

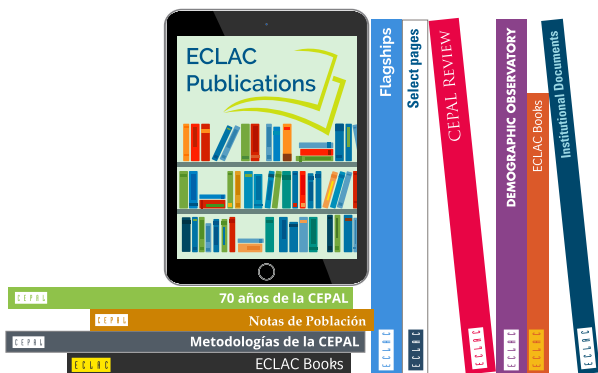


The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals

Halfway to 2030



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The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals Halfway to 2030



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The texts introducing the Sustainable Development Goals in this publication were based on the latest reports on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as on various analytical documents by ECLAC on economic, social, environmental and institutional development issues.

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Foreword

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in September 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly, is an essential reference for the cooperation ECLAC provides to the countries of the region, supporting them in their efforts to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The joint work and firm commitment of governments, the private sector, civil society and academia have provided lessons for capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and the exchange of experiences that represent a valuable institutional milestone, not only to support progress towards the achievement of the SDGs, but also to strengthen public action and collaboration between government, civil society, academia and the private sector for building forward better. But much remains to be done.

Past the midpoint of the 2015–2030 period, it is clear that progress towards achieving the SDGs is not occurring at the desired pace and many indicators are not on track for the respective targets to be met by 2030. One of the reasons for this is the violent outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The major financial and human resources that countries were forced to devote to responding to the emergency had an impact on the progress of the 2030 Agenda. However, it must be recognized that the region's economic and social progress had already been slow since the mid-2010s: 2023 will mark 10 years of average annual economic growth of 0.8%, even less than the 2.0% averaged during the “lost decade” of the 1980s. And although growth is not everything, this poor economic performance makes it much harder to create decent employment, reduce poverty, informality and inequality, and finance the investments needed to progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Now, as a result of the pandemic and other recent shocks, efforts will have to be redoubled if the SDGs are to be achieved by 2030. This will take not only greater investment and financing, but also a change in the way public policy is made. Specifically, there is a need to improve governance, shore up institutions and partnerships, and look at public policy over a longer time horizon. The vision for fair, peaceful, equitable and inclusive societies set forth in the 2030 Agenda calls for the design of public policies for more than the immediate term, which are capable of bringing together all social actors to build desirable scenarios for the future, as well as the dialogue and participation processes required to achieve them.

In the sixth report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, entitled *Halfway to 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean: progress and recommendations for acceleration*, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) proposed seven transformative initiatives capable of producing synergies to drive the achievement of various SDGs.

Consistently with its work since its establishment 75 years ago, ECLAC reaffirms its commitment and resolve to contribute to accelerating the progress of Latin America and the Caribbean towards a more productive, inclusive and sustainable future, through the regional mechanisms for dialogue and participation created within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, the Commission's programme of work, technical cooperation projects and the technical assistance missions requested by member countries. ECLAC reiterates its invitation to governments, civil society, academia, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders to take ownership of the 2030 Agenda, in order to pool collective intelligence and governance as a vehicle that will carry us towards the future that the Latin American and Caribbean people want.

José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs
Executive Secretary
Economic Commission for Latin America
and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Introduction

In recent years, the world has been hit by a series of crises that pose additional challenges to sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss, gaps in access to health, employment and education, food insecurity, persistent inequality and poverty, forced migration and the rising cost of living make it difficult to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in a region which, even before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, was already suffering from slow economic growth and stagnation—or even decline—in its social development indicators.

As a result of the succession of crises within a relatively short period of time, the region has seen its indebtedness rise, its fiscal space shrink and its access to external financing become more constrained amid global financial system volatility. The more limited availability of resources and the challenges mentioned have been reflected in limited progress towards achievement of the SDGs.

More than halfway through the 15-year period agreed upon, ECLAC estimates that only 25% of the targets for which information is available appear to be on course to be met by 2030; progress towards 48% of the targets is in the right direction but too slow for them to be met, while for the remaining 27%, progress has gone into reverse. These data show that action is urgently needed to get back on track towards meeting the SDGs and, in particular, to counteract backsliding from some of the targets, boost progress towards those for which the trend is in the right direction but too slow, and ensure that targets on course to be met stay on track.

Accelerating progress towards the SDGs requires bold and innovative changes in public policymaking, new kinds of participatory governance, stronger institutions and partnerships, as well as the adoption of a longer view in policy design and implementation. This will not occur without adopting planning and foresight as key tools in the process and ensuring inclusive, democratic and transparent participation of all social stakeholders in scenario-building and consensus on routes and dialogue processes to achieve the SDGs.

There are also positive aspects to mention. Eight years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the institutions steering SDG governance are stronger and have learned multiple lessons that help to drive progress towards the Agenda in the region. This institutional footprint facilitates the task of assessing progress and promoting and coordinating new actions to achieve the SDGs.

This is evident in the links that several of the region's countries have drawn between their development policies and plans and the SDGs, and in the preparation of voluntary national reviews —some of the countries have submitted these several times— to improve the design, implementation and evaluation of SDG-related policies.

Analysis of the local dimension of the SDGs provides information for necessary policy implementation at the subnational level, given the territorial disparities throughout the region and within the countries themselves. Several subnational governments have taken ownership of the 2030 Agenda and are designing and implementing local actions aligned with the SDGs.

Civil society has also actively participated in the process, through its own mechanisms and in partnership with governments, to proactively monitor and constructively influence progress on the SDGs.

On this first half of the road towards 2030, ECLAC has prioritized cooperation with the region's countries in advancing the SDGs. The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, established in 2016 by ECLAC member countries, has been a valuable forum for dialogue and experience-sharing to encourage follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The six meetings of the Forum held since 2016 have driven virtuous processes, such as the analysis of proposals to expand the number and scope of the means of implementation in the 2030 Agenda, the inclusion of the SDGs in public budgets and in national and subnational development plans, and the strengthening of national statistical systems to facilitate the monitoring of SDG indicators, among many other processes.

To monitor the progress and challenges of the SDGs, ECLAC collects statistics, maintains an updated regional knowledge platform on key aspects of the 2030 Agenda in the region, and presents an annual report on the progress and challenges of the 2030 Agenda to the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development.

