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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25 April 2023

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

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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.

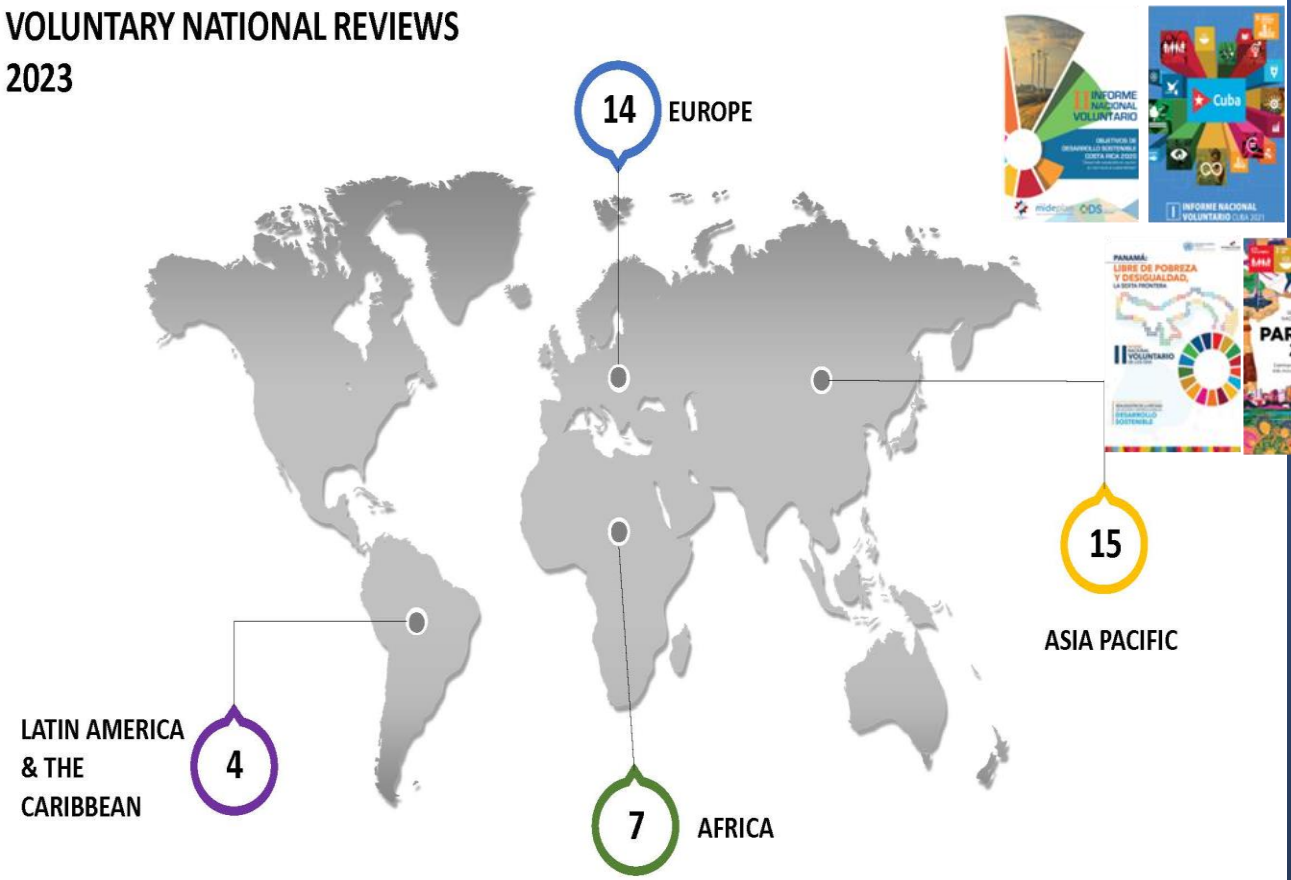
[b] Presenting for the third time.

[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.

