



Implementing the SDGs: Lessons from Latin America and the Caribbean



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Implementing the SDGs: Lessons from the regions

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UNITED NATIONS



FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT WITH EQUALITY

Global challenges for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

1. Weakening of multilateralism
2. Return of protectionism escalating towards a possible trade war
3. Emergence of conservative political movements
4. Greater wealth inequalities at the global level
5. Fiscal consolidation and less appetite for public spending
6. Corruption, and resentment and mistrusts on the part of citizens (75%)
7. Regional fragmentation
8. Rapid climate change



Challenges and opportunities of Action to accelerate the progress of implementation of 2030 Agenda

- Integrate SDGs into national and territorial planning schemes, public budgets, and into business models.
- Measuring and monitoring agreed indicators and align to national priorities and capacities of National Statistical Systems.
- Critical links between multiple SDGs: gender equality, education, in a cross-cutting approach.
- Productive and consumption patterns and move towards an big environmental push



169 goals - 231 indicators



Coordination mechanisms for implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean



National voluntary reports

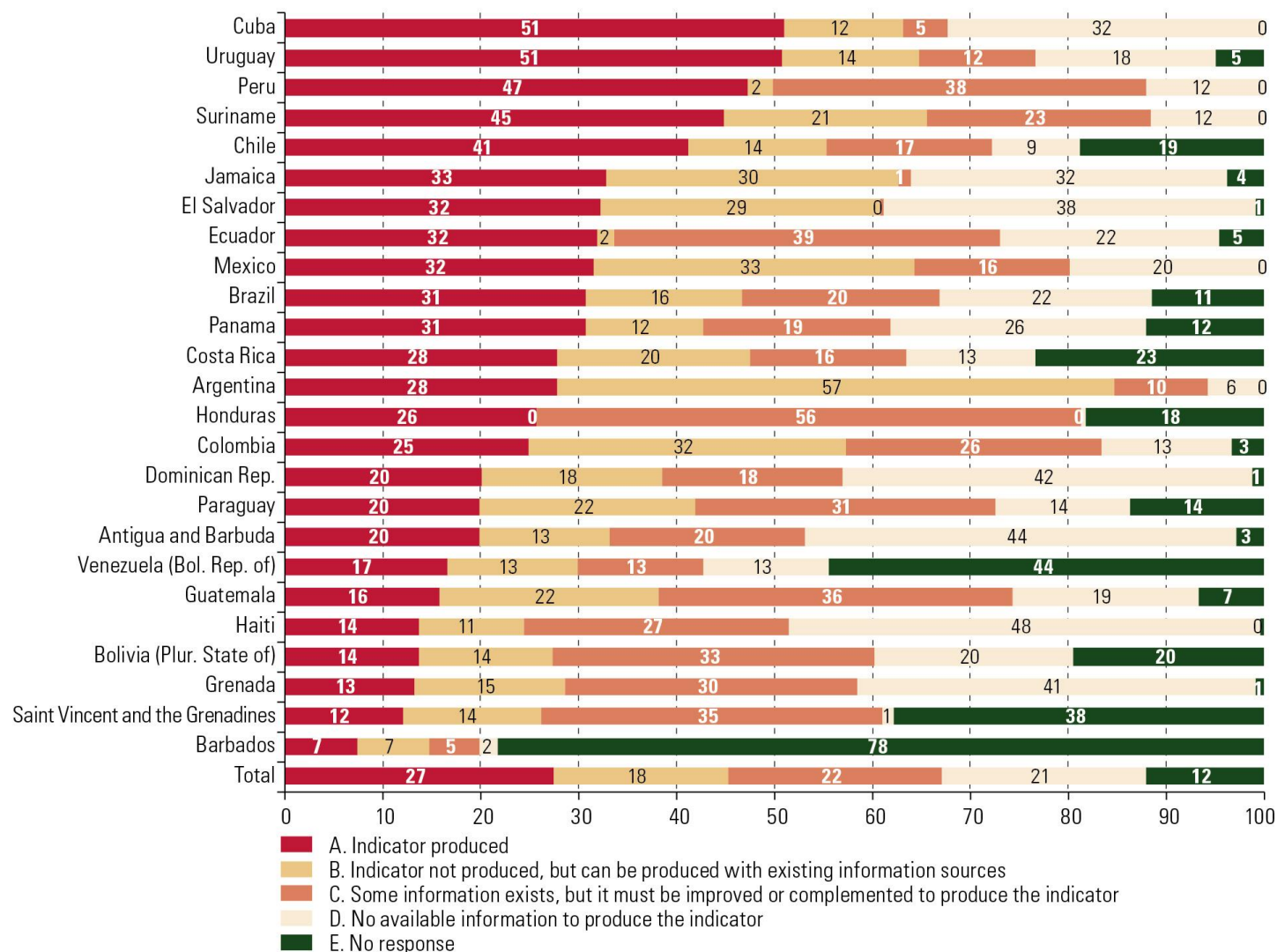
2016	2017	2018
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Colombia2. Mexico3. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Argentina2. Belize3. Brazil4. Chile5. Costa Rica6. El Salvador7. Guatemala8. Honduras9. Peru10. Panama11. Uruguay	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bahamas2. Ecuador3. Jamaica4. Paraguay5. Dominican Republic <p>Three reporting for the second time:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Colombia2. Mexico3. Uruguay