In its sixth report on the regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, entitled *Halfway to 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean: progress and recommendations for acceleration*, ECLAC issues a call to action —building on institutional capacities and experience accumulated— for transformative initiatives whose synergistic capacity, multiplier effects and forward-looking vision can bring together multiple stakeholders to impact positively on several Goals at the same time, in order to accelerate progress and align trends towards their fulfilment.

The transformative initiatives proposed by ECLAC are a starting point for correcting trajectories that are diverging from targets agreed upon and strengthening progress on those that are on the right track.

As part of the effort to promote ownership of the 2030 Agenda, this document presents the global indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This toolbox is intended to contribute to the monitoring and alignment of efforts to accelerate trajectories towards the achievement of the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda.

Main actions by ECLAC in support of the implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Supporting and promoting ownership of the 2030 Agenda in national and regional governance mechanisms

(a) Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development

In fulfilment of the mandate established in 2016 by the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC, the Commission has been holding meetings of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development annually since 2017. The Forum brings together stakeholders in the achievement of the SDGs including both governmental and non-governmental representatives, to share proposals, challenges, lessons learned, good practices and collaboration strategies to strengthen governance and participation mechanisms to support coordinated action for the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

More information on the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development can be found online at: <https://foroalc2030.cepal.org/2023/en>.

(b) Annual report on progress towards the SDGs in the region

In the context of the meetings of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, ECLAC prepares an annual report on progress towards the SDGs in the region, in coordination with agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system. This report systematizes the achievements and challenges of governance mechanisms and institutions, as well as those related to a subset of Goals and targets that are analysed in greater depth each year. It also reports on the Commission's ongoing efforts in terms of statistical monitoring of indicators and actions such as the strategic alignment of national plans with the 2030 Agenda, the identification of national and regional priorities, and the analysis of challenges and opportunities to make stronger progress towards targets, pointing to strategies to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.

More information on the annual reports on progress towards the SDGs in the region is available online at: <https://foroalc2030.cepal.org/2023/en/documents>.

(c) Regional Knowledge Management Platform on the 2030 Agenda

Since its launch in 2015 by ECLAC, in coordination with agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, the Regional Knowledge Platform on the 2030 Agenda

in Latin America and the Caribbean has compiled relevant information on the subject. Its contents include the contributions of the countries of the region to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, voluntary national reviews, the evolution of national and regional governance mechanisms, national and regional statistical monitoring, specific contributions of various non-governmental stakeholders to the 2030 Agenda, and links to relevant activities, publications and databases. This platform is a means of freely disseminating comparable information on activities carried out by governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to support fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda.

See Regional Knowledge Management Platform [online] <https://agenda2030lac.org/en>.

(d) National and regional statistical monitoring

Since 2015, ECLAC has been working intensively to strengthen the countries' capacities to monitor progress on each target, both making data available to construct official indicators and identifying complementary indicators. ECLAC also proposes innovative alternatives for monitoring regional progress towards the SDGs, generating comparable aggregate regional indicators by using geospatial resources for geographic monitoring of progress, and designing methodologies for categorizing targets by level of achievement (the progress “traffic light”). These efforts have served to identify the targets not on track to be met, a key exercise for defining priorities and acceleration strategies for the 2030 Agenda.

More information on national and regional statistical monitoring is available online at: <https://agenda2030lac.org/estadisticas/index.html>.

(e) Support from within the subsidiary bodies of ECLAC

Since 2015, ECLAC has been intensively promoting ownership of the SDGs at the thematic level, bearing in mind the comprehensive nature of the 2030 Agenda. ECLAC subsidiary bodies—which deal with matters such as statistics, gender, science, innovation and information and communications technologies (ICTs), social development, population groups and development, and South-South cooperation—closely support the preparation of diagnoses and public policy proposals aligned with the SDGs. This work is reflected in the annual reports that the subsidiary bodies submit to the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development.

More information on ECLAC subsidiary bodies and their contribution to the 2030 Agenda is available online at: <https://agenda2030lac.org/en/subsidiary-bodies-intergovernmental-meetings-and-treaties>.

(f) Coordinating within the United Nations system

Recognition and ownership of the various principles of the 2030 Agenda is fundamental to facilitate fulfilment of the SDGs, and stakeholder coordination is especially important. This has led to the strengthening of collaboration mechanisms among agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, reflected in the joint organization of events, preparation of documents and formulation of projects aimed at sensitization, ownership, prioritization, implementation and monitoring of actions aimed at achieving the SDGs.

More information on the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and their contribution to the 2030 Agenda in the region is available online at: <https://agenda2030lac.org/en/un-system-latin-america-and-caribbean>.

2. Fostering and supporting measures to advance achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

(a) Harmonizing national development plans with the 2030 Agenda

ECLAC promotes the harmonization of the 2030 Agenda with national development plans through technical assistance activities and the development of methodologies to help countries identify the links between their national development plans and the international SDG agenda, in order to define their strategic priorities. This facilitates the definition of medium-term road maps for the design and implementation of measures to pursue both development agendas—the national agenda and the SDGs—in parallel.

The Methodological guide on planning for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean is available online at: <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/44193-methodological-guide-planning-implementation-2030-agenda-latin-america-and>.

(b) Voluntary national reviews and ECLAC Community of Practice

ECLAC promotes the preparation and submission of voluntary national reviews to the high-level political forum on sustainable development and provides countries with technical support to that end. Thus, since 2019, ECLAC has formed a Community of Practice on voluntary national reviews by the countries in the region, as a peer learning forum in which countries intending to submit reviews can hear about lessons learned, challenges and opportunities from countries that have already done so, as well as from experts on the topics of interest addressed in the reviews, such as statistical monitoring, localization, implementation challenges and governance mechanisms.

More information on the voluntary national reviews prepared by the region, as well as the ECLAC Community of Practice, is available online at: <https://agenda2030lac.org/en/voluntary-national-reviews-vnr>.

(c) Other areas of support by ECLAC for the 2030 Agenda

ECLAC carries out other activities related to the 2030 Agenda, such as the analysis of strategies for localization, public participation or financing of actions to achieve the SDGs. It also studies the feasibility of alternatives such as incentives for international trade sustainability, the contribution of specific populations—such as Indigenous Peoples, older persons, youth and women—, the effects of climate change, closing equality gaps, and social inclusion in all spheres, among other efforts to promote the achievement of the SDGs in the region.

More information on relevant publications is available online at: <https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/46726>.

3. Promoting accelerated action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in the coming years

The sixth report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean discusses a series of proposals for acceleration with the potential to regain the path towards achievement of the SDG targets over the next seven and a half years.

The report is available on line at: <https://foroalc2030.cepal.org/2023/en/documents/halfway-2030-latin-america-and-caribbean-progress-and-recommendations-acceleration>.

The proposals for acceleration are summarized below.

