Past and future milestones of the 2030 Agenda

Meeting of the Community of Practice for Latin American and Caribbean countries that present their Voluntary National Review

Virtual Meeting
16 December 2021
Content

1. 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (31 October-12 November, Glasgow, Scotland)

2. 30th General Assembly of the Forum of Ministers and High-Level Authorities on Housing and Urban Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI) (22-23 November 2021, Colombia)

3. 36th session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC (3 December 2021)

4. 3rd session of the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies (13-15 December 2021)

5. Future 2030 Agenda milestones on the global and regional level
COP 26 delivered on its primary goal of keeping alive the Paris Agreement’s aim to limit global warming to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels. Nations agreed on the Glasgow Climate Pact, which states that carbon emissions will have to fall by 45 percent by 2030. Notable provisions include for the first-time language supporting a “phase-down of unabated coal power,” the single biggest source of global temperature rise; new rules for trading carbon credits across borders; and a request for a yearly report summarizing nations’ annual commitments to reduce emissions. Over 100 nations pledged to cut 30 percent of their emissions of methane by 2030. More than 130 nations, together possessing 90 percent of the world’s forests, agreed to halt and then reverse deforestation by 2030. Over 450 financial institutions overseeing $130 trillion in assets promised to align their portfolios with the goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. At margin of COP, the US and China agreed to work together on climate despite recent rifts in diplomatic relations.
26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties
(31 October-12 November 2021, Glasgow, Scotland)

• Call for strengthened multilateral approach (Mia Mottley, PM of Barbados)
• Accountability remains a central challenge for global efforts to combat the climate crisis. There is concern that pledges might not translate into action, while agreements in crucial areas fell short. Despite the historic call for a phase-down in coal power, some coal-reliant countries have indicated that they will not stop using coal until 2040 or later.
• COP26 failed to make significant progress on climate finance. Poorer nations renewed their calls for financial help from richer nations to adapt to the effects of climate change, seeking a loss-and-damage fund for developed countries to compensate developing countries for areas irreparably harmed by climate impacts, which was blocked by wealthier nations. Instead, the pact includes a promise for future dialogue about increased financial support and technical assistance to mitigate climate-related damage.
• Hence, the Glasgow Climate Pact did not resolve the funding challenge. Although the Adaptation Fund established in 2001 to finance adaptation efforts in developing countries received 356 million USD in support at COP26, funding levels remain inadequate and low.
During a side event entitled “Climate finance and trade to build resilience to climate change”, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC called on the international community to work more and better to close global asymmetries in financing and resilience to climate change. While welcoming recent commitments on curbing methane emissions; halting deforestation; financing cleaner energy infrastructure; and the internalization of climate risks in financing institutions, including the IMF, more needs to be done.

ECLAC urged to redistribute global liquidity to vulnerable countries, reform the global debt architecture and support innovative instruments, including debt for climate swaps, a Caribbean Resilience Fund, hurricane clauses, a multilateral credit rating agency, international cooperation on green technologies, capacities and financing, to enhance both resilience and the green transition of the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean.
30th General Assembly of the Forum of Ministers and High-Level Authorities on Housing and Urban Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI) (22-23 November 2021, Cartagena, Colombia)

• The event addressed three thematic axes: national urban policies, financing for housing, and urban development trends. The event adapted initiatives for the promotion of housing, urban development, attention to disaster risks and adaptation to climate change, to the needs of socio-economic reactivation in the post-pandemic context, as well as to continue advancing in the regional cooperation roadmap, implementation of the New Urban Agenda, and compliance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs.

• As next host country, Chile was elected. An action plan based on the Cartagena Declaration was announced. As part of the institutional strengthening, ECLAC and UN Habitat assumed the role of the Technical Secretariat of MINURVI. The collaboration with ECLAC was key to advance in the consolidation, structuring and operation of the Urban Platform and Cities of Latin America and the Caribbean.
36th session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC

- Member States approved that ECLAC’s 39th session will be presided by Argentina for the period 2022-2024.
- Member States approved ECLAC’s programme of work for 2023 and reaffirmed the role of ECLAC as an essential component of the UN system, with a view to achieving sustainable development along its three dimensions-economic, social and environmental.
- Member States approved the change converting the Committee on South-South Cooperation into the Regional Conference on South-South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Presentation by ECLAC’s Executive Secretary of the document “An innovative financing for development agenda for the recovery in Latin America and the Caribbean”.
- Specific session ECLAC-Costa Rica on the role of regional and national development banks.

