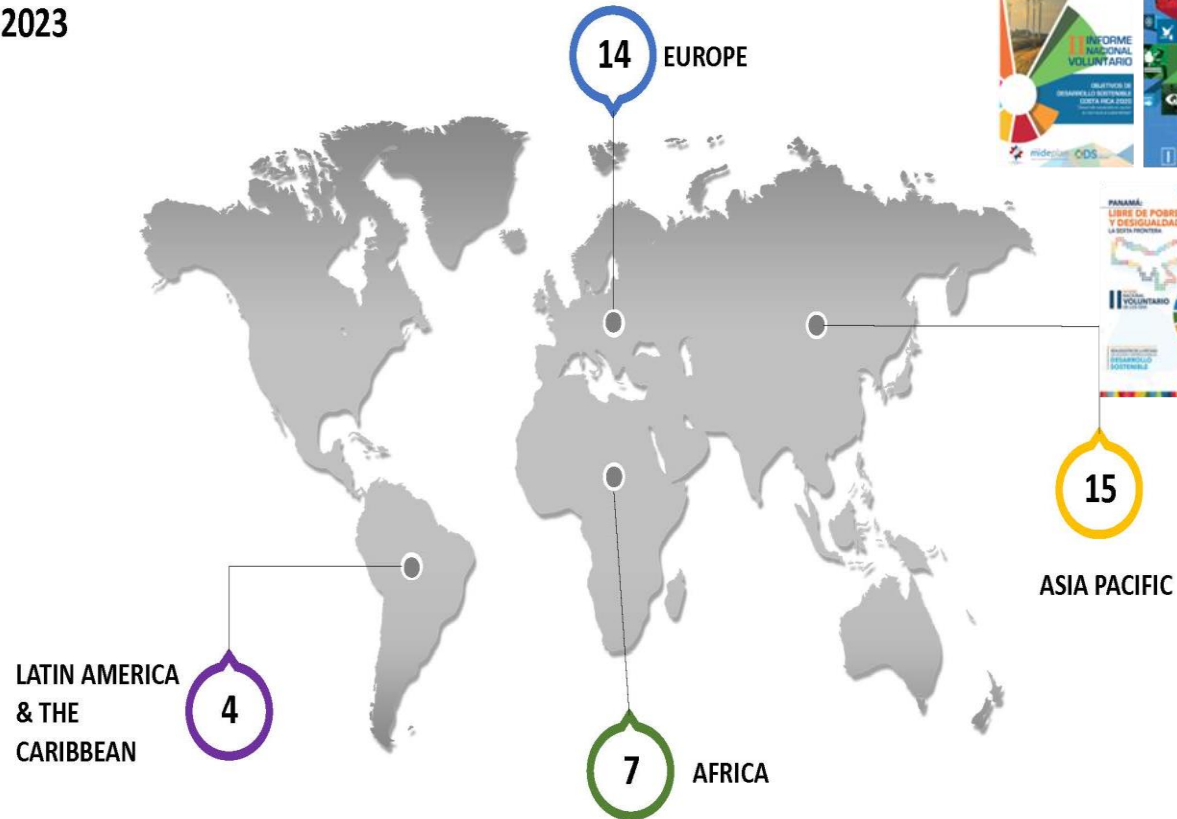
- Between **2016 and 2022**, **31 of the 33 LAC countries** reported their progress in ownership, monitoring & implementation of the 2030 Agenda by submitting at least one VNR to the HLPF, including **16 countries more than once**.



- The **53 VNRs** submitted by the LAC countries provide a wealth of information, analysis, processes, good practices, and lessons learned on the road to 2030.