(a) Transformative initiatives

In view of the challenges for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ECLAC proposes seven transformative measures to accelerate progress: (i) a rapid energy transition based on the development of related industries; (ii) promotion of the bioeconomy, particularly sustainable agriculture and bioindustrialization; (iii) digital transformation to increase connectivity for the population; (iv) promotion of Internet-enabled modern services; (v) the care society, responding to demographic trends, to improve gender equality and boost the economy; (vi) sustainable tourism, which has great potential in the countries of the region; and (vii) regional integration to enable partnerships for strengthened multilateral cooperation within the regional bloc.

(b) Financing from non-traditional sources

ECLAC is conducting analyses on one of the key aspects for achieving the 2030 Agenda: its financing. These analyses address the challenges of domestic resource mobilization, external sources of financing and the identification of innovative instruments and new cooperation mechanisms to promote sustainable development financing in the region. The exploration of non-traditional sources of financing has led to the identification of alternatives such as climate change funds, the coordination of development banks or the inclusion of environmental criteria in investment projects that could facilitate financing.

(c) Foresight and innovation

One of the main lessons that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has left the countries of the region is the importance of setting medium- and long-term goals and designing strategies by consensus among relevant stakeholders. In this context, ECLAC has drawn attention to the importance of strengthening foresight capacities within countries, with a view to new and more effective forms of governance. These tools, which combine government action with multi-stakeholder proposals, will be key to identifying, designing and implementing actions to accelerate the achievement of all the SDGs.



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

DIAGNOSIS: The scourge of poverty persists in the region. Poverty levels have increased by over 3 percentage points since 2015 in Latin America, to reach 32.1% in 2022 according to ECLAC estimates. Extreme poverty also rose by more than 4 percentage points in this time, to 13.1% in 2022. The COVID-19 pandemic and recent crises, including various socio-natural disasters, have made poverty reduction even more difficult. Emergency social protection policies alleviated the potential adverse effects of the pandemic, but have been insufficient.

IMPORTANCE: Poverty eradication is a requirement for sustainable development, since people living in poverty devote all their energies to subsistence and are unable to achieve minimum levels of well-being, still less to develop their full capacities to achieve labour inclusion and share in the progress and benefits of development. Physical and economic vulnerability and lack of access to social protection aggravate this situation.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: Redouble efforts on anti-poverty policies, supported by universal, comprehensive, sustainable and resilient social protection systems, and other labour and social inclusion strategies; take prevention and resilience measures to prevent vulnerable people from falling into poverty.

Goal 1 targets

- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
- 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Indicators

- 1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
- 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
- 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions



Goal 1 targets

- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
-
- 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
-
- 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
-

Indicators

- 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
-
- 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
- 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure
-
- 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
- 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
- 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
- 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
-



Goal 1 targets

- 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
- 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

Indicators

- 1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income
- 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
- 1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

DIAGNOSIS: Malnutrition occurs in the region both as persistent undernutrition and in increasing levels of overweight and obesity. Although between 2021 and 2022 the incidence of undernourishment decreased from 7% to 6.5% of the population, severe food insecurity fell from 11.7% to 11.3% and moderate or severe food insecurity from 13.9% to 12.6%, these figures still exceed pre-pandemic levels. Lack of access to affordable food, increased dependence on food imports and recent inflationary shocks complicate the situation. In addition, soil degradation and desertification are on the increase in the region and compromise food security.

IMPORTANCE: Food security is a human right. Malnutrition limits people's physical and mental development and has a direct impact on their health, education and work capacity, in addition to generating economic losses and expenses that exceed 10% of GDP in some countries of the region. Achieving sustainable development also requires the productive capacity of soils to be protected. Severe food insecurity, where people have run out of food and gone a day or more without eating, is an extreme situation.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: Ensure access to healthy foods through, among other things, distribution, labelling, supplementation and fortification; prevent and monitor for malnutrition in the first 1,000 days of life; guarantee drinking water supply and sanitation; provide nutrition education and school meals, and promote physical activity and healthy habits. This must be in addition to addressing limitations on access to food, with income transfers to households, as well as increasing the production and supply of healthy food at affordable prices for the most vulnerable population, reducing dependence on imports and improving the terms of trade for imports of essential commodities, and creating the conditions to promote regenerative crop and livestock farming in order to protect soil and water resources and increase the sector's productivity.

Goal 2 targets

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

Indicators

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)



Goal 2 targets

- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
-
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
-
- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
-

Indicators

- 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
- 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
- 2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)
-
- 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
- 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
-
- 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
-

Goal 2 targets

- 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
- 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
- 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
- 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Indicators

- 2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities
- 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction
- 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
- 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
- 2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies
- 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

DIAGNOSIS: The region suffers from highly fragmented health care and marked segmentation in coverage, with inequalities in health-care access and quality. Health systems are chronically underfunded: in 2020, health spending fell short of 4% of GDP (and well below the 6% recommended by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in 2014).¹ The underfunding is persistent and generates various problems such as a shortage of health personnel. There are, on average, 20 physicians per 10,000 inhabitants in the region, whereas the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendation is 30 physicians per 10,000 inhabitants. Moreover, in 2020, out-of-pocket spending on health represented, on average, one third of total health spending, leading to inequality and increasing households' risk of incurring catastrophic or impoverishing health expenditures. In addition, the first level of care is precarious, with a low curative capabilities and few public resources.

IMPORTANCE: The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the structural weaknesses of the region's health systems, deepened health-related gaps and posed a great challenge to the delivery of services, but it also presented an opportunity to spotlight the centrality of health for sustainable development, since only healthy populations can reach their full potential. Ensuring the right to health supports fulfilment of the right to education and work, among other fundamental rights, while allowing the full realization of a productive or recreational activity. This is why it is essential to strengthen health systems to face future crises.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: To progress towards health systems with universal access and coverage that are sensitive to differences, ensuring priority attention for pregnant women, newborns, children and older persons, among other population groups that experience difficulties in accessing health care; invest more in primary health care, support actions to address the social determinants of health and ensure the system's financial sustainability, in order to guarantee coverage and sufficiency of quality services and end inequalities.

¹ See the Strategy for Universal Access to Health and Universal Health Coverage [online] <https://iris.paho.org/handle/10665.2/7652>.



Goal 3 targets

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Indicators

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries



3

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Goal 3 targets

- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
- 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

Indicators

- 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
- 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
- 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services
- 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
- 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
- 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
- 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
- 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

Goal 3 targets

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Indicators

3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

DIAGNOSIS: Although the average rate of primary school completion in the region is over 90%, this figure is lower in secondary education: around 80% at the lower secondary level, and much lower at the upper secondary level, at only 66%. There are also gaps in early childhood education, with a gross enrolment rate of almost 70% at the pre-primary level, and in tertiary education, with a gross enrolment rate of 55%.