36º periodo de sesiones del Comité Plenario de la CEPAL

- Los Estados miembros aprobaron que el 39º período de sesiones de la CEPAL será presidido por Argentina durante el periodo 2022-2024.
- Los Estados miembros aprobaron el programa de trabajo de la CEPAL para 2023 y reafirmaron el papel de la CEPAL como componente esencial del sistema de la ONU, con miras a lograr el desarrollo sostenible en sus tres dimensiones-económica, social y ambiental.
- Los Estados miembros aprobaron el cambio desde Comité de Cooperación Sur-Sur a Conferencia Regional sobre Cooperación Sur-Sur de América Latina y el Caribe.
- Presentación por la Secretaria Ejecutiva de la CEPAL del documento: “Una agenda innovadora de financiamiento para el desarrollo para la recuperación de América Latina y el Caribe”.
- Sesión CEPAL-Costa Rica sobre el rol de los bancos regionales y nacionales de desarrollo.
ECLAC presented the document *Innovation for development: The key to a transformative recovery in Latin America and the Caribbean*

Member States approved the biennial programme of cooperation activities for 2022–2023 on science, innovation and information and communications technologies;

Member States approved the [Buenos Aires Declaration](https://innovac.epal.org/3/en);

New composition of the Executive Committee of the Conference for 2021-2023: Argentina as Chair; Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as Vice-Chairs.

La CEPAL presentó el documento de posición *Innovación para el desarrollo: la clave para una recuperación transformadora en América Latina y el Caribe*

Los Estados Miembros aprobaron el programa bienal de actividades de cooperación en ciencia, innovación y tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones 2022-2023;

Los Estados miembros aprobaron la [Declaración de Buenos Aires](https://innovac.epal.org/3/es);

Nueva composición del Comité Ejecutivo de la Conferencia 2021-2023: Argentina en la Presidencia; Costa Rica, Guatemala, México, Perú y San Vicente y las Granadinas en las Vicepresidencias.
Upcoming 2030 Agenda milestones

**Global level**
- Sustainable Energy for All Forum (11 January 2022, Rwanda)
- World Economic Forum (17-21 January, Davos)
- ECOSOC Partnership Forum (2 February, NY)
- 66th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (14-25 March, NY)
- ECOSOC Youth Forum (19-20 April, NY)
- Economic and Social Council Forum on Financing for development (25-28 April, NY)
- UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15) 2nd part (25 April-8 May, China)
- UN Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (STI Forum) (5-6 May, NY)
- ECOSOC Operational activities for development segment (17-19 May, NY)
- UN Ocean Conference (27 June-1 July, Portugal)

... and the 10th session of the HLPF (5-15 July, New York)

**Ámbito global**
- Foro de energía sostenible para todos (11 de enero, Ruanda)
- Foro Económico Mundial (17-21 de enero, Davos)
- Foro de Alianzas del ECOSOC (2 de febrero, NY)
- 66a session de la Comisión de la Condición Jurídica y Social de la Mujer (14-25 de marzo, NY)
- Foro de la Juventud del ECOSOC (19-20 de abril, NY)
- Foro sobre Financiación para el Desarrollo del ECOSOC (25-28 de abril NY)
- Conferencia de la ONU sobre Biodiversidad (COP15, 2ª parte) (25 de abril-8 de mayo, China)
- Foro de múltiples interesados sobre la ciencia, la tecnología y la innovación en pro de los ODS (foro sobre CTI) (5-6 de mayo, NY)
- Segmento de Actividades Operacionales para el Desarrollo del ECOSOC (17-19 de mayo, NY)
- Conferencia sobre los Océanos de la ONU (27 junio-1 de julio, Portugal)

...10a sesión del Foro Político de Alto Nivel sobre Desarrollo Sostenible (5-15 de julio, NY)
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<th>Regional level</th>
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<td>-62nd meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women</td>
<td>-62a Reunión de la Mesa Directiva de la Conferencia Regional sobre la Mujer de</td>
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<td>in LAC (26-27 January, virtual)</td>
<td>ALC (26-27 de enero, virtual)</td>
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<td>-1st Conference of the Parties to the Escazú Agreement (20-22 April)</td>
<td>-1ª Conferencia de las Partes del Acuerdo de Escazú (20-22 de abril)</td>
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<td>-5th meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>-5ª reunión del Foro de los Países de ALC sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible (7-10</td>
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<td>on Sustainable Development (7-10 March, Costa Rica)</td>
<td>10 de marzo, Costa Rica)/Taller regional sobre los Informes Nacionales Voluntarios</td>
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<td>-39th session of ECLAC (Argentina, dates TBC)</td>
<td>-39º período de sesiones de la CEPAL (Argentina, fechas por definir)</td>
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<td>-4th meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in LAC</td>
<td>-4ª Reunión de la Conferencia Regional sobre Población y Desarrollo de ALC (Junio,</td>
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<td>(June, dates TBC)</td>
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<td>-15th Regional Conference on Women in LAC (Argentina, October, dates TBC)</td>
<td>-15ª Conferencia Regional sobre la Mujer de ALC (Argentina, octubre, fechas por</td>
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Thank you/Muchas gracias