19 of the 33 Latin American and Caribbean will have presented voluntary national reviews to the high-level political forum



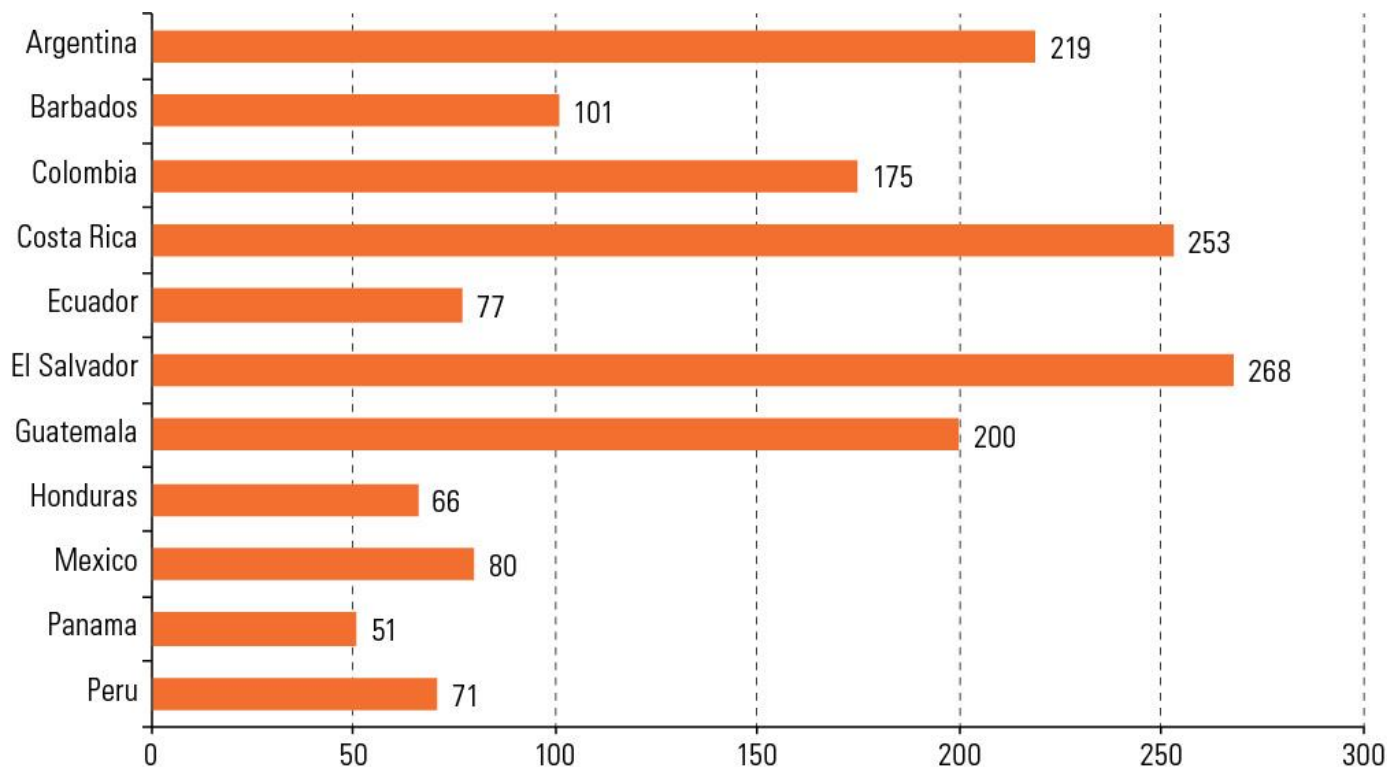
Production capacity of SDG indicators by country

