

OVERVIEW OF THE SDGs IN NATIONAL PLANNING AND SDG REVIEW- A REGIONAL SNAPSHOT FROM LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



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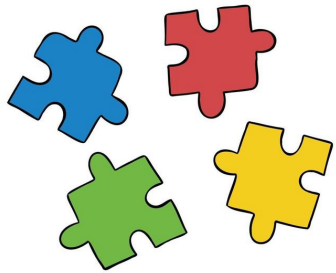


United Nations | Office for Sustainable Development



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National Ownership of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs



- Institutional framework for implementing and monitoring the SDGs
- Mainstreaming of the SDGs in national development planning
- Monitoring and reporting frameworks – VNRs and VLRs

• LAC countries

- with established institutional framework for SDG implementation;
- that have aligned the SDGs with their national development plans; and
- have actively prepared VNRs/VLRs,
→ have achieved greater national ownership.

• Institutional frameworks have been of two types:

- A unit of the Presidency, Ministry, Department or Agency of Government
- Ad Hoc mechanism

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Halfway to 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean: progress and recommendations for acceleration (LC/FDS.6/3/Rev.1), Santiago, 2023, page 44.

Mainstreaming the SDGs in National Development Planning



- Many LAC countries implemented MAPS at the onset
 - Aruba, Brazil, Curacao, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago.
- **Mainstreaming, Acceleration, and Policy Support (MAPS)**
 - Provided a tool for countries to align the SDGs with national development plans, strategies, and policies
- Subregional and national workshops conducted provided opportunities for peer-learning and identification of gaps
 - Data
 - Technical capacity
 - Finance





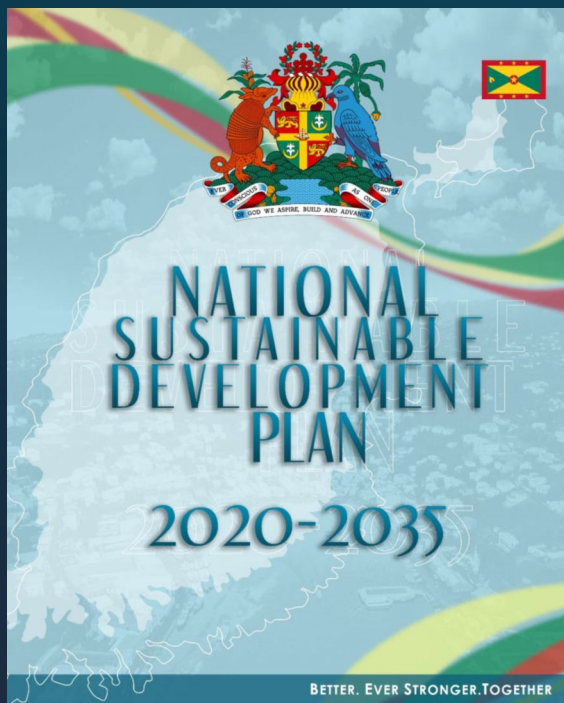
**Caribbean Symposium
on Mainstreaming the SDGs in
National Development Planning**

Kingston, Jamaica, 14 - 16 February 2017

Subregion	Country	Instrument	Time frame
Central America	Guatemala	K'atun National Development Plan: Our Guatemala 2032	Long-term
	Panama	"Panama 2030" National Strategic State Vision Plan	Long-term
The Caribbean	Cuba	2030 National Economic and Social Development Plan	Long-term
	Dominica	National Resilience Development Strategy: Dominica 2030	Long-term
	Jamaica	Medium-Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework 2021–2024	Medium-term
	Grenada	National Sustainable Development Plan 2020–2035	Long-term
	Dominican Republic	National Multi-year Public Sector Plan 2021–2024	Medium-term
	Saint Lucia	Medium-Term Development Strategy 2020–2023	Medium-term
	Trinidad and Tobago	Vision 2030: National Development Strategy 2016–2030	Long-term
South America	Ecuador	Opportunity Creation Plan 2021–2025	Medium-term
	Paraguay	Paraguay National Development Plan 2030	Long-term
	Suriname	Multi-Annual Development Plan 2022–2026	Medium-term

