



GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023

Supported by:

GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

REGIONAL CONSULTATION WORKSHOP FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN Synthesis Report

Lima, Peru
7 - 9 November 2022





Contents



THE GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT	02
WORKSHOP BACKGROUND	06
STRUCTURE OF THE WORKSHOP	07
Group 1: Strengthening human wellbeing and capabilities	
Group 2: Building sustainable food systems and healthy nutrition patterns	
Group 3: Sustainable urban and peri-urban development	
KEY MESSAGES EMANATING FROM THE WORKSHOP	08
KM 1 – Clearer and more effective communication on the SDGs	
KM 2 – Adopting an integrated approach to sustainable development	
KM 3 – Transformational and sustainable change leaves no one behind	
KM 4 – Empowering civil society and the youth for the SDGs	
Additional key elements to be transmitted to the GSDR	10
Workshop Participants	11
APPENDICES	
Appendix A: Workshop programme	12
Appendix B: Concept note	14

Background

The Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) was originally mandated by the United Nations Member States in the outcome document of the 2012 “Rio +20” conference on sustainable development, “The Future We Want”. Three years later, as part of the 2030 Agenda, Member States reaffirmed the importance of the GSDR and requested in 2016 that it would be written by an independent group of scientists (IGS). The first report was published in 2019. The next report is scheduled for release in September 2023.

The IGS, appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General, consists of 15 leading experts from the natural and social sciences, representing developed and developing countries. The current group is co-chaired by Prof. Imme Scholz of Germany and Prof. J. Jaime Miranda of Peru. The IGS is supported by a United Nations Task Team, with secretariat servicing from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DESA-DSDG). The current consultation has received additional substantive and secretariat support from the DESA United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD).

As requested by Member States, the GSDR aims to strengthen the science-policy interface and to provide evidence-based guidance on global sustainable development issues and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The report is an important instrument to inform the deliberations at the quadrennial Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Summit (next held in September 2023), where it is presented to heads of state, who take stock on the progress towards the 2030 Agenda. The 2023 report will be launched at the half-way point on the 2030 Agenda when decision-makers will be looking for practical solutions that can accelerate progress.





The 2023 GSDR will incorporate a broad range of existing scholarship on SDG implementation. It will build on the 2019 GSDR which identified four levers for change as well as adding a fifth lever on capacities:

- **Governance**
- **Economy and finance**
- **Individual and collective action**
- **Science and technology**
- **Capacities**

It will also build from the six entry points identified in the 2019 GSDR where interlinkages among the SDGs are especially strong such that interventions can address many goals and targets:

- **Strengthening human wellbeing and capabilities**
- **Shifting toward sustainable and just economies**
- **Building sustainable food systems and healthy nutrition patterns**
- **Achieving energy decarbonization with universal access to energy**
- **Promoting sustainable urban and peri-urban development**
- **Securing the global environmental commons**

For the 2023 GSDR, the IGS will expand on the 2019 report with a focus on accelerating action and overcoming impediments that stand in the way of making the levers work together toward transformation through the entry points. Acceleration and enabling transformations is critical as the world struggles to rebuild in the shadow of the COVID-19 pandemic. The time dynamics of transformation and implementation are explicitly addressed – moving from emergence toward acceleration and finally to stabilization. The focus will be on identifying concrete recommendations and tools grounded in evidence for accelerating the implementation of the SDGs and on making the field of science more supportive to this acceleration.



Science and technology have long been recognized as essential to achieving sustainable development. They allow for objective assessment, evidence-based policies and innovative solutions towards difficult challenges. Leveraging the systemic relationships between the individual SDGs leads the way towards the needed rebalancing between human progress, social outcomes and environmental conditions that are at the heart of sustainable development. While many science-based tools on interlinkages and transformation pathways already exist, there are many impediments to accelerating their uptake and applying them in practice. The GSDR 2023 aims to strengthen the science-policy interface and to provide guidance on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by presenting case studies and calls to action for governments, private sector actors, civil society, academia, and other stakeholders.

Sustainable Development Progress and Challenges in the Latin America and Caribbean Region

Latin America and the Caribbean has made some progress in sustainable development for example, in poverty reduction (SDG 1) and hunger alleviation (SDG 2) in recent years. Nevertheless, those achievements are severely threatened to be reversed by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, which hit the region hard resulting in the highest per capita death rate in the world. The pandemic has exacerbated the inequalities that existed within and among countries and exposed the weaknesses in health and socio-economic systems. The extreme poverty rate of the Latin America population rose from 13.1% in 2020 to 13.8% in 2021 - representing a 27-year setback and resulting in exacerbated inequalities. Women were particularly affected by the consequences of the pandemic, suffering from an increased burden of unpaid care work, greater exposure to the risk of violence and a significant decline in female labour force participation. Furthermore, progress in education of children and young adults experienced a strong decline during the pandemic when schools were closed.



