

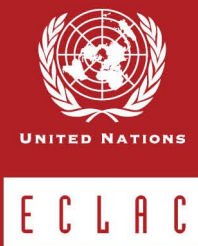
A decade of action for a change of era

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

Alicia Bárcena

Executive Secretary

7 March 2022



Messages

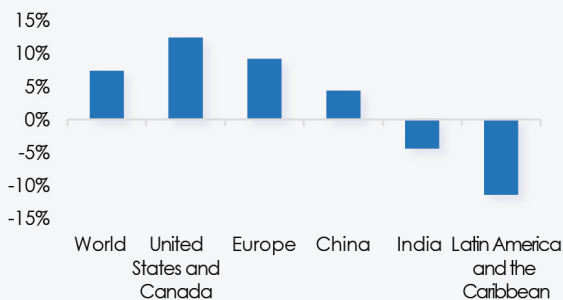
1. **Growing global asymmetries between developed and developing countries.**
2. **Economic, social and political effects:** Latin America and the Caribbean is the region hardest hit by COVID-19.
3. The **State** has played a **central role** in taking on the short-term economic and social costs.
4. **The recovery has followed a development model** that has already shown its structural limitations, and which entails growing costs and movement away from achieving the SDGs.
5. ECLAC **strengthened its evaluation capacities** on progress of the SDGs towards 2030:
 - 2019: 19 statistical series of indicators
 - 2022: 359 series (111 targets, 73 of which correspond to priority indicators for the region)
6. **Conclusion:** 68% of targets remain unlikely to be achieved by 2030; almost one third of these reflect trends moving in the wrong direction.
7. These results reinforce the need for a **decade of action** to transform the development model based on **efficient multilateralism**.

Global asymmetries: the cost of not committing to the future

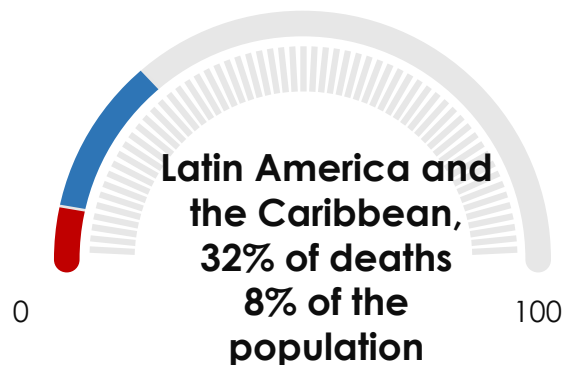
ECONOMIC GAPS



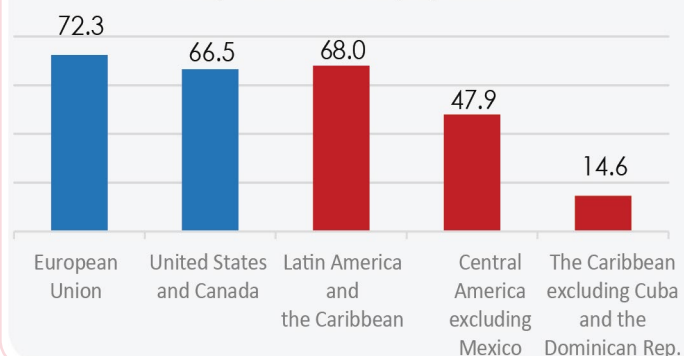
2020: increase in wealth



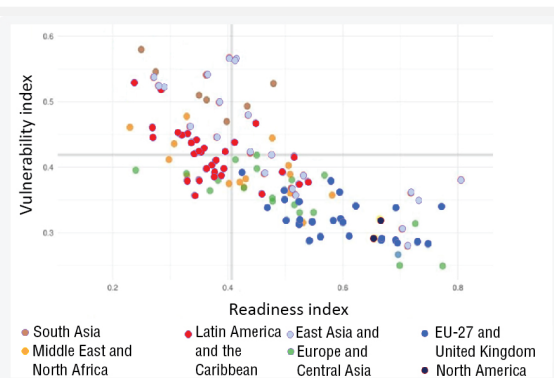
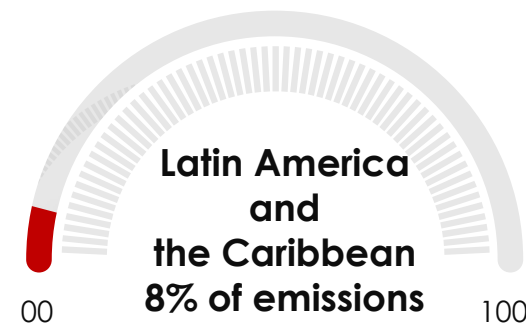
HEALTH GAPS



