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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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

The information on Honduras and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela comes from those countries’ national voluntary reviews presented to the United Nations High-level Political Forum. The information for Haiti comes from the official website of the United Nations in Haiti. The information for Jamaica comes from the document prepared by the Government of Jamaica and UNDP entitled “A Roadmap for SDG Acceleration in Jamaica”, In the case of Trinidad and Tobago, it was not possible to obtain information from official sources; it was therefore taken from the presentation of the UNCT MAPS mission team entitled “A Roadmap for SDG Implementation in Trinidad and Tobago”.

Countries that have created inter-agency committees or agencies
Countries that have created ad hoc inter-agency committees or agencies
Countries whose planning authority is responsible for follow-up to the 2030 Agenda
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

Argentina: 219
Barbados: 101
Colombia: 175
Costa Rica: 253
Ecuador: 77
El Salvador: 268
Guatemala: 200
Honduras: 66
Mexico: 80
Panama: 51
Peru: 71

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

- Honduras
- Guatemala
- Dominican Rep.
- Belize
- Jamaica
- Haiti
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Bolivia (Plur. State of)
- Peru
- Barbados

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

- Uruguay
- Bahamas
- Grenada
- Saint Lucia
- Cuba
- Guyana

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
# National voluntary reports

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