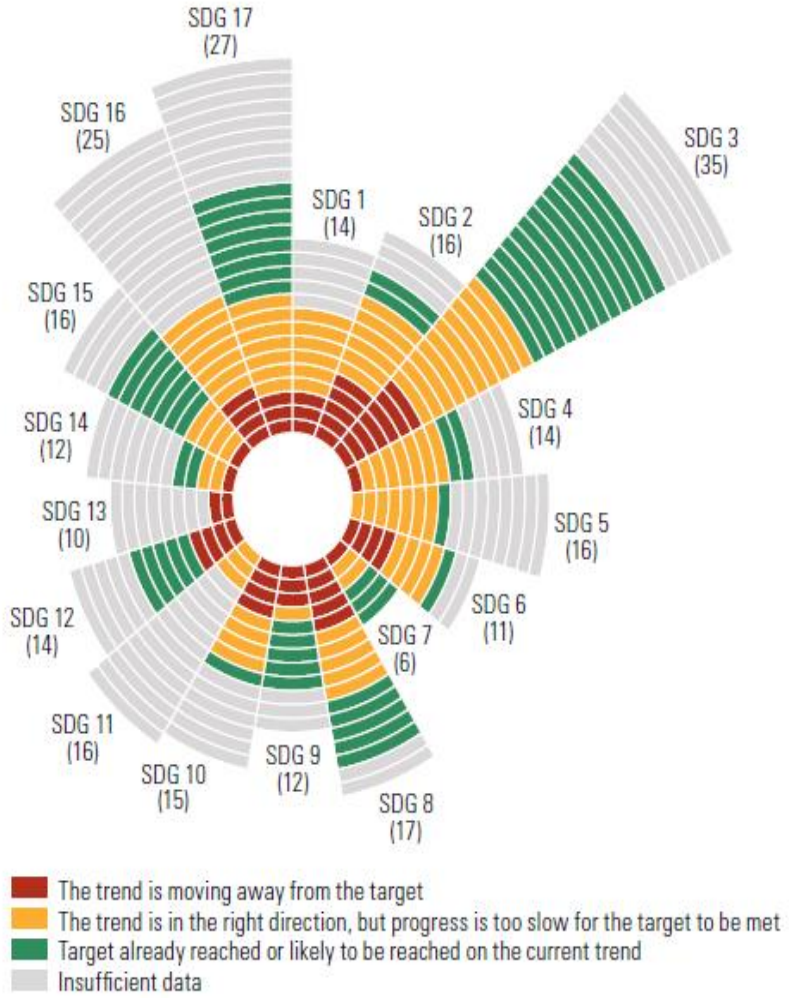
The 2023 VNR worldwide



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)

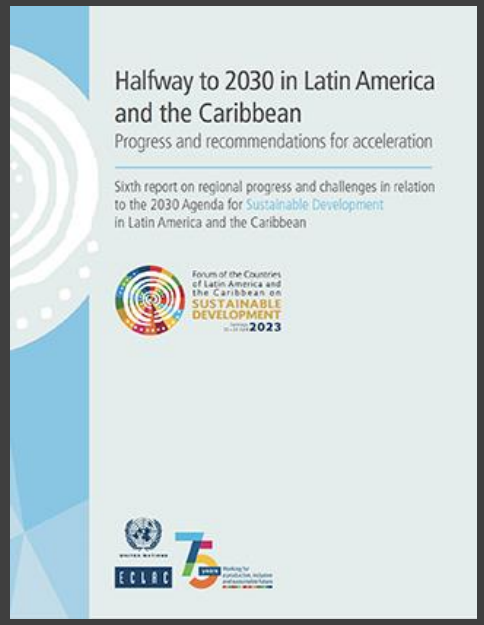


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
Note: Includes 30 indicators prioritized for the region. Repeated indicators are included in all the relevant SDGs.

- 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**.