IMPORTANCE: Education is the basis for social inclusion, it transfers the knowledge accumulated by society and forms the basis for youth or adult development, both in terms of productive activities and social relations. It also transfers cognitive and socioemotional skills and prepares students to act as responsible and active citizens capable of resilience and adaptation to new changes, while instilling values and facilitating lifelong learning.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: Increase investment in early childhood; universalize access to and completion of secondary education, improve the quality of secondary education and promote technical and vocational training and investment in it. Increase the supply of quality educational services in higher education (along with scholarships to ensure continuity) as well as early childhood care, and coordinate education with other sectors (health, transportation, income protection, care, labour). As a complementary measure, increase access to ICTs for educational purposes, promoting connectivity, training and content development.

Goal 4 targets

- 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Indicators

- 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
- 4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)



Goal 4 targets

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

Indicators

4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex



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Goal 4 targets

- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
-
- 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
-
- 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
-
- 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Indicators

- 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
-
- 4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
-
- 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
-
- 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

DIAGNOSIS: Multiple gaps between men and women persist. One of every two women is outside the labour market and the gender gap in the participation rate has not changed significantly since 2015, at close to 15 percentage points. There is a gender imbalance in the time devoted to paid and unpaid work: women spend three times as much time as men on unpaid domestic and care work. One in three women is or has been a victim of physical, psychological or sexual violence. There is still no level playing field in terms of access to income and gaps persist in access to health care. Inequality in political representation and decision-making is also notable, with only 33.6% of parliamentary seats in the region occupied by women.

IMPORTANCE: Women represent half of the population. Their contribution to development and well-being is indispensable for the sustainability of life. Incorporating more women into the labour market offers very high potential for economic and productivity growth. Physical, economic and decision-making autonomy is an imperative of social justice, for guaranteeing rights and promoting effective participation to support sustainable development.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: Promote affirmative action and sustainable development policies with a gender perspective that include and ensure equal conditions for girls, young women, adult women and older women; move towards a care society by implementing policies to recognize, reduce and redistribute care; strengthen public, collective and systematic action to eliminate gender-based violence against women; promote women's participation in parliaments, government and local government positions, and in the private sector; set up the necessary conditions for access to digital technologies and devices.



Goal 5 targets

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Indicators

- 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

- 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
- 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

- 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
- 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation, by age

- 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

- 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
- 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions



Goal 5 targets

- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
-
- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
-
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
-
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Indicators

- 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
- 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
-
- 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
- 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
-
- 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
-
- 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

DIAGNOSIS: Access to clean water and sanitation is not universal in the region; in 2022, 25% of the population in Latin America and the Caribbean lacked access to safely managed drinking water, and 66% did not have access to safely managed sanitation. Water is unevenly distributed among territories, with large excesses and insufficiencies that are reflected in high rates of water scarcity. At the same time, 60% of water is lost due to infrastructure deterioration, and the region makes very inefficient use of water to meet human needs and generate economic value added. Only 42% of wastewater is treated in the region and it is estimated that 25% of Latin American rivers present severe pathogen contamination.

IMPORTANCE: Lack of drinking water or improved sanitation services exposes the population to health risks that limit capacity development, participation in productive activities and the full enjoyment of development. It also affects environmental health and leads to pollution of the environment and ecosystems. The impact of climate change and disasters (such as extreme storms, droughts, floods and landslides) on the availability of water for various uses is increasingly evident in the region.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: Promote the water transition by increasing investment and financing for safe water management and sanitation, and reverse pollution and conflicts over multiple uses of watercourses and bodies of water; strengthen governance and institutions; endow national water authorities with higher rank and improve multi-stakeholder management capabilities; implement a circular economy approach to wastewater treatment; produce data on indicators for tracking, monitoring and decision-making; and foster innovation and nature-based solutions in areas such as drinking water treatment plant design, water distribution infrastructure and water governance.



Goal 6 targets

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
-
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
-
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
-
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
-
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
-
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
-

Indicators

- 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
-
- 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
-
- 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated
- 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
-
- 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
- 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
-
- 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management
- 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
-
- 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
-

Goal 6 targets

- 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Indicators

- 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
- 6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

DIAGNOSIS: Energy is still not affordable for the entire population. In 2021, 2.4% of the region's population, mostly in rural or remote areas, had no access or connection to electricity. Almost 12% of the population lacked access to electricity from clean energy sources. Inequity is also reflected in access, since the most vulnerable quintile pays up to five times more than the highest income quintile for electricity. At the same time, the region's total primary energy supply still comes mainly from fossil fuels (66.8%), with only 33% coming from renewable sources. Conversely, power generation from renewable sources stood at 59%, a much higher percentage than in other regions. The most energy-intensive sector, with consumption based almost entirely on fossil fuels, is transportation (36%), followed by the industrial sector.

IMPORTANCE: The energy transition must be just: energy availability is a key factor for economic growth and people's well-being, from the use of household appliances to cooking and transportation, and it is a vector for regional development. The energy transition can be a transformational driver of economic development based on increasing use of renewables and higher levels of efficiency, which will make all the productive sectors more sustainable.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: Accelerate the energy transition, universalizing access to electricity from renewable sources, and reduce energy poverty; increase the renewable energy share of the energy mix; improve energy efficiency in all productive sectors; strengthen complementarity, integration and interconnection; increase energy security and regional resilience to external shocks; foster investment and the development of value chains and new related industries; build new ecosystems with better governance, regulatory frameworks and long-term planning, increasing financing for renewable energies and steering productive policy towards the use of renewables.

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



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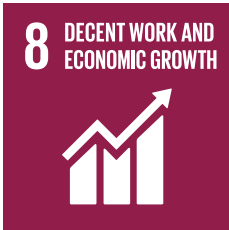


Goal 7 targets

- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
-
- 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
-
- 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
-
- 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
-
- 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
-

Indicators

- 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
- 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
-
- 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
-
- 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
-
- 7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
-
- 7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)
-



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

DIAGNOSIS: Growth in the region has not risen above 1% per year since 2015. The COVID-19 pandemic had a heavy impact on economic activity and the recovery has not been strong enough to reverse that effect. Employment has not grown enough either to erase structural lags and gender gaps. The numbers of employed rose by only 1.2% per year between 2015 and 2022, which is not enough to close the existing employment gaps. Informal labour is also highly prevalent in the region, with rates very close to 50% in 2022.