(Percentages)



11 countries have selected a set of preliminary indicators for national-level SDG monitoring covering all the Goals

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (11 COUNTRIES): SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL, BY COUNTRY



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

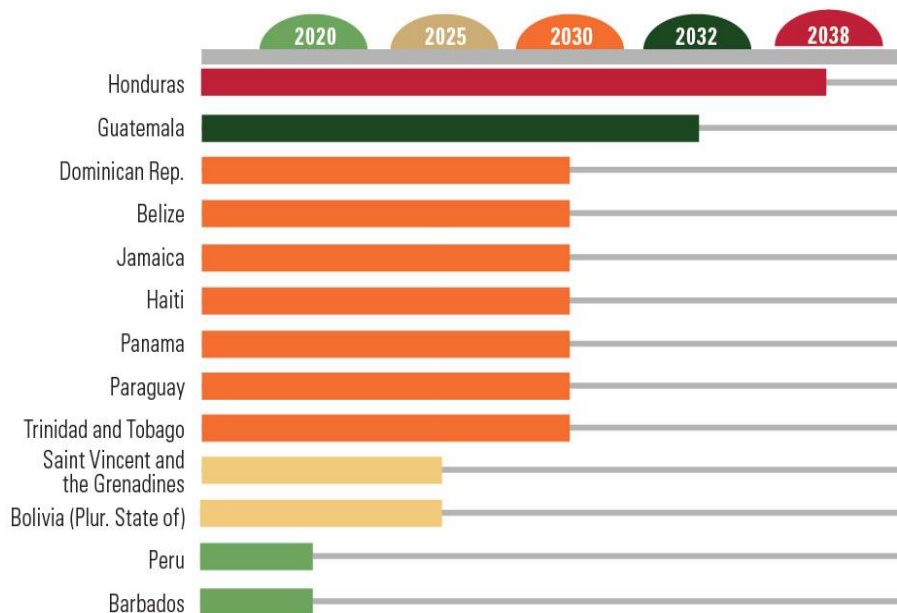
Note: The Government of Peru has prioritized 26 indicators in the framework of the SDGs. This figure illustrates the number of global framework indicators that have been reported as SDG indicators in budgetary programmes.