The 2023 VNR worldwide

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS 2023

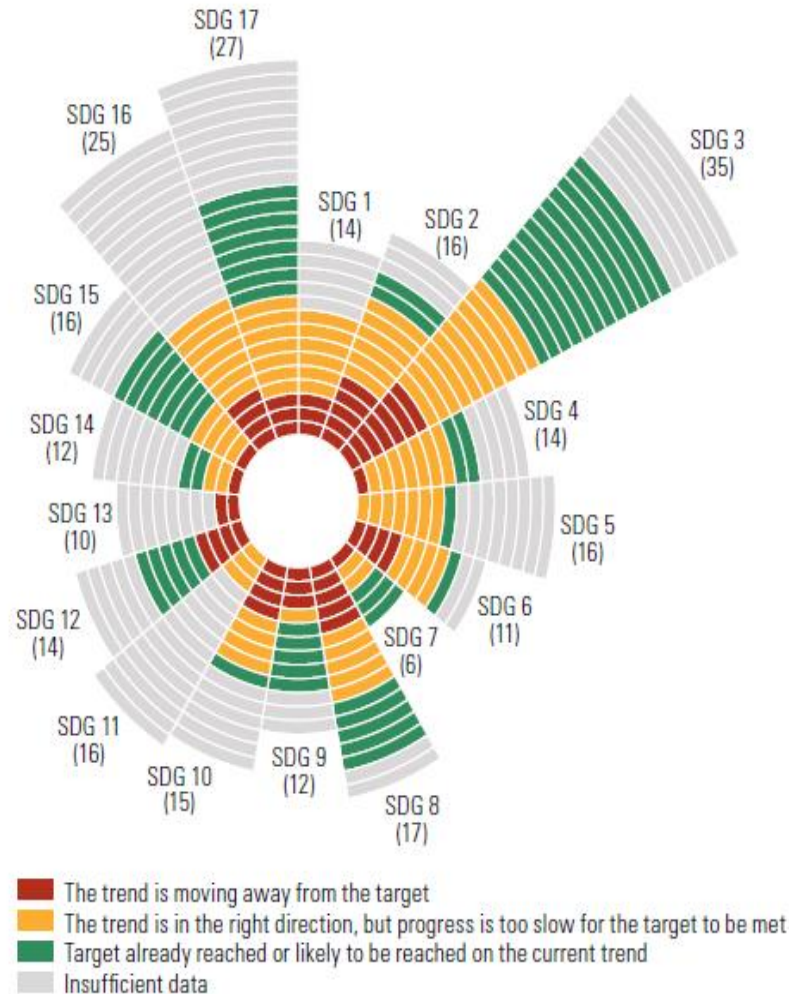


Of the **40 countries** that will present their VNRs at the **HLPF 2023** in New York, **4** are from the region of Latin America and the Caribbean: **Saint Kitts and Nevis** for the first time, **Barbados** and **Guyana** for the second time, and **Chile** for the third time.



Mid-point of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda: Progress and challenges in LAC

Figure III.2
Latin America and the Caribbean: Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators
by likelihood of the threshold set being reached by 2030
(Numbers)



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

Note: Includes 30 indicators prioritized for the region. Repeated indicators are included in all the relevant SDGs.

- Based on the latest analysis by ECLAC of the trends in **126 SDG targets**, only **a quarter** are on course to be achieved and are progressing at a sufficient pace. **Around half of the targets are moving in the right direction** but require greater efforts to accelerate progress over the next seven years. The remaining **quarter are moving in the wrong direction**.
- The results of the exercise differ among SDGs. **Goals 1** (no poverty), **10** (reduced inequalities), **11** (sustainable cities and communities), **13** (climate action) and **16** (peace, justice and strong institutions) are at high risk to not be achieved by 2030.
- Goals 3** (good health and well-being), **7** (affordable and clean energy), **9** (industry, innovation and infrastructure), **12** (responsible production and consumption), **15** (life on land) and **17** (partnerships for the Goals) are better positioned to be achieved.

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Regional overview

Efficient infrastructure—for transport, irrigation, energy and information and communications technology—development and empowering communities in many countries. Promotion of innovation and diversification is also very important. Recent crises have shown that the production structure

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



Regional overview

A combination of slow global economic growth and the inflationary pressure—caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic crisis and accentuated by the conflict in Ukraine—have exacerbated geopolitical tensions and fuelled volatility in the global financial system. The ECLAC projection of just 1.2% annual GDP growth in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2023 would mean an average for the decade of only 0.8%, limiting the region's capacity to mobilize internal resources. Rises in interest rates in recent years are also hindering the expansive policies required to boost the region's economy. In addition, the globalization process brings with it technological revolutions that modify the production model, business models, supply chains and trade flows in goods and services.