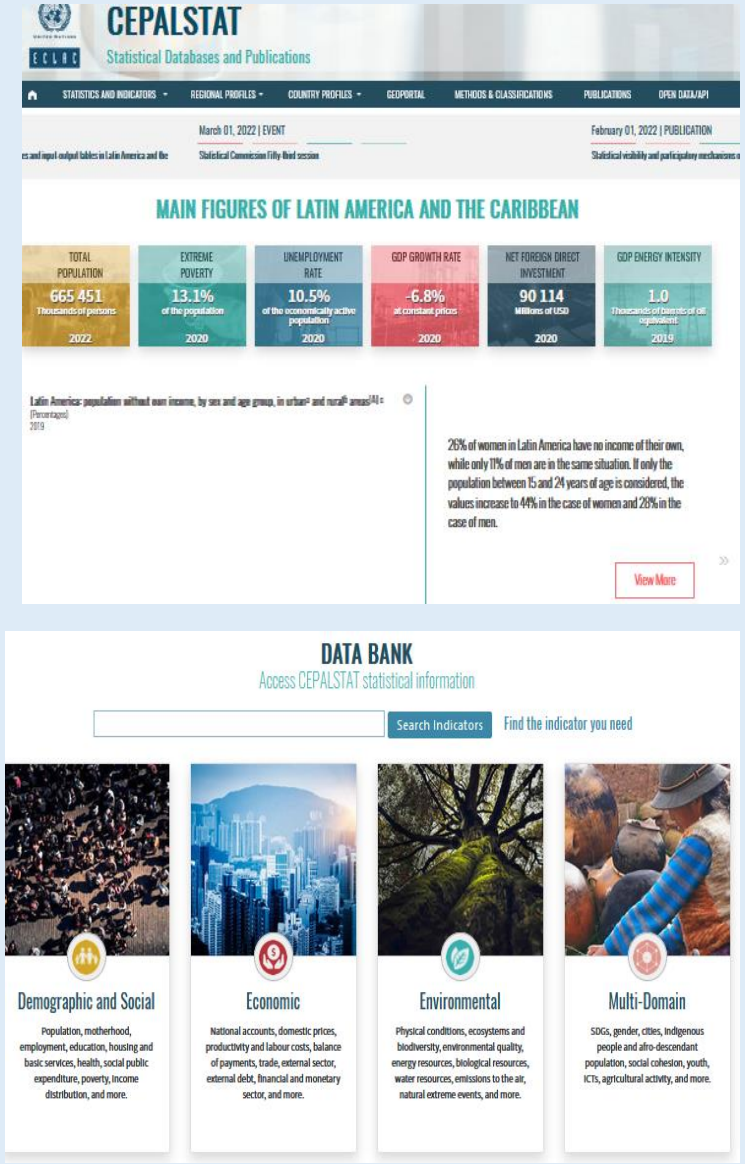
- **Goals 3** (good health and well-being), **7** (affordable and clean energy), **9** (industry, innovation and infrastructure), **12** (responsible production and consumption), **15** (life on land) and **17** (partnerships for the Goals) **are better positioned to be achieved**.