IMPORTANCE: Economic growth expands the possibilities for investment and redistribution of resources. Decent, productive employment—which is both a cause and an effect of economic growth—forms a virtuous circle that transfers economic benefits to the social sphere through income and social entitlements, while boosting economic development.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: Boost key sectors of the economy to promote economic growth and development through productive transformation; strengthen the creation of new formal, high-productivity jobs with sufficient income; and transform the labour market taking into account two key aspects: labour market integration and decent working conditions. It is also essential to regulate new forms of employment, avoid the informalization and casualization of new jobs and take into account the care responsibilities of those employed (co-responsibility).

Goal 8 targets

- 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

Indicators

- 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
- 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person



Goal 8 targets

- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
-
- 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
-
- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
-
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
-
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
-

Indicators

- 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
-
- 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
- 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
-
- 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities
- 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
-
- 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
-
- 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
-

Goal 8 targets

- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
-
- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
-
- 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
-
- 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
-
- 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Indicators

- 8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status
- 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
-
- 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
-
- 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
- 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
-
- 8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
-
- 8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

DIAGNOSIS: There is a significant lag in the region's innovation capabilities, with a high level of technological dependence on other, more developed regions, which constrains domestic technological development. Infrastructure investments have been limited over recent years and the COVID-19 pandemic postponed many of the investments needed to drive a new development model. Real gross fixed capital formation in Latin America and the Caribbean has grown at average annual rates of under 20% over the past 10 years.

IMPORTANCE: Technological change drives the expansion of the production frontier and has a strong impact on productivity and employment, enabling the creation of greater value added, which in turn improves wages and living standards. Innovation and investment in infrastructure are also central to sustainable development processes as they support the triple —digital, energy and social— transition.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: Promote a diversified and homogeneous productive structure and align energy infrastructure, transportation, the urban model and ICTs; develop key technology sectors such as Internet-enabled modern services or biotechnology, driving the digital transformation; foster integration, the regional market and green infrastructure; and promote productive linkages and the development of clusters and innovation from within the academic and business sectors to increase resources for research and development.

Goal 9 targets

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Indicators

9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

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Goal 9 targets

- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
-
- 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
-
- 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
-
- 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
-
- 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
-

Indicators

- 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
- 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
-
- 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
- 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
-
- 9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added
-
- 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
- 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
-
- 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
-

Goal 9 targets

- 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
- 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Indicators

- 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
- 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology





Reduce inequality within and among countries

DIAGNOSIS: The region is marked by social inequality. Social stratification and inequalities by gender, ethnicity and race, territory and disability status are structural and they interact to influence people’s level of income and exercise of rights. In this context, income inequality gaps persist in the region: the Gini index has remained stagnant at 0.46 since 2015, and the region remains the most unequal in the world by this measure. Other multiple equality gaps prevail in various areas. For example, in 2022, Indigenous women posted a labour participation rate that was half the rate for non-Indigenous men, which was close to 80%. The use of public resources is highly regressive in many countries of the region, with no redistributive effects.

IMPORTANCE: Equality is an ethical and social justice imperative, as it is framed within the guarantee of economic, social, cultural, environmental, civil and political rights. Multiple studies underscore the inefficiency of inequality. More egalitarian societies tend to build better sustainable development processes.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: Increase investment aimed at the universal exercise of social rights and well-being, with inclusive social development policies that go beyond combating poverty, instead strengthening social inclusion to progress towards effectively closing gaps in income, rights and equality, and needs in each territory; accelerate efforts towards progressive use of public resources, with redistribution towards those with lower incomes, and strengthen an inclusive labour market with quality jobs.

Goal 10 targets

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Indicators

10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population



Goal 10 targets

- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
-
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
-
- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
-
- 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
-
- 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
-

Indicators

- 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
-
- 10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
-
- 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP
- 10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy²
-
- 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
-
- 10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
-

² The Gini Coefficient will be reported as a second series in the database, as it is a component of this indicator.



Goal 10 targets

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

Indicators

10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination

10.7.2 Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination

10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin

10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

DIAGNOSIS: Slum-dwellers account for 17.7% of the urban population in the region, a higher figure than in 2016. More than half of the urban population lacked convenient access to public transportation in 2020. Air pollution in urban areas shows that annual average levels of fine particulate matter concentration decreased in the region between 2010 and 2019, reflecting a trend towards improved air quality, although the figures still exceed the levels recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO).

IMPORTANCE: Four of every five people in the region live in cities, where most national economic activity is generated. This population needs access to decent housing and a variety of efficient, good-quality basic services. Mobility services must be inclusive, sustainable and adequate to facilitate access to economic and educational opportunities and the enjoyment of public spaces and leisure time.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: Significantly increase investments in infrastructure and urban services that foster social inclusion and sustainability while increasing cities' productivity; improve transportation services, reduce freight costs and personal travel times; design and finance affordable and well-located housing strategies; foster resilient and circular cities, lower pollution rates, and use urban financing instruments, including those based on land value, to encourage the best use of urban resources.

Goal 11 targets

- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Indicators

- 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
- 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities



Goal 11 targets

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Indicators

11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)

11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

11.5.3 (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)



Goal 11 targets

- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
-
- 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
-
- 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
-
- 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Indicators

- 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
-
- 11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space
- 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
- 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

No suitable replacement indicator was proposed. The global statistical community is encouraged to work to develop an indicator that could be proposed for the 2025 comprehensive review. See E/CN.3/2020/2, paragraph 23.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

DIAGNOSIS: The material intensity of the economy, reflected in the total national consumption of materials per unit of GDP, remained stable between 2015 and 2019 in the region, with values close to 1.8 kg per 2015 dollar in the annual average (practically half relating to biomass). In 2022, Latin America and the Caribbean generated an estimated 17,000 tons of plastic waste daily. Some hazardous waste, such as e-waste, is increasing (5.5 million tons in 2019) and less than 2% is recycled. Production and consumption processes continue to be designed and planned in a linear fashion, which increases waste generation and environmental degradation. To counteract this, 27 of the 33 countries in the region have passed national or local laws to reduce, prohibit or eliminate single-use plastics, and extended producer responsibility laws are increasing, promoting recovery and recycling.

IMPORTANCE: The way in which we produce and consume is an essential part of transforming the development pattern. Increasing material and energy efficiency —i.e. decoupling economic growth from the use of natural resources and energy— is fundamental for moving towards sustainable production and consumption. The circular economy and recycling contribute to job creation, increased productivity and growth, and reduced environmental impact.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: Change production and consumption patterns, particularly in relation to energy and land use; evolve towards production processes with lower greenhouse gas emissions; foster government procurement directed towards promoting environmentally sustainable sectors; promote clean production agreements and extended producer responsibility; foster corporate social responsibility, eco-labeling and environmental education; foster national circular economy strategies, their implementation instruments and governance processes; and rationalize fossil fuel subsidies, considering equity criteria.