In this context, the region, with its low regional integration, is at a turning point in its international and intraregional relations. Additional difficulties are being felt because of a series of cascading crises relating to the climate crisis, loss of biodiversity, health, employment, society, education, food security, freshwater security, energy and the cost of living. Halfway to the deadline for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is not where it needs to be: only one quarter of the SDG targets are on track to be achieved in the region by 2030. The response of international financial institutions to this situation has been insufficient, with financing well below that needed to meet the SDGs, estimated at 4 trillion dollars.

Multilateral initiatives have focused on meeting the financing needs of low-income and lower-middle-income countries. However, in Latin America and the Caribbean 8 countries are classified as high-income, 20 as upper-middle-income, just 5 as lower-middle-income and none as low-income. This means most of the countries do not qualify for official development assistance (ODA), significantly restricting their ability to mobilize external resources to meet Goal 17. To change course and make steady progress on all 17 SDGs, the international community must come together to mobilize investments for the SDGs and create a new international financial architecture that supports just, inclusive and equitable transitions for all countries. International cooperation must be urgently scaled up, with greater commitment from all key stakeholders at the global, regional, national, and local levels, to find lasting solutions.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Regional overview

Water is a vector of sustainable development and is key to fulfilling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Although there is an abundance of water on the planet, it is not always available in the quantity and quality needed. Water scarcity caused by climate change and ineffective management, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation all negatively impact food security, livelihood choices, health conditions and educational opportunities for poor families across the region of Latin America and the Caribbean. In recent years, there has been significant but still insufficient progress toward universal access to basic drinking water services. The cascading crises of the pandemic, inflation, increases in poverty, slow economic growth and fiscal restrictions mean that achieving Goal 6 by 2030 will be difficult. While Latin America and the Caribbean is expected to deliver SDG target 6.a by 2030, targets 6.4, 6.6 and 6.b are significantly off course from being achieved on time. Although the region is making progress toward targets 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.5, progress has been too slow. The situation of each subregion and country varies, with some more advanced and others further behind the regional average.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Regional overview

Central to every major challenge and opportunity the world faces today. However, the use of fossil fuels has adversely affected the environment, which is why a transformation of the energy system towards renewable and sustainable power is needed. In this context, energy is becoming a transformative industry based on innovation, efficiency and renewable and sustainable energy sources that can contribute to creating quality jobs and developing new value chains to foster the recovery of the region of Latin America and the Caribbean there is considerable progress on target 7.3 of universal energy access, although multidimensional energy poverty persists, and the challenge of reaching remote rural areas is progress on target 7.2 to increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix, the region remains heavily dependent on fossil fuels and vulnerable to external geopolitical shocks—particularly in the context of existing instrumental and regulatory challenges, and lack of energy security and stability. To achieve this target, Target 7.3 to increase energy efficiency requires a great transformative opportunity. Progress toward target 7.a is also needed to support these efforts.

Regional Overviews SDGs 6, 7, 9, 11 & 17

Halfway to 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean

Progress and recommendations for acceleration

Sixth report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean



Halfway to 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean: progress and recommendations for acceleration

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)

Sustainable cities and human settlements
Make cities, human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Regional overview

Progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will be decided in cities, as more than half of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have urban components. In Latin America and the Caribbean, where 8 of 10 people live in cities, this reality entails significant challenges and opportunities. Cities are the engines of economic growth, but they are also the largest emitters of greenhouse gases, and their growth is occurring amid great inequalities in the region's societies. Although there is scant information available at the regional level on Goal 11, an overview of its trend suggests that, in aggregate terms, progress has been made, although it remains limited. The population living in informal settlements (target 11.1), the growth of which is inherently linked with urban growth in the region, has decreased in relative terms. However, progress has stalled, and the future scenario is worrisome. Factors such as rising construction costs, reduced access to credit and difficulties in accessing long-term credit, as well as the loss of budgetary space, hamper access to housing for lower-income households. To this must be added the impact of lower economic activity, higher unemployment and migration, which together create a complex context for the near future. Access to sustainable, quality public transportation (target 11.2) is one of the major challenges the region faces. Wasted time and the resulting reduction in quality of life and productivity of the labor force are major challenges. This also involves the prevention of the urban sprawl which forces people to travel long distances to work, increasing the carbon footprint and the use of fossil fuels.

