Past and upcoming regional and global milestones of the 2030 Agenda

Community of Practice for Latin American and Caribbean VNR countries

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Virtual Meeting 18 May 2022





- 1. ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development (25-28 April, NY)
- 2. UN Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (STI Forum) (5-6 May, NY)
- 3. ECOSOC Operational Activities for Development Segment (17-19 May, NY)
- 4. The road towards the HLPF 2022 at UNHQ in New York



ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development (25-28 April, NY)

- Solutions to ensure an "inclusive, resilient and sustainable recovery," including expanding health and social protection, boosting private investment, and addressing climate change and the digital divide.
- The Outcome Document and FFD Report recognize "mobilization of sufficient financing" as a "major challenge in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda."
 - Progress has not been shared evenly, leading to deepening of existing inequalities. To respond to the needs of vulnerable countries, short-term response to address inflation, vaccine inequity, and gender equality gaps need to be complemented by longer-term strategies that account for multidimensional vulnerabilities, increased investments, trade facilitation, and reallocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDR); prioritizing debt sustainability, restructuring, and transparency.
 - 60% of the world's least developed countries and other low-income countries are "in or at high risk of debt distress," and the servicing debt costs in developing countries are up to 8 times higher than in wealthier ones.
 - Focus on **MICs and SIDS's** limited access to development finance in a challenging context





ECLAC's participation in the ECOSOC Forum on FfD

- **ECLAC's Acting Executive Secretary** addressed the challenges of a new crisis and the impact of the conflict in Ukraine in LAC: successive interconnected crises call for rethinking the sources and direction of growth.
- There is little growth, low productivity, external shocks. The increase in imported food prices strongly affects vulnerable households in the region and the Caribbean SIDS.
- ECLAC advocated for **enhanced regional cooperation** and **collective action** as well as to move towards **food** security, fertilizers, energy, manufacturing and financing for development.
- The region must strengthen **food security mechanisms** and involve the **private sector** in the political response. International financial institutions must be willing to quickly provide financing to countries that need it.

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h	nouseholds and Caribbean SIDS Argentina			34 074
	Bahamas		42.1	
	Barbados	20.8	21.1	- 241
	Belize	79.5	20.4	- 7
,0	Food expenditure Bolivia (Estado P		7.8	557
	(as % of household income)	35.4	6.0	66 683
	, chile	27.0	10.5	11 527
	Colombia	18.5	13.1	416
,0	Costa Rica	40.6	13.5	2 477
.0	República Domit		15.3	-1 073
.0	Ecuador Ecuador	52.1	12.2	9 1 4 4
,0 ,0	El Salvador	19.4	18.7	-1 024
.0	Grenada	71.7	23.5	- 88
.0	Guatemala	50.5	15.7	2 585
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	A OUJIZ Z DO Panamá		22.9	
	Paraguay	65.0	8.6	3 928
	Peru	23.2	12.0	5 604
	Q1 Q2 Q3 Saint Lucia	38.6	27.3	- 133
	Saint Kitts and N	levis	26.6	
	Uruguay	66.4	15.1	3 857
	América Latina y	y el Caribe (26) 22.9	4.1	149 297

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UN Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (STI Forum) (5-6 May, NY)

- Rapid scientific progress can be leveraged to address pressing global challenges, including the pandemic and climate change, so long as the emerging technology is accessible to all (only 63% of the world's population uses the Internet, 2.9 billion people are offline). STI must be directed towards reducing inequalities.
- The **Technology Facilitation Mechanism** was created by the **Addis Ababa Action Agenda in 2015** to support the achievement of the SDGs by engaging **thousands of scientific and technological stakeholders**.
- UN Secretary-General proposed a roadmap for digital cooperation and a global digital compact of Member States, the private sector and civil society. Our Common Agenda stresses the importance of STI in managing greenhouse gas emissions, improving education systems, expanding healthcare and building resilience.
- <u>Country Example</u>: Bolivia is championing a digital agenda, and various State policies aim to install or extend fibre-optic networks to provide Internet and mobile phone access across the country.



The road towards the HLPF 2022 at UNHQ in New York

Global level

- World Economic Forum (22-26 May, Davos)
- UN Ocean Conference (27 June-1 July, Portugal)
- The UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF) (5-18 July, New York)

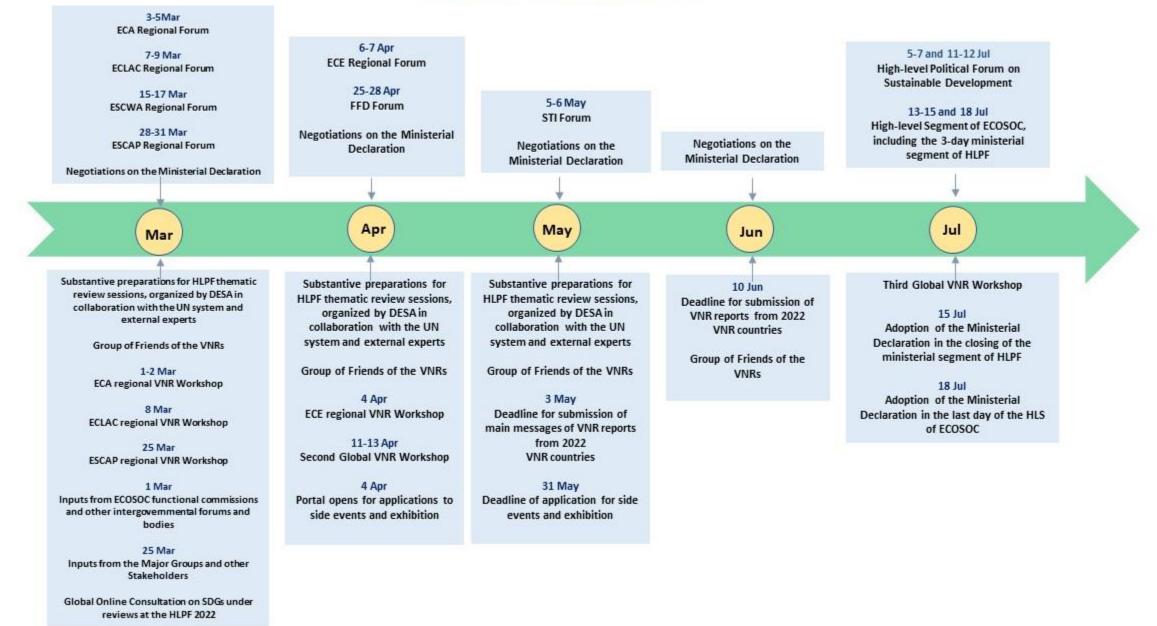
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SUSTAINABLE GOALS

Regional level

- Virtual Seminar "Towards a more sustainable mining for the energy transition: the lithium tax regimes in the Triangle countries" (18 May)
- **Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy** (13-14 June)
- Special meeting of the Presiding Officers of the XV Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, with theme "The care society: a horizon for sustainable recovery with gender equality." (22-23 June, ECLAC, Santiago de Chile; conference itself will take place in Argentina from 7 to 11 November)
- **4th meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in LAC** (28-30 June, ECLAC, Santiago de Chile)

2022 HLPF TIMELINE









NACIONES UNIDAS