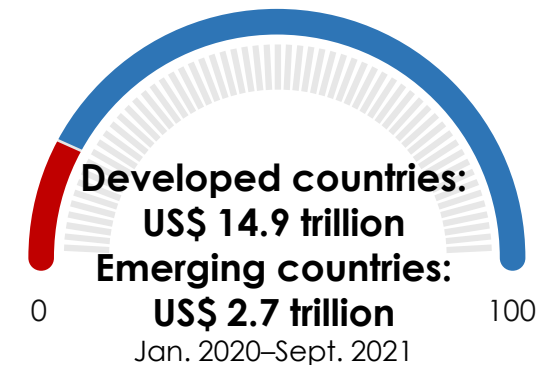
Fully vaccinated population



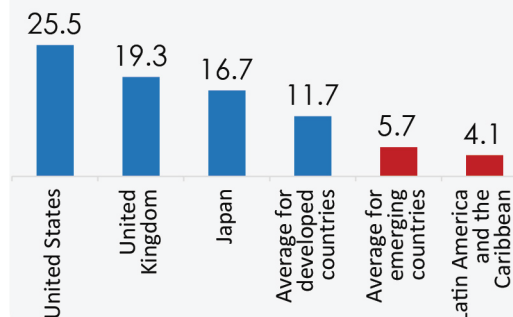
CLIMATE GAP



CRISIS RESPONSE



Additional spending owing to



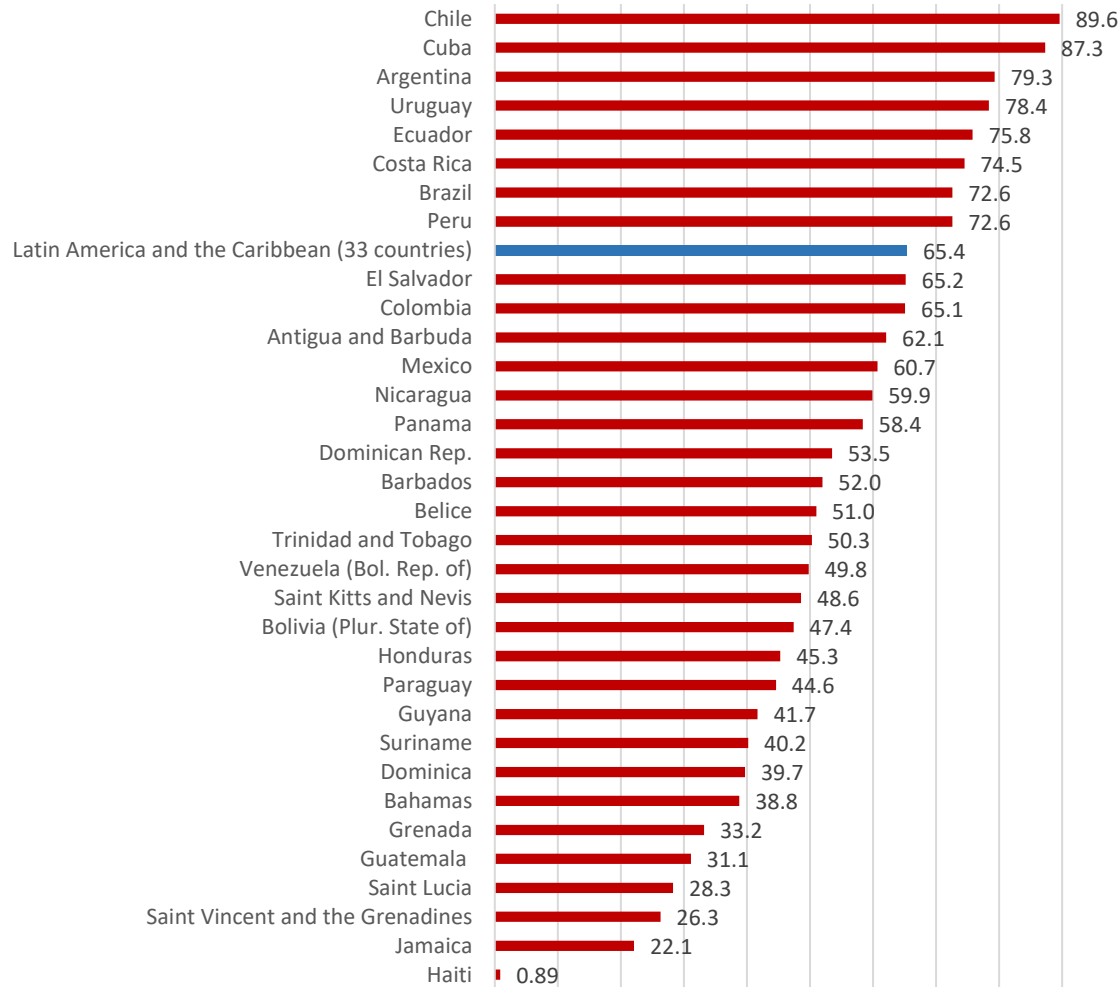
Developed countries are redesigning societies post-COVID-19 with an emphasis on greater sustainability, new industrial policies and a push for greater national or regional self-reliance

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

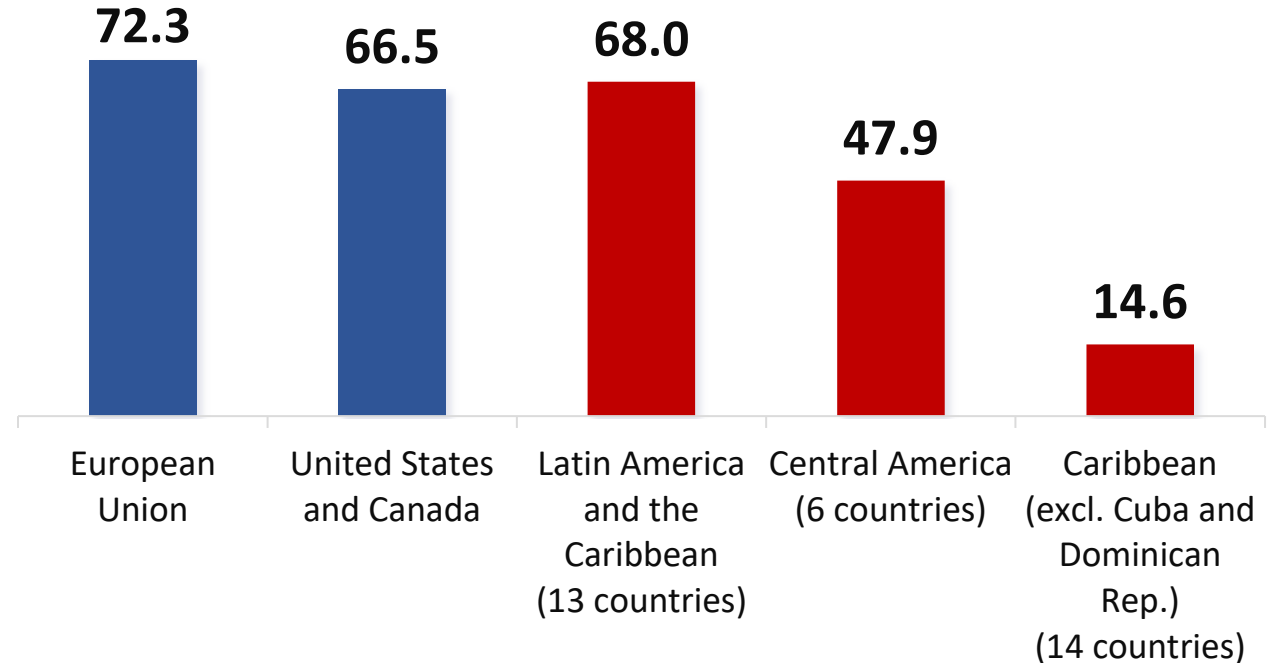
Unequal access to vaccination

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (33 COUNTRIES): PERCENTAGES OF THE TOTAL POPULATION FULLY VACCINATED

The region has vaccinated almost 70% of its population, showing major progress but with large differences between countries



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION FULLY VACCINATED



Some countries have acquired vaccines in excess of their needs.

The European Union, the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Japan **account for 39% of procurement commitments**, but have only 12.9% of the world population.^a