The pandemic exposed the fragmentation and inequalities of social protection systems in the region. Prior to the crisis, due to high levels of labour informality, only 47.2% of the employed were affiliated with or contributed to pension systems, and just 60.5% were affiliated with or contributed to health systems leaving many others unprotected. In 2019, a quarter of people aged 65 and over were not receiving pensions and conditional transfer programmes covered an average of 18.5% of the population. Emergency social protection programmes were implemented during the pandemic aimed primarily at households in poverty or at greater risk of poverty, such as those with informal workers, but longer-term solutions are needed.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, 81% of the population lives in areas classified as urban under the national definition, making it the most urbanized developing region in the world. The region's cities and megacities are characterized by a number of deficiencies that impact human well-being, such as overcrowding; lack of access to water, sanitation, electricity and Internet services; and the scarcity and saturation of public transportation. Due to the high degree of residential segregation in Latin American cities, these deficiencies are unevenly distributed between rich and poor neighbourhoods and exacerbate inequality.

In addition, Latin America and the Caribbean is confronted with rising food, energy, and fuel prices, which put additional pressure on societies. Climate change-induced extreme weather events such as heatwaves, wildfires, droughts, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and decrease in water supply, will heavily impact agricultural production, consequently worsening food security. As a large contributor to the global agricultural production and with high renewable energy potential, addressing these issues is crucial for a sustainable transition of the region. As home to approximately a third of the world's forests and a quarter of its mangroves, Latin American and the Caribbean is also a biodiversity superpower with vast natural resources. Safeguarding its biodiversity, rainforests, oceans and other resources, as crucial sources of ecosystem services, carbon sinks and for their intrinsic value, is key for global sustainable development.

The views expressed in this summary report are those of the consultation participants and do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations or its senior management.

WORKSHOP BACKGROUND

The GSDR held a regional consultation workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) in Lima, Peru, 7 - 9 November 2022, capitalizing on a rich transformative change agenda thanks to the presence of 51 stakeholders from civil society, academia, governments, and the private sector (Table 1). The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, and the International Climate Initiative, facilitated the workshop with financial and human resources. The workshop encouraged dialogue on the interlinkages between social, economic, and environmental development, and accelerating transformations with different levers to advance multiple SDGs.

The GSDR consultation workshop had the following objectives:

- To support exchange among stakeholders in the LAC region reflecting on themes covered by the GSDR.
- To enable the identification of priority SDGs and relevant trade-offs and co-benefits pertaining to LAC.
- To share successful pathways towards sustainable development as well as key challenges in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- To feed into the GSDR, and contribute to a vision for the region's transformation pathways.

51

participants from
over

25

countries

	Number of Participants	Percentage from total (n=X)
Stakeholder Categories		
Government	15	29.41 %
Academia	13	25.49 %
International Organisation	9	17.65 %
NGO	5	9.80 %
Civil Society	4	7.84 %
Research Institute / Think Tank	3	5.88 %
Private Sector	2	3.92 %
Gender Balance		
Women	35	68.63 %
Men	16	31.37 %
Regions		
South America	25	49.02 %
Central America	11	21.57 %
The Caribbean	6	11.76 %
Other	9	17.65 %



WORKSHOP THEMES

Group 1 Strengthening human wellbeing and capabilities

Moderator: Jaime Miranda

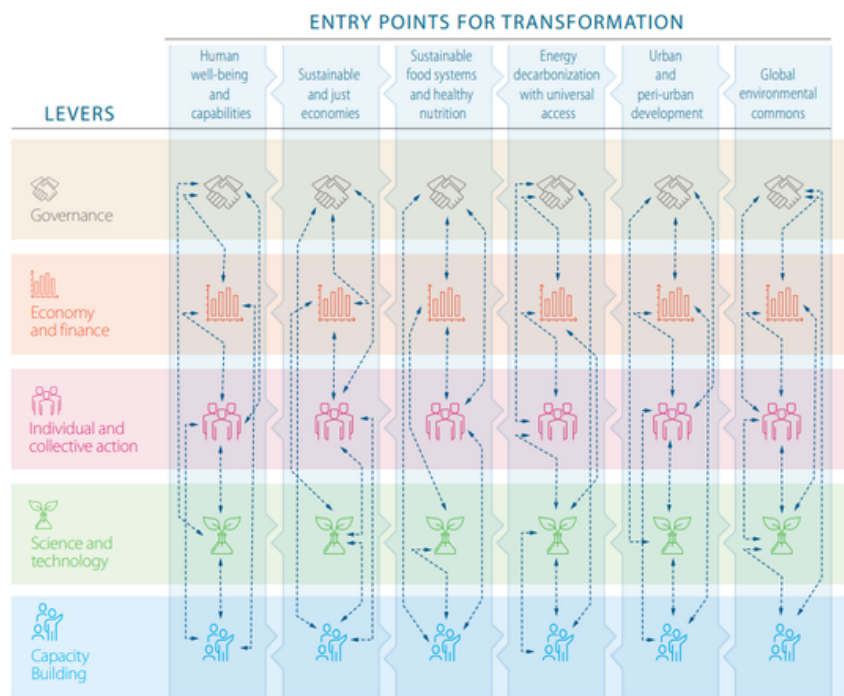
Group 2 Building sustainable food systems and healthy nutrition patterns