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12

13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Goal 12 targets

- 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

 - 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

 - 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

 - 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

 - 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

 - 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
-

Indicators

- 12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production

 - 12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
 - 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

 - 12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index

 - 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
 - 12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

 - 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

 - 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
-



Goal 12 targets

- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Indicators

- 12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
- 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
- 12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)
- 12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability
- 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts³

DIAGNOSIS: The countries of the region contribute relatively little to greenhouse gas emissions, yet they are highly vulnerable to climate change. Between 5 million and 10 million people in the region, on average, are affected annually by a climate change-related disaster, mainly droughts, floods or extreme storms. The necessary transition to sustainable, carbon-neutral and climate-resilient economies represents an opportunity, but one that has its challenges given the context of low growth and productivity and large social inequalities.

IMPORTANCE: Human-induced climate change has a major impact on natural ecosystems. From an economic perspective, it is perhaps the greatest negative externality imaginable. The region is vulnerable to the effects of climate change owing to its geographic and climatic location, its socioeconomic and demographic state, and the high climate sensitivity of natural assets such as forests and biodiversity.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: Strengthen regulation and promote the adoption of new technologies for mitigation; move towards greater technological efficiency, with emphasis on the efficient use of natural resources; promote prevention, early warning systems, land-use planning and resilient construction; foster protected biodiversity areas (in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework) as an ecosystemic approach to adaptation and resilience, and promote systemic change in financial markets, including debt-for-climate swaps.

³ Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.



Goal 13 targets

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

Indicators

13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

Goal 13 targets

- 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Indicators

- 13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025
- 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change





Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

DIAGNOSIS: Overfishing and pollution of seas and bodies of water continue to be a constant. The region has 31 areas with eutrophication and 19 areas with hypoxia. Plastics are the main pollutant in the region's marine waters, damaging ecosystems and species. According to 2020 data, 3.7 million tons of plastic pollution reached the ocean from countries in the region that year. Since 2016, the regional figure of waste per square kilometre has decreased, but not enough. Protected areas have increased, but the trend of mangrove loss continues. Climate change leads to warming of surface waters and bleaching of coral reefs.

IMPORTANCE: The oceans regulate the Earth's climate and are the main sink for atmospheric CO₂. The region is highly coastal and biodiverse, with the largest number of marine ecoregions (18%), the second largest reef ecosystem in the world, and a quarter of the world's mangroves.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: Move towards a circular economy and the orderly disposal of waste in certain activities that affect the oceans today; increase the protection of marine areas; increase resources for the management and surveillance of marine and coastal areas; prioritize mangrove protection and restoration; recover overexploited fisheries and keep those at the maximum level of exploitation within sustainable levels, and support cooperatives to improve fisheries management.

Goal 14 targets

- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

Indicators

- 14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density
- 14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas



Goal 14 targets

- 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
-
- 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
-
- 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
-
- 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation⁴
-

Indicators

- 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
-
- 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
-
- 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
-
- 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
-

⁴ Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

Goal 14 targets

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”

Indicators

14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources





Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

DIAGNOSIS: Land degradation, deforestation and biodiversity loss are still occurring in the region as a result of overexploitation of species, pollution, land-use change, climate change and the introduction of invasive species. In the past 30 years, 138 million hectares of forest have been lost and, although the rate of deforestation has declined, it remains high and has even increased in 15 countries in the past 10 years. In South America, 97% of plantations are of introduced species.

IMPORTANCE: Latin America and the Caribbean is one of the planet's richest regions in terms of biodiversity. Terrestrial ecosystems are the first source of filtration of waste produced by the population and ensure the quality of water and air, in addition to being the main base of natural resources, a source for the production of food, energy, medicines, raw materials, jobs and production chains. The region has the highest number of terrestrial ecoregions in the world (24%), 23% of the world's forests and its highest average biomass. The conservation of species and areas preserves ecosystem services.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: Sustainably support sustainable forest management with resources and technical training for diversification through agroecological practices, for example, in areas inhabited by local communities and Indigenous Peoples; improve the governance of institutions associated with agricultural systems and innovation to achieve an agroecological transition; transform incentives to promote sustainable agriculture; technify and diversify agriculture, particularly by promoting nature-based solutions, and fostering a circular economy that reduces pressure on biomass use and ecosystem services.

Goal 15 targets

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Indicators

- 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
- 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type



Goal 15 targets

- 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
-
- 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
-
- 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
-
- 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
-
- 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
-
- 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
-

Indicators

- 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
-
- 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
-
- 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
- 15.4.2 (a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land
-
- 15.5.1 Red List Index
-
- 15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
-
- 15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
-



Goal 15 targets

- 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
- 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
- 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
- 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
- 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Indicators

- 15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
- 15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
- 15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments
- 15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments
- 15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

DIAGNOSIS: The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated insecurity and socioeconomic inequity, which led to an increase in violence and illicit activities. The intentional homicide rate exceeds 10 victims per 100,000 inhabitants in most countries in the region. Although indicators related to physical violence have decreased in the average figures, they remain high. The region's institutions are not becoming any more efficient, and this is reflected in low levels of public trust and satisfaction with public services, which are below 80% in the countries that have data available. The opinion that decisions are inclusive is lower than 70%. Over 70% of the region's countries have laws on access to public information; however, barriers remain in relation to access to justice and basic legal services and guarantees. The region remains one of the most dangerous for human rights defenders, particularly environmental defenders.

IMPORTANCE: Fair and peaceful societies are essential for sustainability and they create enabling conditions for the fulfilment of other SDGs. A solid institutional framework and the rule of law help to strengthen public policies to achieve sustainable development, guaranteeing justice by proceeding in a transparent, participatory and efficient manner that safeguards fundamental rights and freedoms.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: Strengthen capacities in all areas of the institutional framework, ensuring that decisions are inclusive, participatory and representative of men and women; ensure that States facilitate access to justice; reduce lethal violence, sexual violence, abuse, exploitation, trafficking in persons, and all forms of violence against and torture of children; guarantee the implementation of international agreements and translate them into non-discriminatory national regulations and ensure compliance with them; strengthen access to information, public participation and access to justice (in the region, the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) promotes the guarantee of these rights in environmental matters); foster responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative institutions, and prioritize addressing and resolving problems such as legal uncertainty, violence in all its forms and corruption, guaranteeing the rule of law.