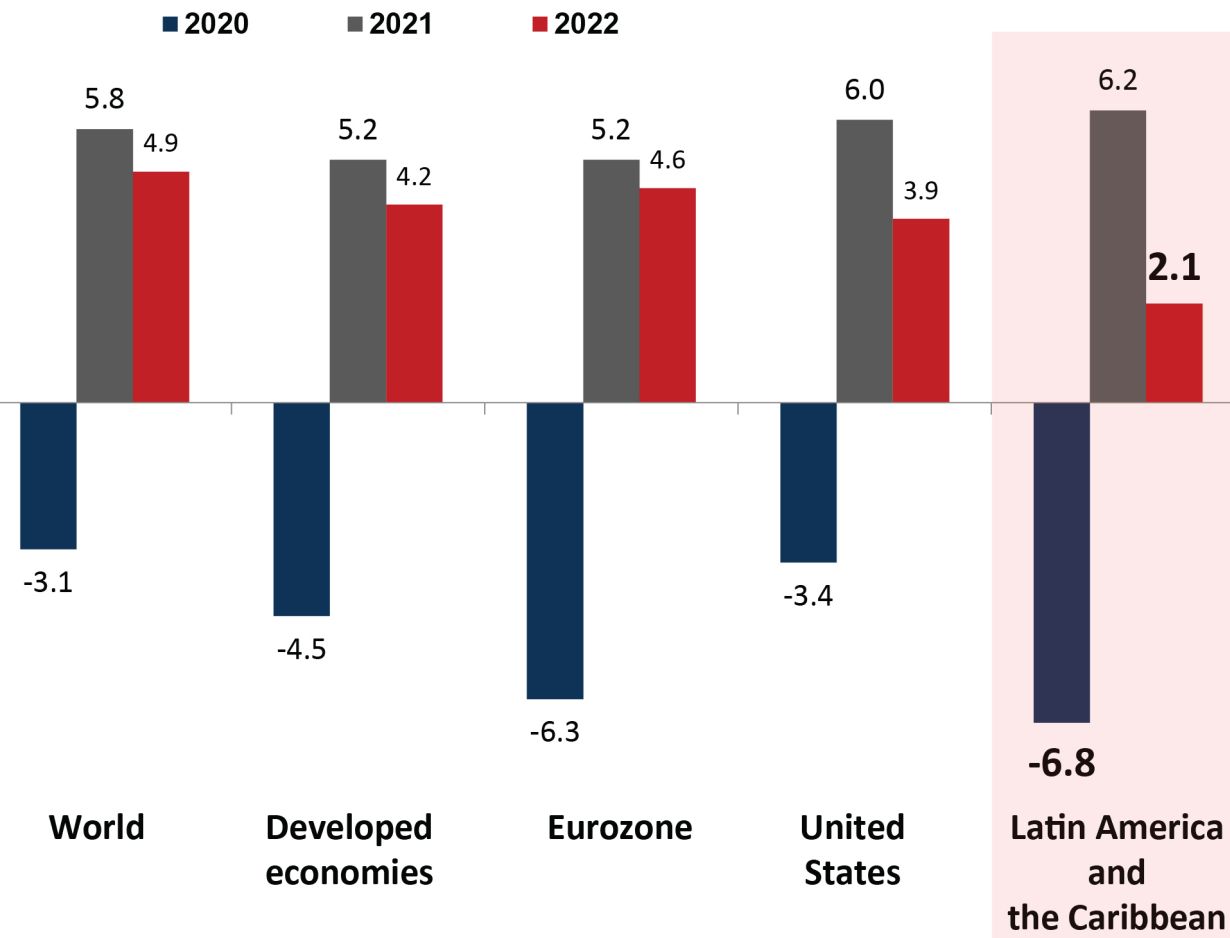
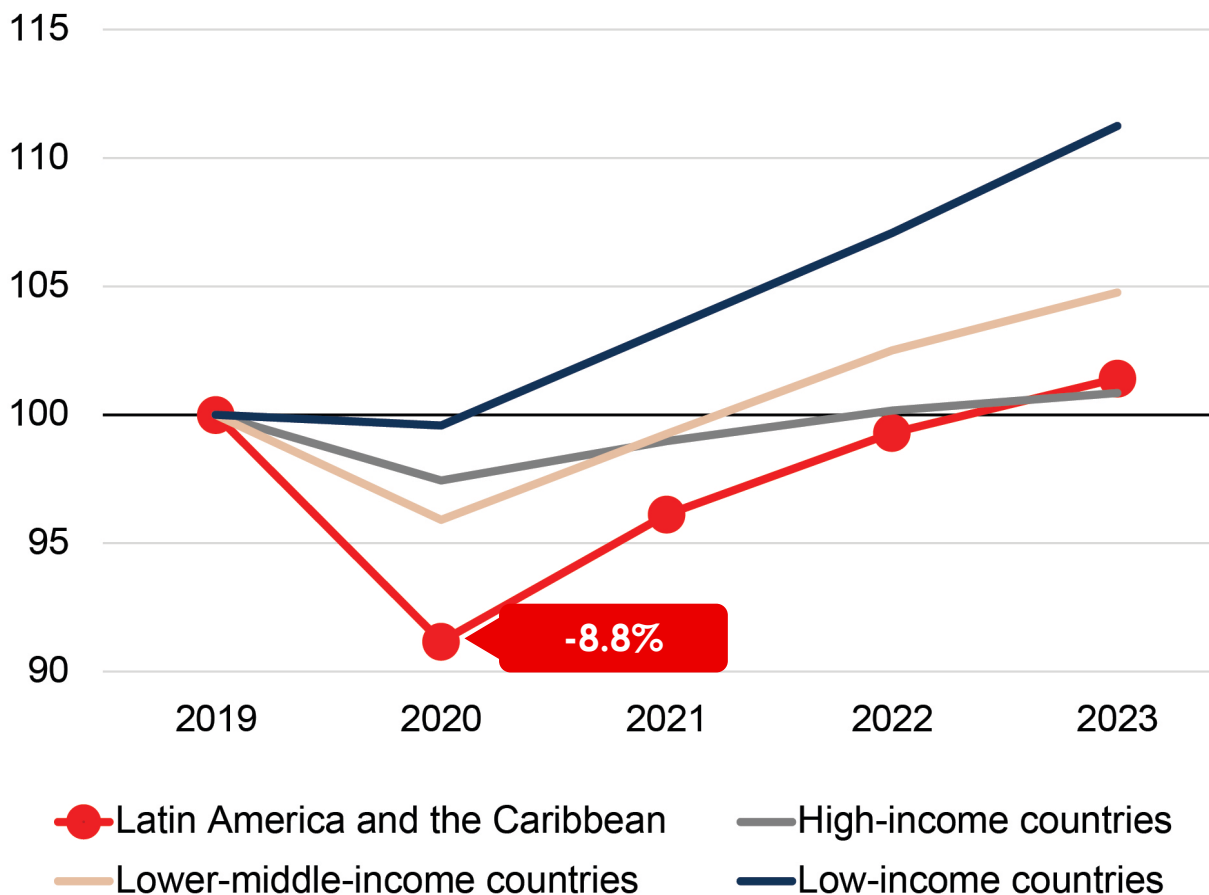
Source: ECLAC, COVID-19 Observatory, on the basis of *Our World in Data* [online] www.ourworldindata.org.
 Note: Record for countries reporting the breakdown of doses administered (first and second) by 4 march 2022 or latest date available.

a/ Source: ECLAC, COVID-19 Observatory, on the basis of Duke Global Health Innovation Center, "Launch and Scale Speedometer", Duke University, 2021 [online] <https://launchandscalefaster.org/covid-19>

The hardest-hit region in 2020, short-lived euphoria in 2021

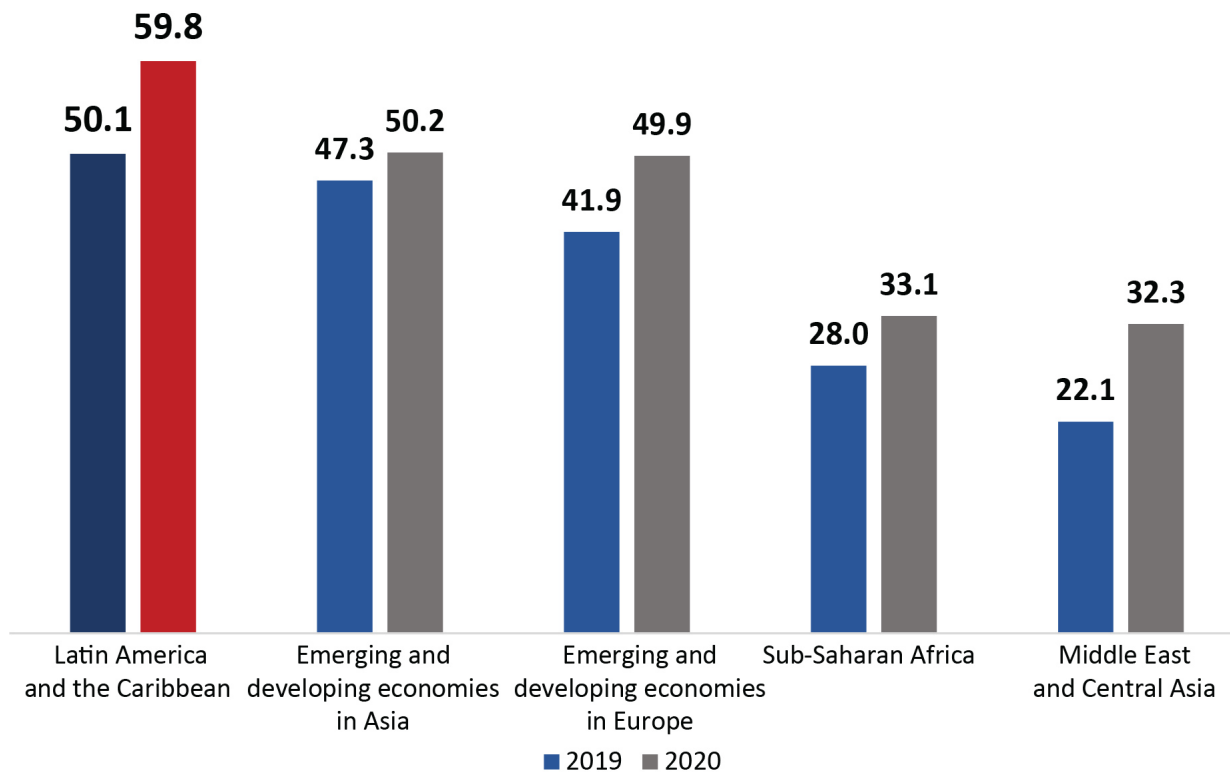
EMPLOYMENT IN 2020
(Index: 2019=100)