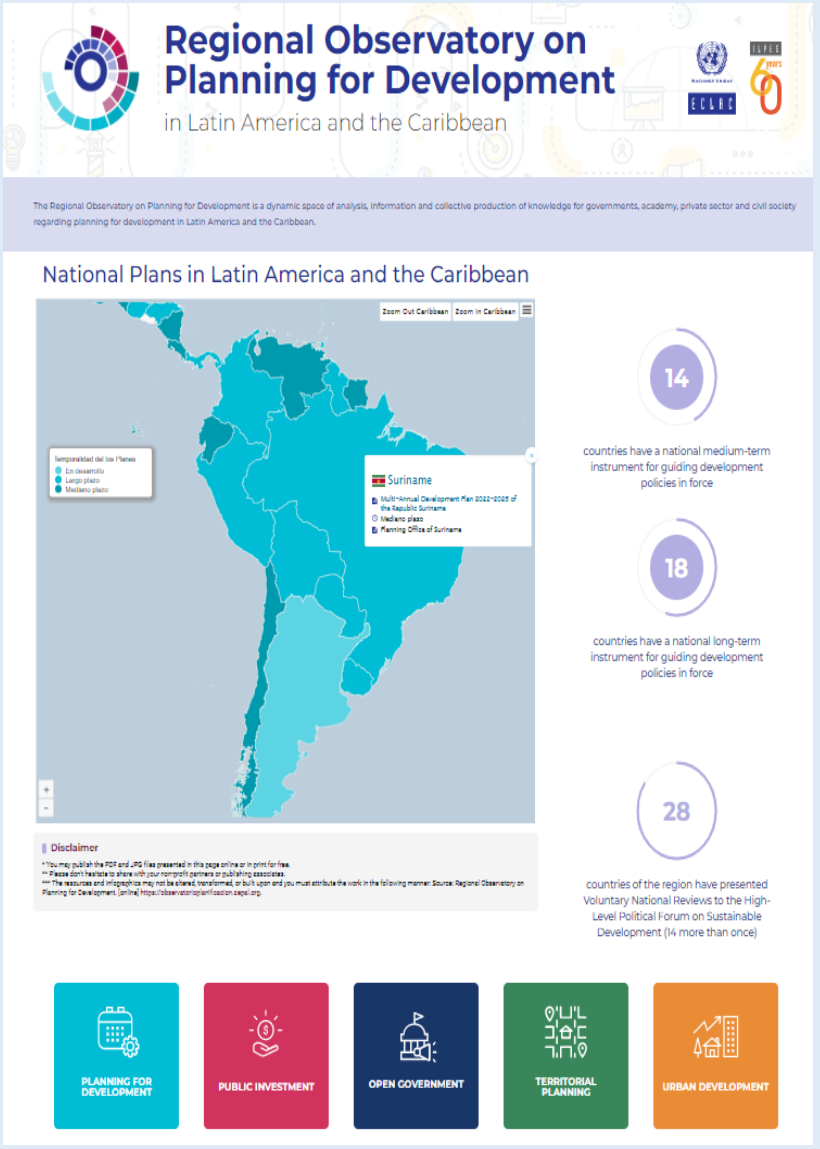


[Regional Overviews SDGs 6, 7, 9, 11 & 17]

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

SDG Gateway, CEPALSTAT and Regional Observatory on Planning for Development





https://agenda2030lac.org

https://statistics.cepal.org

https://observatorioplanificacion.cepal.org/en

ECLAC's Community of Practice on VNRs for LAC countries

ECLAC's Community of Practice on the Voluntary National Reviews

UNITED NATIONS ECLAC

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 adresses diveres 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

61% women

188 regular members

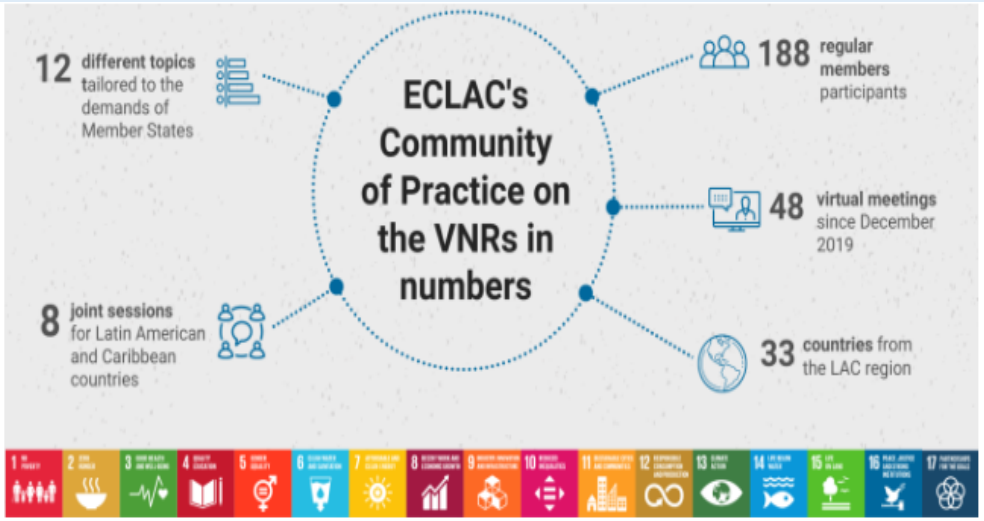
39% men

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

Subscription

Get ECLAC updates by email

SUBSCRIBE

- The COVID-19 pandemic
- 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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