Goal 16 targets

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
-
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
-
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
-

Indicators

- 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
- 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
- 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
- 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark
-
- 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
- 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
- 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
-
- 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
- 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
- 16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism
-

Goal 16 targets

- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Indicators

- 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
- 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
- 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
- 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
- 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
- 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
- 16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups
- 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group



Goal 16 targets

- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
-
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
-
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
-
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
-
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
-

Indicators

- 16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
-
- 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
-
- 16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
- 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
-
- 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
-
- 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
-

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

DIAGNOSIS: The implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda have required major institutional and capacity-building efforts. Public capacities and the engagement and participation of the private sector and civil society in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda have grown and accelerated since its adoption in 2015. The path travelled and the journey have been positive. Adjustments and bold action are needed to achieve the targets, but institutions are now stronger and better equipped to take on that task. However, financial resources are insufficient for the level of investments required. Tax collection barely tops 20% of GDP on average in the region. Public expenditures exceed public revenues, so that the region runs a fiscal deficit of close to 3% of GDP. The countries face high levels of indebtedness, close to 50% of GDP in Latin America and 80% in the Caribbean, with a high debt service burden that limits resource availability. Official development assistance is decreasing and insufficient.

IMPORTANCE: Action to boost sustainable development requires resources; it is very important to consolidate support from a network of partnerships, including with governments, the private sector, civil society and international agencies, as the SDGs can only be achieved if inclusive partnerships are established based on a shared vision, principles and values, focused on ending poverty, protecting the planet and improving people's lives and futures. Unfortunately, the resources available fall short of the financing needed to achieve the SDGs, which puts their achievement in jeopardy.

STRATEGIC MEASURES: Consolidate the national and regional institutional framework for the implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda, its localization and more proactive multi-stakeholder participation; improve domestic resource mobilization through progressive tax reforms; cooperate to move beyond GDP-based country ratings, which limit financing for middle-income countries; and strengthen cooperation among development banks to create more sustainable development funds to finance action to achieve the SDGs.



Goal 17 targets

Indicators

Finance

17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
		17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1	Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1	Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources
		17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
17.4	Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services



Goal 17 targets

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Indicators

17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries

17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed⁵

17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

⁵ The current indicator 17.6.1 was previously listed as 17.6.2.

Goal 17 targets

Indicators

Capacity-building

- | | | | |
|------|---|--------|--|
| 17.9 | Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation | 17.9.1 | Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries |
|------|---|--------|--|
-

Trade

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---------|--|
| 17.10 | Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda | 17.10.1 | Worldwide weighted tariff-average |
| 17.11 | Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020 | 17.11.1 | Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports |
| 17.12 | Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access | 17.12.1 | Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States |
-

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

- | | | | |
|-------|--|---------|-------------------------|
| 17.13 | Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence | 17.13.1 | Macroeconomic Dashboard |
|-------|--|---------|-------------------------|
-



Goal 17 targets

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Indicators

17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure

17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring

17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

Goal 17 targets

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Indicators

- 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
- 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration
-

Resolution 696(PLEN.31) of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on the establishment of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling its resolution 695(PLEN.16-E), which launched a regional consultation process aimed at establishing the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development at the thirty-sixth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in 2016,

1. *Welcomes* the successful conclusion of the regional consultation process aimed at establishing the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development;

2. *Decides* to transmit the outcome document, entitled “Resolution of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on the establishment of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development”, which is annexed to the present resolution, to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at its thirty-sixth session, to be held in Mexico City from 23 to 27 May 2016, for its consideration and action.

New York, 28 April 2016

Resolution 700(XXXVI) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on the establishment of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling resolution 695(PLEN.16-E) adopted by the Committee of the Whole at its sixteenth extraordinary session held in Santiago on 16 April 2015, in which the Committee decided to launch a regional consultation process aimed at establishing the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development at the thirty-sixth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in 2016,

Recalling also resolution 696(PLEN.31) adopted by the Committee of the Whole at its thirty-first session, held in New York on 28 April 2016, in which the countries welcomed the successful conclusion of the regional consultation process aimed at establishing the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development,

Having examined the draft report of the thirty-first session of the Committee of the Whole,

1. *Decides* to establish the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development in accordance with the outcome of the thirty-first session of the Committee of the Whole, as set forth in the annex to this resolution.

Resolution of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on the establishment of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling resolution 695(PLEN.16-E) of its Committee of the Whole, through which, inter alia, a regional consultation process was launched with the aim of establishing the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development at the thirty-sixth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in 2016,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 70/1, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and reaffirmed its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions—economic, social and environmental—in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, inter alia, recognizes the importance of building on existing follow-up and review mechanisms at the regional level and allowing adequate policy space, encourages all Member States to identify the most suitable regional forum in which to engage, as well as United Nations regional commissions to continue supporting Member States in this regard, and establishes guiding principles for follow-up and review processes at all levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, respecting policy space and priorities, while remaining consistent with international rules and commitments, and recognizing that the outcome from national-level processes will be the foundation for reviews at the regional and global levels, given that the global review will be primarily based on national official data sources,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 69/313, entitled “Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development”, which, inter alia, commits Member States to fully engage, nationally, regionally and internationally, in ensuring proper and effective follow-up of the financing for development outcomes and all the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for

Sustainable Development, and encourages the United Nations regional commissions, in cooperation with regional banks and organizations, to mobilize their expertise and existing mechanisms, which could focus on thematic aspects of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 61/16 and 68/1, which, inter alia, urge the United Nations regional commissions to contribute, within their mandates, to the review of progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, and resolution 66/288, in which countries agreed to strengthen the Economic and Social Council as a principal body in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 67/290, which, inter alia, acknowledges the importance of the regional dimension of sustainable development, and invites the United Nations regional commissions to contribute to the work of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, including through annual regional meetings, with the involvement of other relevant regional entities, major groups and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate,

Emphasizing the importance of establishing a regional forum to follow up and review progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including for, inter alia, strengthening coherence and coordination, promoting cooperation and providing policy guidance, fostering national capacity-building, hosting voluntary State-led national reviews, identifying regional gaps, emerging challenges and shared targets, fostering peer learning by sharing good practices, experiences and lessons learned, helping to mobilize the necessary means of implementation, encouraging participation of all relevant stakeholders, providing a platform for partnerships, favouring people-centred policies and actions, transparency and accountability, and promoting the development, dissemination, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies,

Recognizing that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development; and reaffirming that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our common home and that “Mother Earth” is a common expression in a number of countries and regions,

Emphasizing the importance of system-wide strategic planning, implementation and reporting in order to ensure coherent and integrated support by the United Nations development system for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and of the financing for development processes, including at the regional level, taking into account other regional and subregional processes promoting the impact of international development cooperation,

Taking into consideration the special needs and particular challenges of landlocked developing countries, and recognizing the special sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States, middle-income countries, least developed countries, countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries,