GDP
(Percentages)

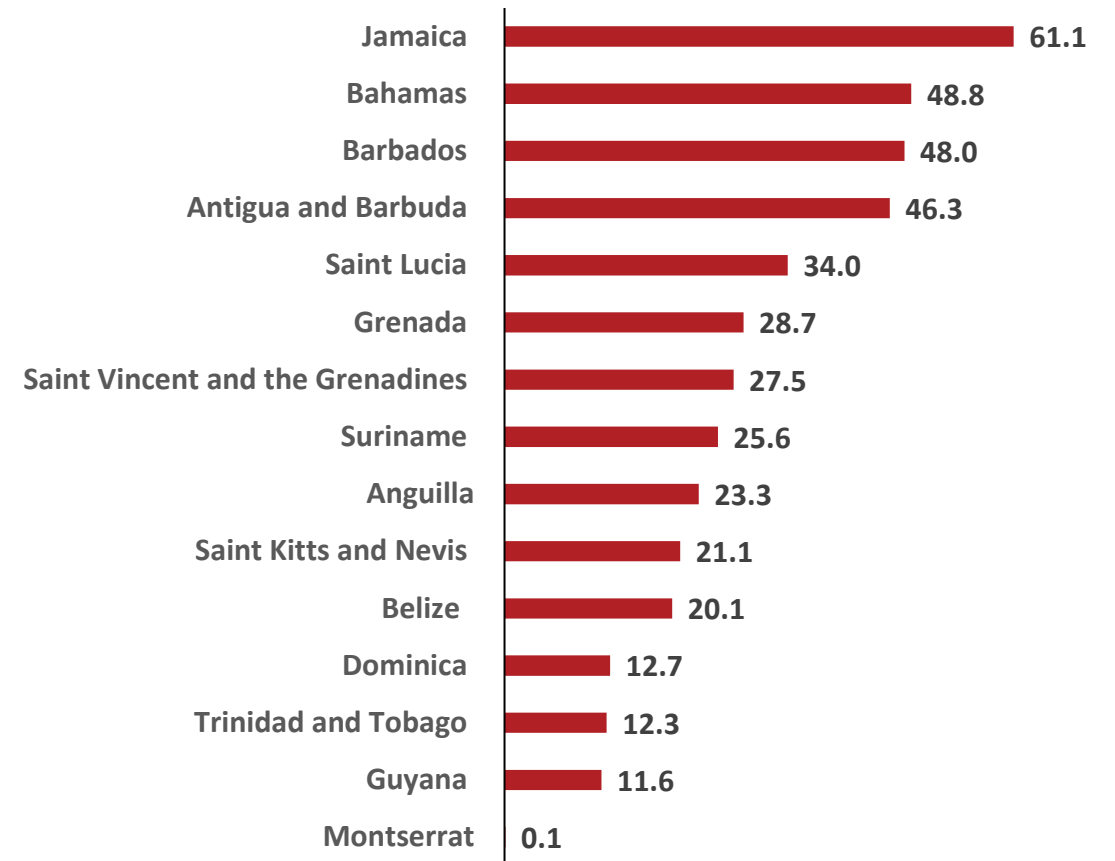


Debt exacerbates the problems of external constraint and reduces fiscal space

SELECTED REGIONS: TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICE
(Percentages of goods and services exports)



THE CARIBBEAN: SERVICE OF TOTAL DEBT, AVERAGE 2010–2019
(Percentages of government income)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, Washington, D.C., October 2021.

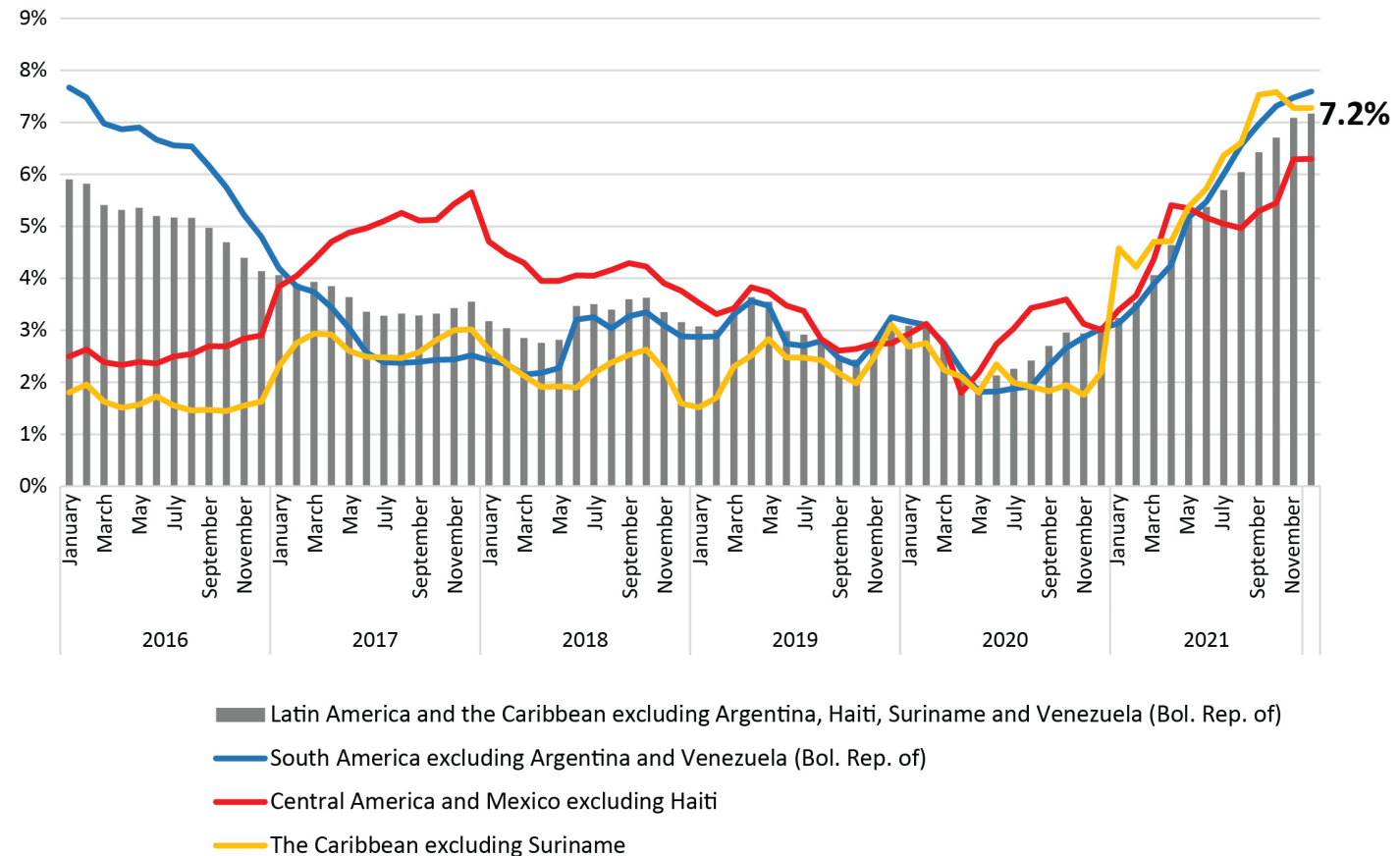
Above-target inflation reduces households' real income (food and energy)

Inflation is increasing as labour markets *continue to be affected by the crisis* and estimates point to a return to weak growth in the region from 2022 onwards.