SDG Gateway, CEPALSTAT and Regional Observatory on Planning for Development

2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean
Regional knowledge management platform

United Nations Forum LAC 2030 About Spanish English

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2030 AGENDA REGIONAL ARCHITECTURE SDG COUNTRIES STATISTICS UN SYSTEM STAKEHOLDERS INFORMATION TOOLS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

NEWS | The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

PUBLICATION | 2022-02-17
UN WOMEN: Towards Gender Equality and Women's Leadership for Resilience to Disaster Risks in Latin America and the Caribbean
Reference document for the sixty-sixth period of sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66), in the context of the...

WEBSITE | Decade of Action to deliver the Global Goals

EVENT | 2022-02-04
High-Level Political Forum 2021 under the auspices of ECOSOC

DATABASE | 2022-02-04
Observatorio Regional de Medicamentos (Regional Medicines Observatory)

PUBLICATION | 2022-02-04
The Complex Motivations and Costs of Central American Migration

EVENT | 2022-02-04
Registration is now open for the World Urban Forum WUF11

PUBLICATION | 2022-02-04
Venezuela Situation: Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP 2022)

United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean

Voluntary National Reviews

Caribbean

Last VNR year presentation

- 2022
- 2021
- 2020
- 2019
- 2018
- 2017
- 2016
- No presentation available

Filter by year

CEPALSTAT
Statistical Databases and Publications

STATISTICS AND INDICATORS REGIONAL PROFILES COUNTRY PROFILES GEOPORTAL METHODS & CLASSIFICATIONS PUBLICATIONS OPEN DATA/API

March 01, 2022 | EVENT
Statistical Commission Fifty-Ninth session

February 01, 2022 | PUBLICATION
Statistical visibility and participatory mechanisms

MAIN FIGURES OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

TOTAL POPULATION 665 451 Thousands of persons 2022	EXTREME POVERTY 13.1% of the population 2020	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 10.5% of the economically active population 2020	GDP GROWTH RATE -6.8% at constant prices 2020	NET FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT 90 114 Millions of USD 2020	GDP ENERGY INTENSITY 1.0 Thousands of tons of oil equivalent 2019
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Latin America: population without own income, by sex and age group, in urban and rural areas (All) (Percentage) 2019

26% of women in Latin America have no income of their own, while only 11% of men are in the same situation. If only the population between 15 and 24 years of age is considered, the values increase to 44% in the case of women and 28% in the case of men.

[View More](#)

DATA BANK
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Demographic and Social
Population, motherhood, employment, education, housing and basic services, health, social public expenditure, poverty, income distribution, and more.

Economic
National accounts, domestic prices, productivity and labour costs, balance of payments, trade, external sector, external debt, financial and monetary sector, and more.

Environmental
Physical conditions, ecosystems and biodiversity, environmental quality, energy resources, biological resources, water resources, emissions to the air, natural extreme events, and more.

Multi-Domain
SDGs, gender, cities, indigenous people and afro-descendant population, social cohesion, youth, ICTs, agricultural activity, and more.

Regional Observatory on Planning for Development
in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Regional Observatory on Planning for Development is a dynamic space of analysis, information and collective production of knowledge for governments, academy, private sector and civil society regarding planning for development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

National Plans in Latin America and the Caribbean

Zoom Out Caribbean Zoom In Caribbean

14 countries have a national medium-term instrument for guiding development policies in force

18 countries have a national long-term instrument for guiding development policies in force

28 countries of the region have presented Voluntary National Reviews to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (14 more than once)

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PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT

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<https://agenda2030lac.org>

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ECLAC's Community of Practice on VNRs for LAC countries

ECLAC's Community of Practice on the Voluntary National Reviews



**COVID-19
RESPONSE**



ECLAC has tailored its analysis and policy advice to support all Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) Member States, including Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Middle Income Countries (MICs), and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), to deliver on the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs.