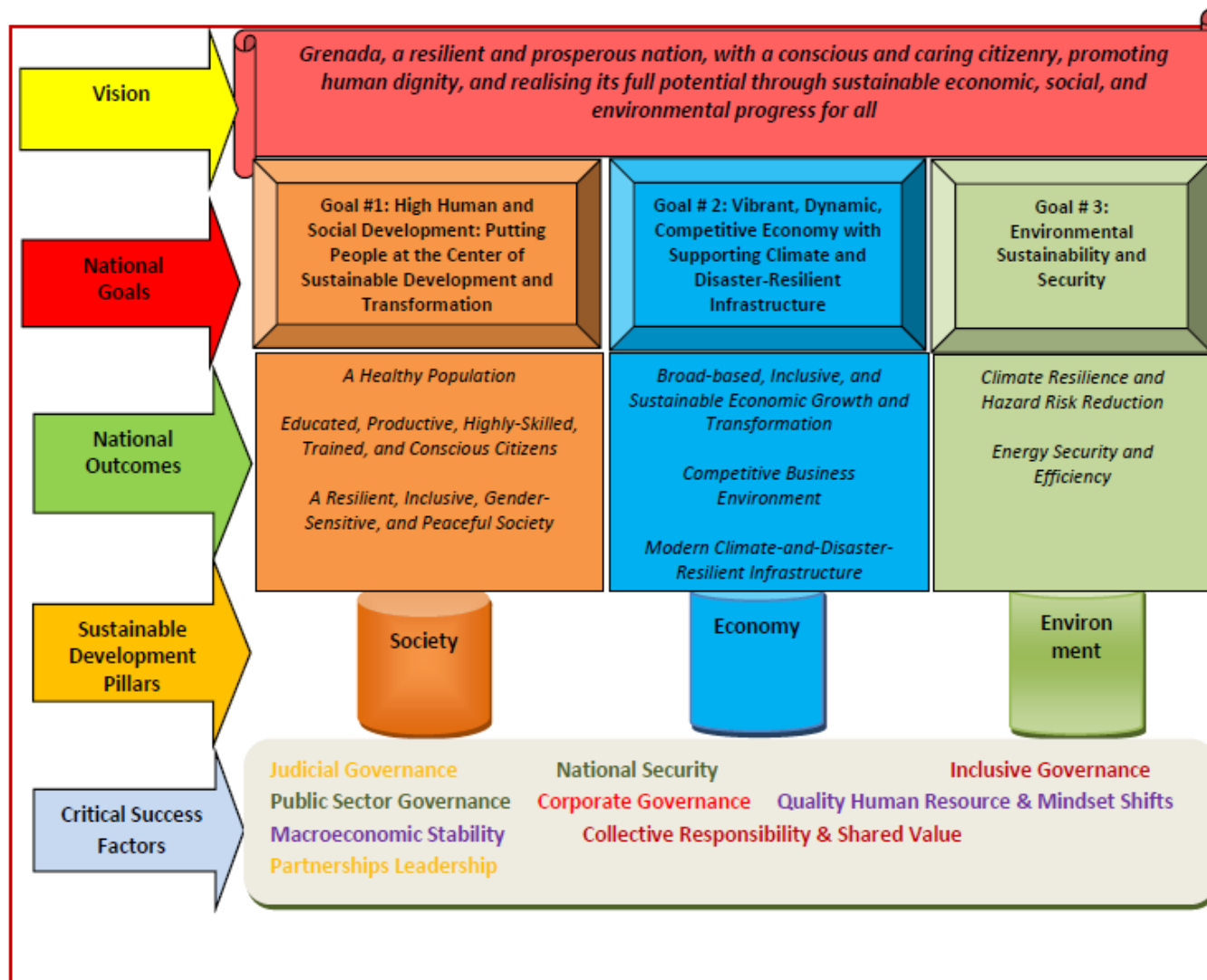
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Halfway to 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean: progress and recommendations for acceleration (LC/FDS.6/3/Rev.1)*, Santiago, 2023, page 48.

An example from Grenada



Source: National Plan Secretariat, Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic, and Physical Development, Grenada, 2019: National Sustainable Development Plan 2020-2035, page 5.

FIGURE 1.1: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OF THE NSDP 2020-2035





Source: National Plan Secretariat, Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic, and Physical Development, Grenada, 2019: National Sustainable Development Plan 2020-2035, page 99.

Table 3.9 summarises the alignment of the Goals and Outcomes of the NSDP 2020-2035 with relevant SDGs.