A complex phenomenon:

- An *overreaction* could compromise growth and the employment recovery.
- A *timid response* may lead to an acceleration in inflation.
- Convergence towards central bank targets towards the end of 2022 is possible.

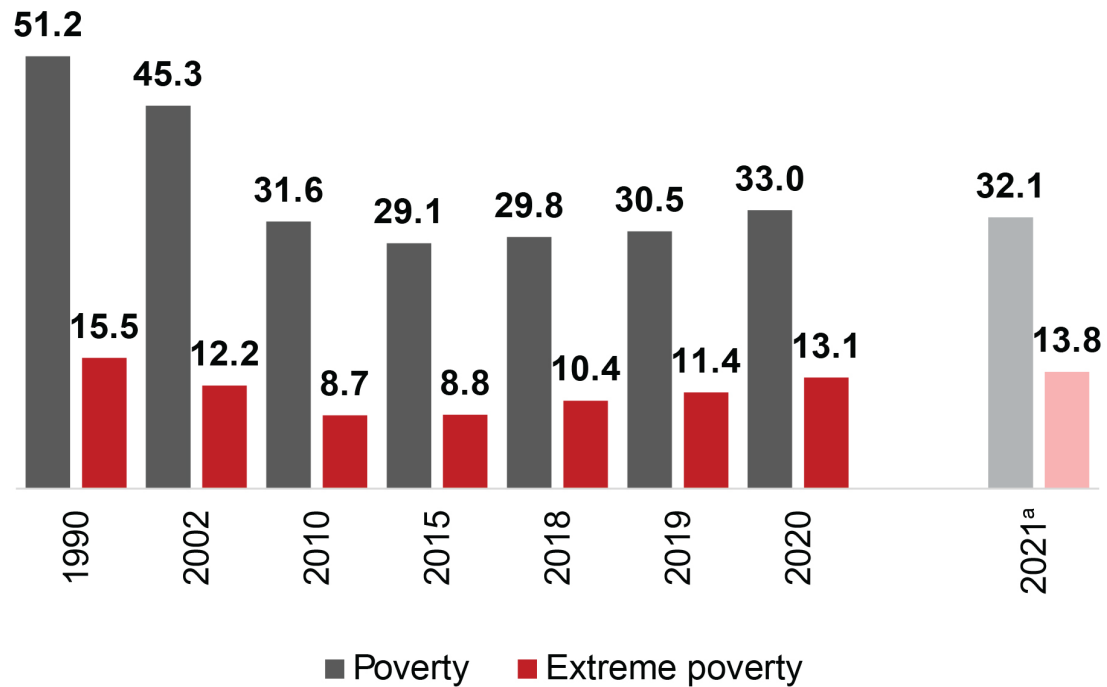
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: CHANGE IN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX OVER 12 MONTHS, WEIGHTED AVERAGE, JANUARY 2016–DECEMBER 2021



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official information.

In 2021, poverty and extreme poverty rose compared to pre-pandemic levels and the slow reduction of inequality was reversed

POVERTY AND EXTREME POVERTY IN LATIN AMERICA, 1990–2021
(Percentages)



Inequality edged up by 0.7 percentage points between 2019 and 2020, reversing the downward trend since 2002

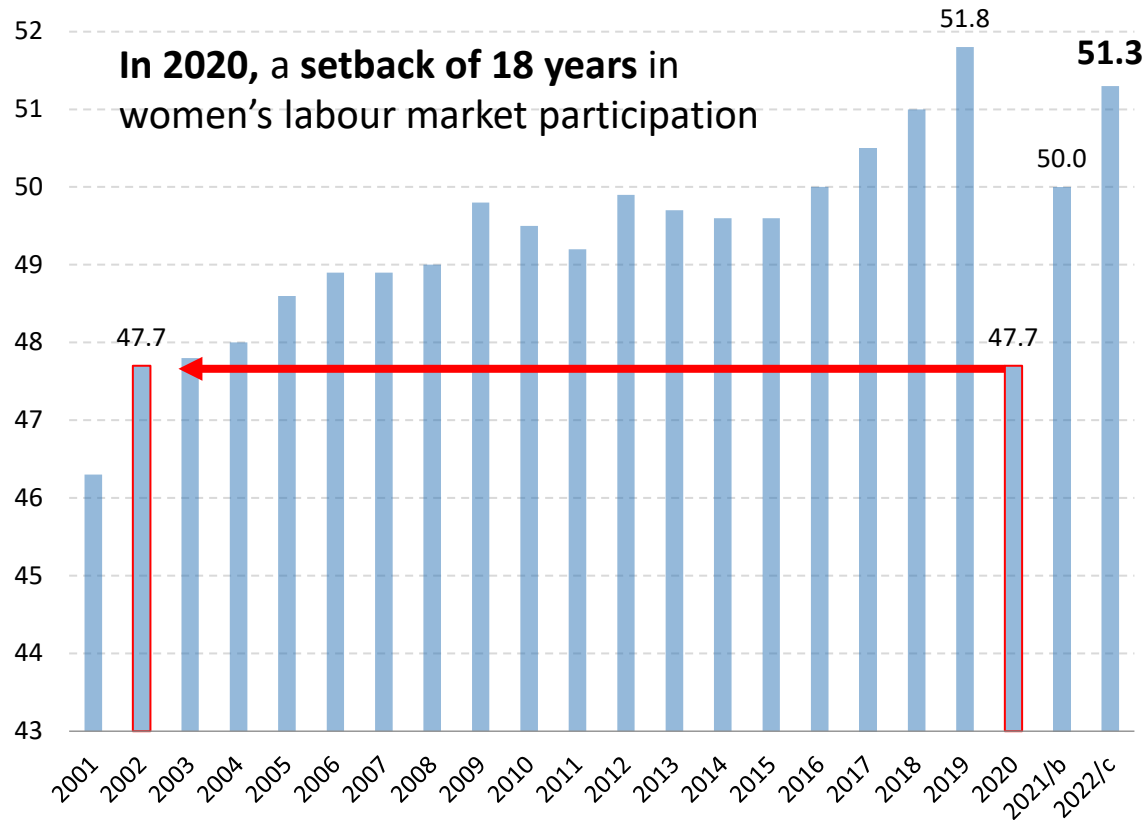
- In 2021, poverty would have increased without emergency transfers, despite per capita GDP growth.
- In 2021, transfers amounted to US\$ 45.271 billion (half the amount announced in 2020).
- Governments face limited fiscal space and growing uncertainty about external conditions.
- Inflation may worsen the situation of households and public finances even further.
- The challenge in the next few years will be to maintain pro-growth public spending in a context of fiscal sustainability.
- Some countries are replacing social transfers with employment support.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