The Community of Practice addresses diverse topics, including the following:



1. Impacts of COVID-19



2. Financing for Development



3. Data and Statistics



4. Climate Change



5. Localization of the SDGs



6. Stakeholder Engagement



7. SDG Integration



8. Regional Frameworks



9. Leaving no one behind

ECLAC'S COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON THE VNRs IN NUMBERS



48 virtual meetings since December 2019



8 joint sessions for Latin American and Caribbean countries



12 different topics tailored to the demands of Member States



188 regular members



61% women

39% men

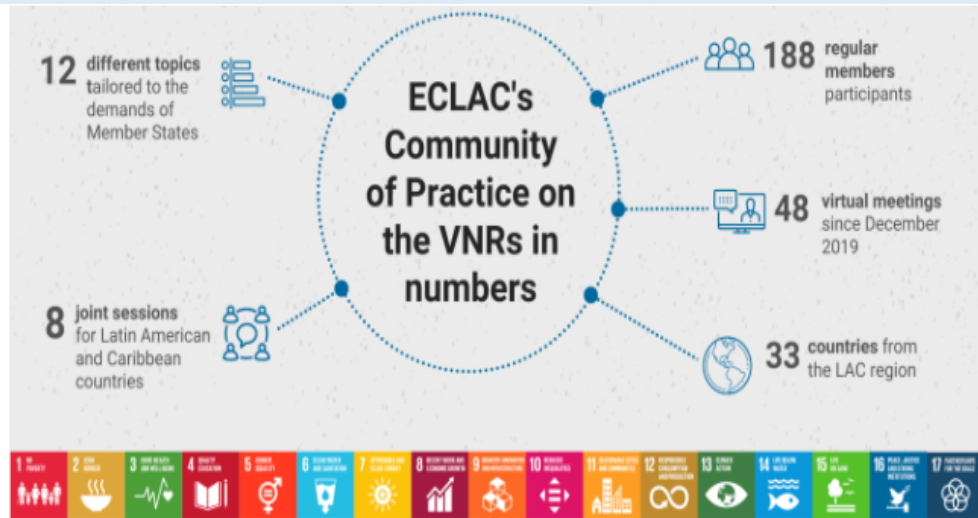





33 countries from the region of Latin American and Caribbean

QUICK FACTS ABOUT ECLAC'S COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON THE VNRs

- Informal mechanism for exchanging best practices and lessons learned between countries tasked with monitoring and coordinating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the process of elaborating the VNRs.
- It includes government officials, professionals, researchers and technical experts as well as representatives of ECLAC and the rest of the UN system, including RCOs. Occasionally, it invites representatives of youth, civil society, the private sector, academia, local authorities, and other stakeholders.
- Informal monthly discussions since December 2019 among peers at the technical level in English and Spanish or with interpretation for sharing best practices, challenges and valuable lessons learned in the VNR process.

ECLAC's website for the Community of Practice



-  The Voluntary National Review (VNR) and the Community of Practice
-  Alignment of the SDGs with national and regional frameworks
-  Meaningful engagement of multiple stakeholders






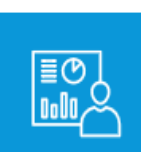
Quick access

- About the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Latin America and the Caribbean in the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
- The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development and the Regional Follow-up to the 2030 Agenda
- 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean: regional knowledge management platform
- ECLAC Community of Practice on the Voluntary National Reviews
- ECLAC Community of Practice on the Voluntary National Reviews

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-  Extraordinary virtual meeting with the national authorities in charge of the 2030 Agenda
-  The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development
-  The High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development
-  The localization of the 2030 Agenda
-  Data and statistics

Lessons learned on the road to 2030 and beyond

- **The VNR is much more than a report.** VNRs strengthen government policies and institutions, enable follow-up of SDG implementation, facilitate alignment with other national, regional and global development frameworks, mobilize multi-stakeholder support, foster partnerships, and strengthen awareness of the SDGs.
- **The nature of VNRs is evolving.** VNRs present an increasingly analytical monitoring tool of the complex national reality. More and more VNRs provide information on the 2030 Agenda as a whole, integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development, and offer continuity between the first and subsequent reports. Many VNR processes align budgets with the SDGs and identify concrete challenges and solutions. The meaningful engagement of stakeholders in the VNR process has increased and more VNRs integrate the principle of LNOB.
- **LAC countries have made significant progress in the localization of the SDGs.** VNRs have generated an exponentially growing interest in the contribution of subnational and local actors to the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda. Although VNRs continue to be the main mechanisms for reviewing progress in the implementation of the SDGs, local authorities are increasingly involved in the development of Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs).
- **Challenges persist in the VNR process**, such as complex multilevel and interinstitutional coordination; limited human, financial, and time resources; difficulty to reach most marginalized groups and leaving no one behind; lack of data and statistics; loss of institutional memory when administration changes occur; among others.





Thank you

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