TABLE 3.9: ALIGNMENT OF NSDP 2020-2035 TO RELEVANT SDGS

National Goals Identified in National Sustainable Development Plan	National Outcomes Identified in National Sustainable Development Plan	SDG Alignment	Number of Strategic Actions set out in the National Sustainable Development Plan
<i>High Human and Social Development: Putting People at the Center of Sustainable Development and Transformation</i>	A Healthy Population		32
	Educated, Productive, Highly-Skilled, Trained, and Conscious Citizens		39
	A Resilient, Inclusive, Gender-Sensitive, and Peaceful Society		35
<i>Vibrant, Dynamic, Competitive Economy with Supporting Climate-and-Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure</i>	Broad-based, Inclusive, and Sustainable Economic Growth and Transformation		46
	Competitive Business Environment		16
Modern Climate-and-Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure			16
<i>Environmental Sustainability and Security</i>	Climate Resilience and Hazard Risk Reduction		24
	Energy Security and Efficiency		9

SDG Reporting through the VNRs



- The VNR process provides incentives for countries to accelerate SDG implementation



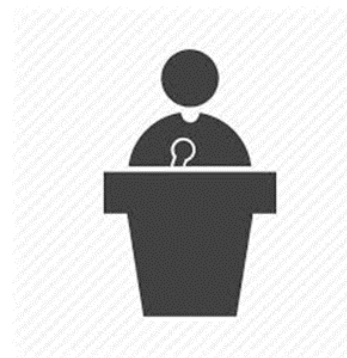
Stakeholder
consultation



Peer learning



Preparation of
VNR report



Presentation
at the HLPF



Opportunity
to shine



Ideas to
promote
sustainable
development

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Colombia	Argentina	Bahamas	Chile ^a	Argentina ^a	Antigua and Barbuda	Argentina ^b	Barbados ^a
	Mexico	Belize	Colombia ^a	Guatemala ^a	Barbados	Bahamas ^a	Dominica	Chile ^b
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Brazil	Ecuador	Guyana		Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	El Salvador ^a	Guyana ^a
		Chile	Jamaica	Saint Lucia		Colombia ^b	Grenada	Saint Kitts and Nevis
		Costa Rica	Mexico ^a		Costa Rica ^a	Cuba	Jamaica ^a	
		El Salvador	Paraguay		Ecuador ^a	Guatemala ^b	Suriname	
		Honduras	Dominican Republic		Honduras ^a	Mexico ^b	Uruguay ^c	
		Guatemala	Uruguay ^a		Panama ^a	Nicaragua		
		Panama			Peru ^a	Paraguay ^a		
		Peru			Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Dominican Republic ^a		
		Uruguay			Trinidad and Tobago	Uruguay ^b		
Annual total	3	11	8	4	9	11	7	4
Total number of reviews	3	14	22	26	35	46	53	57
Total number of countries	3	14	19	21	24	28	31	32
Total number of countries (Percentages of the 33 countries in the region)	9	42	58	64	73	85	94	97
Total countries that have presented more than one review			3	5	11	14	16	18

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Halfway to 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean: progress and recommendations for acceleration (LC/FDS.6/3/Rev.1), Santiago, 2023, page 47.

2024 VNR Countries



Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**
Santiago 15–18 April **2024**



BELIZE
2nd VNR

BRAZIL
2nd VNR

COLUMBIA
4th VNR

COSTA RICA
3rd VNR

ECUADOR
3rd VNR

HUNDURAS
3rd VNR

MEXICO
4th VNR

PERU
3rd VNR

ECLAC's Community of Practice on the Voluntary National Reviews



QUICK FACTS ABOUT ECLAC'S COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON THE VNRS

- Informal mechanism for exchanging best practices and lessons learned between countries tasked with monitoring and coordinating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the process of elaborating the VNRs.
- It includes government officials, professionals, researchers and technical experts, as well as representatives of ECLAC and the rest of the United Nations system, including the Resident Coordinator Offices. Occasionally representatives of youth, civil society, private sector, academia, local authorities, parliamentarians and other stakeholders are invited.
- Monthly informal discussions between peers at the technical level with interpretation between English, Spanish, French and Portuguese to share good practices, challenges and lessons learned in the preparation of the VNRs.

ECLAC's Community of Practice for LAC countries addresses diverse topics:

1. Accelerating the SDGs
2. Financing for Development
3. Data and Statistics
4. Alignment with National Plans
5. SDG Territorialization
6. Stakeholder Engagement
7. SDG Integration
8. Regional Frameworks
9. Leaving no one behind



Thank you!

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
<https://www.cepal.org/>