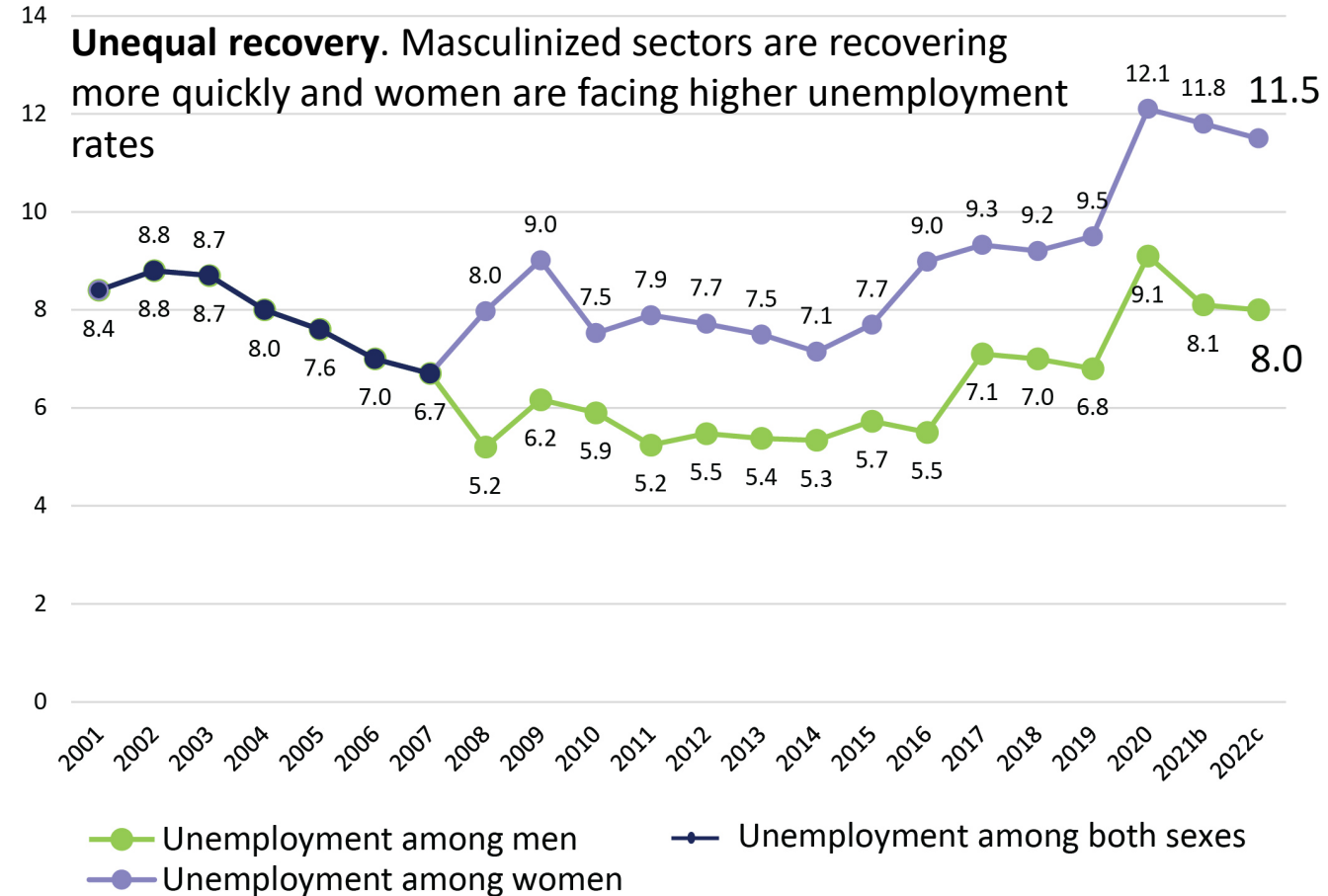
^a Projection.

Gender inequalities: one in two women remains outside the labour market

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (WEIGHTED AVERAGE FOR 24 COUNTRIES^a)
WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION RATE, 2001–2021
(Percentages)



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 24 COUNTRIES^a):
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY SEX, 2001–2021
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official figures and projections.

^a Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). 2019 figures do not include the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

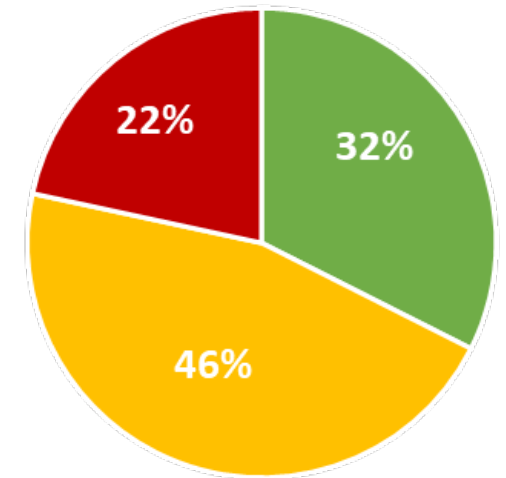
^b Estimates for 2021 from the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2021*.

^c Projected values for 2022 in the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2021*.

Trend in SDG indicators

Only one third of the 111 targets on course and at the right pace

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS AND LIKELIHOOD OF SUCCESS BY 2030



Target already reached or likely to be reached on the current trend



The trend is moving in the right direction, but too slowly for the target to be met

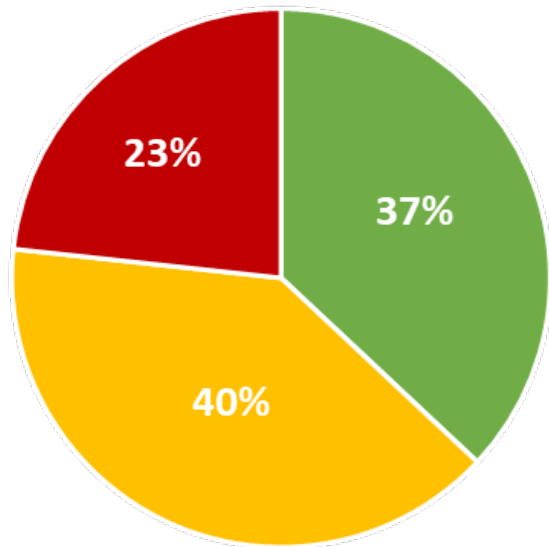


The trend is moving in the wrong direction

On course, slowing progress and setbacks: mixed regional performance

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: NUMBER OF SDG INDICATORS ANALYSED (146), BY POSSIBILITY OF ACHIEVING TARGET

N. de Indicadores Resultados esperados



Target already reached or likely to be reached on the current trend



Target likely to be reached only with public policy intervention

The trend is moving in the right direction, but not enough to achieve the target



The trend is moving in the wrong direction

Greater quantity of statistical information available for monitoring the 2030 Agenda

	2020	2021	2022
Statistical series	72	177	359
Indicators	67	110	146

Progress on quality education, gender equality and marine and terrestrial ecosystems