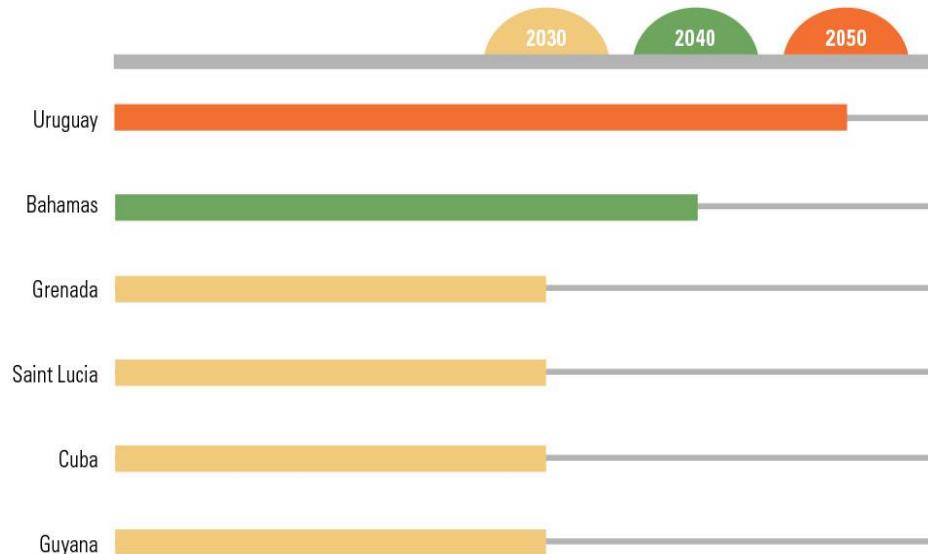
Planning has gained renewed importance in the region

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (19 COUNTRIES): LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS

A. Countries with long-term development plans



B. Countries in the process of formulating long-term development plans



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean [online] <https://observatorioplanificacion.cepal.org/en>.



Lessons learned to ensure the continuity of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

- Incorporation of SDGs into national and territorial planning schemes, including:
 - Taxation
 - Public budgets
 - Public investment systems
 - Integrated and intersectoral approaches
- Integration of SDGs into business models
 - Identification of incentives to mobilize private investment
 - Measurement of the carbon and environmental footprint and externalities
 - Integration of sustainable criteria in the supply and value chains
- Access to information. Open government. Gender, energy, Principle 10, and planning observatories, among others



The role of Regional Commissions: 3 core functions

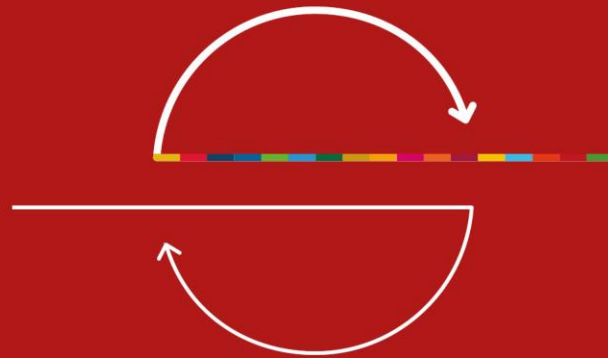
- **Convening function**
 - Inter-governmental platforms for policy dialogue on key issues of the sustainable development agenda jointly with AFPs of the UN system
- **Think-tank function**
 - Devising analysis and policy recommendations on the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda tailored to regional and sub-regional specificities and promoting data and statistics harmonization
 - Deepening our partnerships with the Specialized Agencies for joint regional analysis and knowledge products
- **Technical cooperation and capacity-building function**
 - Three principles: **decentralization, empowerment and accountability.**
 - Tools and platforms to UNCTs to tap directly into the expertise of the UNDS, including RECs policy frameworks
 - Capacity-building in Data and Statistics in the context of the SDGs



Six pillars for action and cooperation

1. Inter-institutional and intersectoral architecture at the highest level.
2. Building the SDGs into development plans and budgets, including investment.
3. Strengthening statistical capacities.
4. Means of implementation: financing, technology, trade, accountability.
5. Strengthening the regional architecture: observatories on gender equality, planning, energy.
6. Spaces for dialogue between government, business and citizens, enhancing coordination with UN system, regional entities and development banks





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