Taking note with appreciation of the Note by the secretariat of the Commission,¹ prepared in fulfilment of resolution 695(PLEN.16-E) adopted by the Committee of the Whole,

1. *Decides* to establish the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development as a regional mechanism to follow up and review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its means of implementation, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;

2. *Decides also* that the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development will be State-led and open to the participation of Latin American and Caribbean countries, and that it should provide useful opportunities for peer learning, including through voluntary reviews, the sharing of best practices and discussion on shared targets, benefiting from the cooperation of regional and subregional commissions and organizations, in order to guide an inclusive regional process drawing on national-level reviews and contributing to follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda at the global level, including at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and at the Economic and Social Council Forum on Financing for Development Follow-up, as appropriate;

3. *Reaffirms* that the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development will be guided by the principles established for all follow-up and review processes by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

4. *Decides* that the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development will build on existing platforms and mandates, avoiding duplications and the creation of additional structures, and that within existing resources it will promote coordination and coherence within the United Nations development system, and invite other relevant regional and subregional entities and international financial institutions to be involved in its meetings, as appropriate, while addressing the three dimensions of sustainable development in an integrated and balanced manner, and in these regards further decides that:

- (a) The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development will be informed by the following subsidiary bodies of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, as appropriate:
 - (i) The Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean,
 - (ii) The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,
 - (iii) The Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning,

¹ LC/L.4123.

- (iv) The Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,
 - (v) The Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,
 - (vi) The Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies,
 - (vii) The Committee on South-South Cooperation,
 - (viii) The Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,
 - (ix) The Committee of High-Level Government Experts, and
 - (x) The Central American Economic Cooperation Committee,
- (b) Other relevant intergovernmental regional mechanisms, including the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean and the Forum of Ministers of Social Development of Latin America, are invited to provide inputs and contributions and inform the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, within their existing mandates, on their work related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,
- (c) The regional offices of the United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes are also invited to participate and engage in the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development in a coordinated manner, including through the submission of contributions to be reflected in annual progress reports of the Commission, and the presentation of their efforts in supporting and assisting the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,
- (d) Relevant international financial institutions, including regional and subregional development banks, are also invited to participate and engage in the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, including through the presentation of their efforts in supporting and assisting the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as appropriate,
- (e) The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development will take into account, as appropriate, the outcomes related to sustainable development agreed by the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, including its 2025 Plan on Food Security, Nutrition and Eradication of Hunger;

5. *Stresses* that the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development will recognize the special needs and particular challenges of landlocked developing countries, and the special sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States, middle-income countries, least developed countries, countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries, in order to address the universal character of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

6. *Highlights* that the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development will be convened under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and that it will contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by, inter alia:

- (a) Strengthening coordination, promoting cooperation and providing political guidance through recommendations for sustainable development at the regional level,
- (b) Fostering the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in a holistic and cross-sectoral manner, with a particular focus on the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, the promotion of sustained, equitable and inclusive economic growth, including sustainable consumption and production patterns, the reduction of inequalities and the promotion of social inclusion, the recognition of cultural diversity and of the role of culture as a crucial enabler of sustainable development, the protection and sustainable use of the environment, and the promotion of good living in harmony with nature,
- (c) Assessing progress on the regional implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through the consideration of annual reports issued by the secretariat of the Commission to be based, as appropriate, on the global indicators framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets agreed upon by the United Nations Statistical Commission, and on other relevant indicators for regional, national and subnational levels of monitoring developed at the regional and national levels, taking also into account the indicators encompassed under the operational guidelines for implementing the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, as appropriate. All indicators should be based to the greatest extent possible on comparable and standardized official national statistics provided by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and, when other sources and methodologies are used, these will be reviewed and agreed upon by national statistical authorities and presented in a transparent manner,
- (d) Following-up and reviewing the implementation of the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (Samoa Pathway) at the regional level,
- (e) Assessing the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024 at the regional level,

- (f) Promoting international cooperation and national capacity-building for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through South-South and triangular cooperation, and other modalities of cooperation in order to strengthen and complement traditional modalities of cooperation,
- (g) Hosting voluntary State-led national reviews,
- (h) Identifying regional gaps, emerging challenges and shared targets for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and targets,
- (i) Fostering peer learning by sharing good practices, experiences and lessons learned,
- (j) Helping to mobilize the necessary means of implementation for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and targets,
- (k) Encouraging the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, academia and the private sector, in accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,
- (l) Providing a platform for partnerships for sustainable development,
- (m) Favours people-centred policies and actions, transparency and accountability,
- (n) Promoting the coordination and coherence of national development plans and strategies with global frameworks,
- (o) Contributing to the guidance provided by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly, as well as of the Economic and Social Council Forum on Financing for Development Follow-up, as appropriate,
- (p) Promoting, at the regional level, the development, dissemination, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, and stepping up regional cooperation and collaboration in science, research, technology and innovation, including through public-private and multi-stakeholder partnerships, and on the basis of common interest and mutual benefit, focusing on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

7. *Decides* that the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development will be convened annually, as appropriate, by the Chair of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission. It will be supported by the secretariat of the Commission, and aligned with the schedules, working programmes and themes of the Economic and Social Council, of the latter's Forum on Financing for Development Follow-up, and of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, as appropriate;

8. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to issue an annual progress report, four weeks in advance of the respective meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development. The report will be considered a regional

contribution for the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development under the auspices of Economic and Social Council and its forum on financing for development follow-up, as appropriate, and will assess the regional progress and challenges in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, on the basis of agreed indicators and other relevant contributions from the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, and on national-level reviews, as appropriate, and it will provide policy recommendations to be considered by the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development;

9. *Also requests* the secretariat of the Commission to prepare a quadrennial progress report, to be considered by the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development as a regional contribution to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development under the auspices of the General Assembly, consolidating and building on the progress and challenges identified in the preceding annual reports, in order to provide a broader analysis of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the regional level;

10. *Encourages* the Latin American and Caribbean countries to submit, through the Forum, its intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations, and a summary produced by its Chair, as appropriate:

- To the High-level Political Forum under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as part of the regional contributions to the global follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,
- To the Economic and Social Council Forum on Financing for Development Follow-up, as part of the regional contributions to the global follow-up process of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,
- To the United Nations Regional Coordination Mechanism;

11. *Highlights* the participatory and inclusive character of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which encourages the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, academia and the private sector, and in this regard encourages the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development to ensure institutionalized multi-stakeholder participation following the relevant provisions of the 2030 Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Economic and Social Council;

12. *Encourages* the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to volunteer for national reviews, and the Forum to further develop modalities for hosting them in accordance with the related principles and guidelines provided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



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