In 2022, an in-depth review of five Sustainable Development Goals



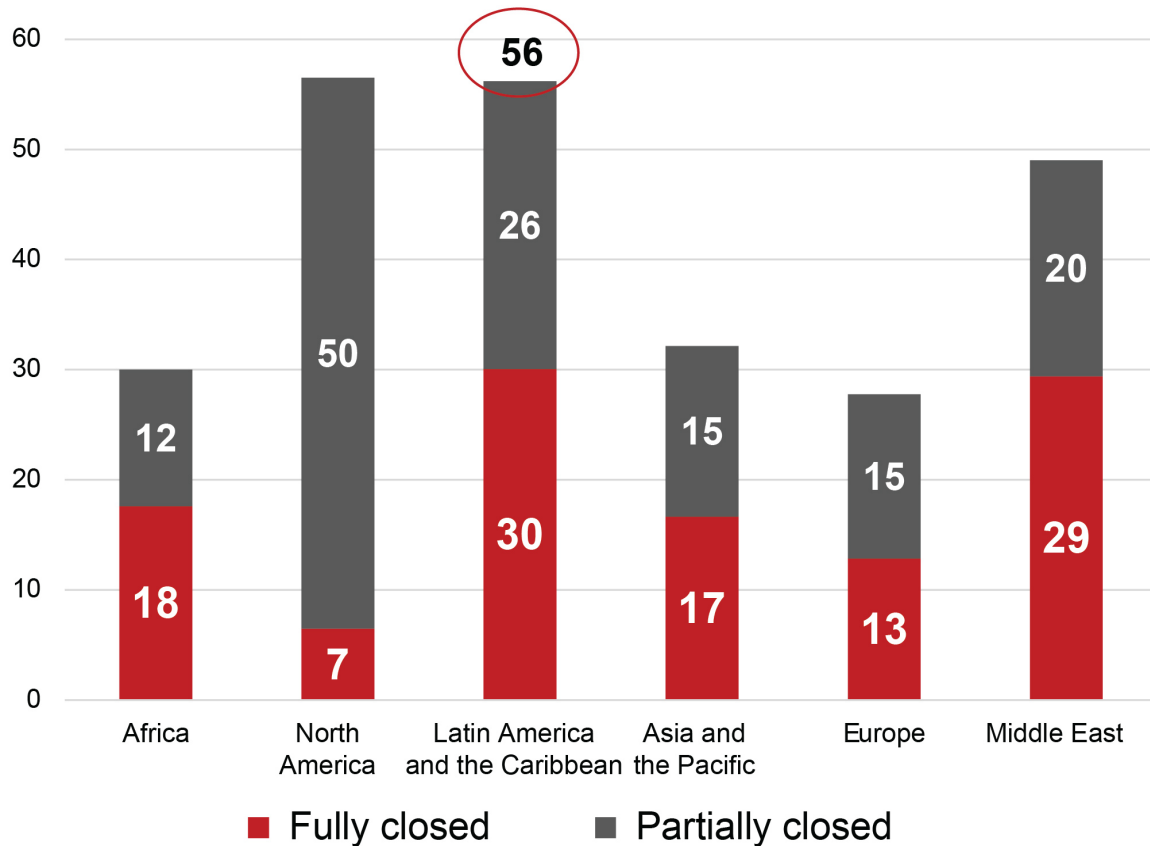
Three “silent crises”:

- The loss of more than a year of classroom schooling for an entire generation of students
- The increase in gender-based violence and in the unequal distribution by sex of care burdens
- The exacerbation of terrestrial and marine biodiversity destruction as a result of illegal activities, often combined with killings of environmental defenders

The risk of a lost generation: school closures affecting comprehensive development of children and adolescents

LENGTH OF FULL OR PARTIAL CLOSURES IN THE FACE-TO-FACE EDUCATION SYSTEM, PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS, 16 FEBRUARY 2020–30 SEPTEMBER 2021

(Number of weeks)



- Latin America and the Caribbean is one of the regions of the world with the longest disruptions to face-to-face classes: an average of around 56 weeks of full or partial closures
- This has opened gaps in development of cognitive skills, led to learning opportunities being missed and created a risk of increased school dropout (3.1 million)
- Above all, school closures have worsened women’s excess burden of care tasks
- A safe return to face-to-face classes in 2022 is urgent
- 85 million children and adolescents missed out on school meals

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), “Education: From disruption to recovery” [online] <https://en.unesco.org/covid19/educationresponse>.

Gender equality is central to fulfilment of the SDGs

Economic autonomy



Women spend three times the amount of time that men do on domestic work and unpaid care work

Physical autonomy



One in three women has been a victim of physical, psychological or sexual violence

Decision-making autonomy



33.6%

33.6% of seats in parliament are held by women (SDG indicator 5.5.1.a)

The burden of domestic and care work has increased, disproportionately affecting women

Substantive equality

The exposure of women and girls to situations of violence in the home grew, with more restricted access to support networks

From a concentration of power to parity democracy

Women remain the minority in the most senior positions

Moving towards a care society that prioritizes care of people, the planet and self-care

The UNiTE Campaign aims to strengthen public, collective, systematic action to end violence against women

Promoting women's participation in national parliaments, management positions and local governments, to address the specific characteristics of each territory

The care society: a horizon for sustainable recovery with gender equality

Caring for those who need it and for those who provide care, promoting self-care and care for the planet

Transformative potential

- Equitable distribution of power, resources and time between women and men
- Investing in the care economy:
 - Frees up women's time
 - Increases productivity, employment and tax collection
 - Improves well-being and capacities

Transformative economic recovery with **more jobs for women in strategic sectors**



Universal access to **high-quality** care services, especially for children aged 0–6 years

Co-responsibility between the State, private sector, community, families and men and women

The region of the world with the greatest wealth of biodiversity. World, regional and national heritage in jeopardy



- The region with the highest number of marine ecoregions (18% of the total)
- Mesoamerican Reef System, the second largest in the world
- A fourth of the world's mangroves

Goal 14

- Half of the targets before 2030
- Goal with third lowest level of data
- Latin America and the Caribbean has achieved target 14.5



- The region with the highest number of terrestrial ecoregions (24% of the total)
- 23% of the world's forests
- Highest average for biomass
- 20% of landmass inhabited by indigenous peoples

Goal 15

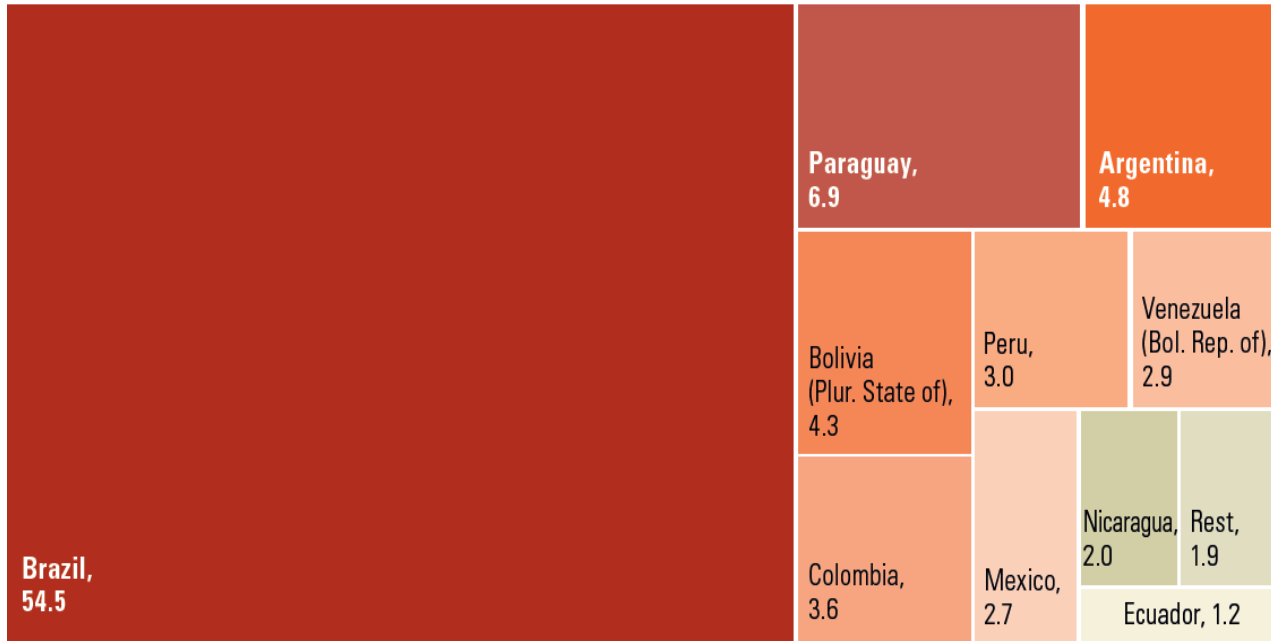
- Only one third of 2020 targets met
- None of targets met
- Two targets for obtaining resources
- Nature-based solutions

Main causes of biodiversity loss and degradation

- Land-use changes
- Overexploitation of natural species and resources
- Climate change
- Invasive alien species
- Pollution

Loss of forested area

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: THE 10 COUNTRIES WITH THE GREATEST LOSSES OF FOREST, BETWEEN 2000 AND 2020
(Millions of hectares)



- **Loss:** 138 million hectares of forest lost over the past 30 years.
- **Annual rate of deforestation** has slowed to almost half its previous level (2000–2020), but remains high.
- **Land-use change:** >50% of changes represent a threat to vertebrates. Soybean and livestock farming are key drivers of deforestation.
- **Forest areas are still in danger:** in 15 countries, deforestation grew over the past decade.
- **South America:** 97% of forest plantations are of introduced alien species.
- **Incentives** to promote biodiversity are equivalent to 17%–20% of potentially damaging incentives.

Opportunities for use and conservation of terrestrial ecosystems and their natural resources

Effects of the pandemic

- **Environmental sector:** more severe structural weaknesses (too little power, a lack of political commitment, a paucity of financial and human resources and institutional capacities) and violent environmental conflicts.
- **Environmental budgets cut** in 11 Latin American and Caribbean countries by 35% between 2019 and 2020.
- **Increase in illegal activities:** illicit crops, illegal mining, timber theft in indigenous territories and protected areas.
- **“Green reconstruction” with biodiversity a pending task.** The largest economies in the world announced less than 0.4% in resources for “natural capital”.

Regional opportunities

- **Caribbean First: debt swap for climate action**
- **Escazú Agreement:** entered into force in April 2021.
- Better metrics with **environmental and ecosystem accounts.**
- **An agroecological transition:** progress on nature-friendly production.
- **Territories of indigenous peoples:** 80% forest (well protected).
- **Mainstreaming of biodiversity and nature-based solutions: blue and green agendas.**
- **Strengthening of institutional capacities.**
- Halting the loss of biodiversity entails **changing the production and consumption pattern.**

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Institutional progress on the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Voluntary national reviews in Latin America and the Caribbean

All the countries in the region have the institutional framework to implement the 2030 Agenda

- 17 countries have institutions at the level of the office of the president, ministries or agencies
- 15 countries have ad hoc mechanisms

From 2016 to 2021, 28 voluntary national reviews were submitted to the high-level political forum by Latin American and Caribbean countries, and 14 corresponded to countries that have submitted more than one review.

Countries due to submit reviews in 2022: Argentina, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Uruguay.

The **ECLAC Community of Practice** is a regional space for countries to discuss voluntary national reviews.

Voluntary National Reviews

Ocean

Last VNR year presentation

- 2022
- 2021
- 2020
- 2019
- 2018
- 2017
- 2016
- No presentation available
- Filter by year



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

ECLAC - CEPAL 2021. v 0.2

The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development: a space with high and diverse participation

20 CIVIL SOCIETY WORKING GROUPS IN
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, 2018

	Participants
First, 2017, Mexico City	789
Second, 2018, Santiago (ECLAC headq.)	1 000
Third, 2019, Santiago (ECLAC headq.)	1 180
Fourth, 2021, virtual	1 368

SUBREGIONAL GROUPS

Central America, the Spanish-speaking Caribbean and Mexico

The English- and French-speaking Caribbean

Andean Zone

Southern Cone

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Children, adolescents and young people

Women

Persons of African descent

Older adults

Persons engaged in small-scale farming activities, living in rural and coastal areas

Persons with disability

Persons with HIV and persons affected by HIV

Human rights defenders and territories

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGTBI)

Migrants and persons displaced by disasters or conflicts

Indigenous peoples

Networks, collectives, organizations and platforms of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

Trade unions and working people, domestic workers and female sex workers

THEMATIC GROUPS

Social and solidarity economies

Education, academia, science and technology

Ecological and environmental justice

The central role of data for policymaking: SDG Gateway and CEPALSTAT



- Periodic statistics and indicators and metadata for data-based policymaking
- Thematic regional, national and territorial statistic profiles
- Publications and analytical studies
- Methodological recommendations, international standards and classifications
- Integration of statistical and geospatial information: inclusion of a Geoportal
- Integration of international databases



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

- Reference gateway for all information on the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in the region
- Provides specialized knowledge that enables responses to emerging national requirements linked to the 2030 Agenda
- Facilitates statistical monitoring and follow-up of progress towards the SDGs at the regional and national levels
- Promotes collaboration on sustainable development among regional and global entities in the United Nations system

Regional digital agenda



Concrete actions

Basic digital basket

Support for the design of a basic digital basket to ensure access to digital technologies in the poorest households

Technical assistance

Support for the preparation of digital agendas and strategies: Ecuador and Chile

Regional digital market

Technical support for analysis of potential and design of strategies within the Pacific Alliance, MERCOSUR and Central America

Data repository for measurement

Digital Observatory and preparation of standards for measuring the digital economy with Mexico, Colombia, Chile and Brazil

Regional political dialogue

In 2020, 21 member States of the region agreed on a new digital agenda towards 2022, with 39 targets and 9 areas of action

A new international financial architecture to support policy and investment spaces

EXPAND AND REDISTRIBUTE LIQUIDITY

- Trust fund for middle-income countries (primarily funded through SDRs)
- Multilateral funds (FACE)

STRENGTHEN DEVELOPMENT BANKS

- Expand instruments for allocating resources
- Increase lending capacity, requiring higher levels of capitalization

INTERNATIONAL DEBT

- Reform of the multilateral debt system
- Credit rating agencies

CREATE NEW INSTRUMENTS

- Contingency clauses (hurricane bonds)
- Bonds linked to GDP and national income

INTEGRATE LIQUIDITY MEASURES WITH DEBT REDUCTION

- Caribbean Resilience Fund

Towards the 2030 Agenda and Our Common Agenda

RECOVERY STRATEGIES

EMPLOYMENT

Create high-quality jobs, invest in formalization of SMEs, particularly for women

PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES

Industrial policy, investment in innovation and technology, links with the private sector, academia and civil society

DIGITIZATION

Universal access to digital technology, digitization of the productive sectors, enabling infrastructure

Systemic approach of
ECLAC

RIGHTS

Health and education systems and universal social protection
Progressive, sustainable taxation

SUSTAINABILITY

Ensure environmental protection, favour green sectors and renewable energy

MULTILATERALISM

Move towards a regional agenda in multilateral spaces
Rethink how multilateralism works

CROSS-CUTTING GENDER APPROACH

A decade of action for a change of era

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