Moderators: Mareike Eberz, Adrián Rodriguez

Group 3 Securing the global environmental commons

Moderators: Nancy Shackell, Stephanie Rambler

TRANSFORMATIONS TO THE SDGS: ENTRY POINTS AND LEVERS



The 2019 GSDR identified six “entry points” or systems fundamental to sustainable development progress, and four “levers” or categories of interventions or tools.

The 2023 GSDR retains the four levers from the 2019 report and adds a fifth lever: **capacity building**.



KEY MESSAGES

emanating from the workshop

KM 1 - Clearer and more effective communication on the SDGs is vital to achieving sustainable development in cities and local communities.

The empowerment process needed to face the global challenges of our time requires the translation and localization of the SDGs into the realities of cities, as well as building relevant, tangible, and accessible SDG narratives.

Goals, targets, and indicators must be communicated with citizens and policy-makers at the local level, empowering local leaders to implement sustainable public policies in their cities and communities.

CASE STUDY

The Laboratory of Good Practices in Local Governments

📍 Brazil

- Designed by the National School of Public Administration in cooperation with GIZ, the Laboratory of Good Practices involves the interconnection among the federal government, local governments, civil society and academia. Designed to empower local leaders who wish to discuss sustainable solutions to public problems experienced in their municipalities, it uses the analysis of successful cases that implemented the SDGs based on territory.

The Laboratory also developed a toolkit which invested in the communication for the local decision-makers with podcasts, knowledge-sharing resources, and prototypes of successful solutions.

KM 2 - Structural transformation is optimized when policies and interventions adopt an integrated approach to sustainable development.

Participants recognized that sustainable development cannot be achieved without context-relevant, integrated approaches. The interconnectedness of the SDGs calls for substantial changes in the national institutional structure, as well as in the coordination and collaboration of all government entities for integrated policy-making and the adoption of a “whole of government approach”. It benefits from vertical and horizontal coordination between government institutions, high-level political support, and a specialized and technically competent unit.

KM 3 - Transformational change can only be sustainable if it leaves no one behind.

Invisible populations, including Indigenous Peoples, socially-excluded communities, people with disabilities, and gender minorities,



Global Sustainable
Development Report can
contribute to progress on the SDGs
Scientists



KEY MESSAGES

emanating from the workshop

must be put at the center of sustainable development. Access to services and wellbeing for vulnerable communities should be actively measured and addressed in policy-making in the region. The importance of preserving and leveraging ancestral knowledge to reach the SDGs has also been discussed.

CASE STUDY

The Backyard Farming Programme

📍 The Bahamas

The Backyard Farming Programme is an effort to strengthen food security in an import-dependent country and increase technical knowledge in economically-depressed communities. This initiative, which aims to allow all Bahamians to grow their own basic vegetables and fruits in their backyards, has been spearheaded by women and girls as the primary food producer in homes. It has led to an increase in technical skills for rural communities, effectively highlighting synergies between multiple SDGs. The Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources distributes thousands of backyard kits, as well as hydroponic kits to grow leafy greens.

KM 4 - Empowering civil society, including the youth, is key to achieving Agenda 2030.

The role of the civil society as key actors in implementing the SDGs was central to the discussions.

Emphasis should be put on the responsibility of civil society actors to achieve the SDGs, moving away from the misconception that Agenda 2030 is solely a country or UN framework.

CASE STUDY

The 2030 Agenda Citizen Ambassadors Program

📍 Peru

The 2030 Agenda Citizen Ambassadors Program seeks to strengthen the process of capacity-building and actions of CSOs within the framework of the 2030 Agenda in order to involve local citizens in the process of raising awareness, localization, implementation and citizen monitoring of the SDGs.

The program collects relevant data that allows for visualizing the contributions of CSOs in the country process by 2030 and empowers civil society actors' participation.





ADDITIONAL KEY ELEMENTS

to be transmitted to the GSDR

In addition to the key messages based on the workshop discussions, a specific plenary session was organized where all participants were able to raise issues beyond those covered in the workshops.

Key points discussed include:

- LGBT issues such as making safe spaces of inclusion for all.
 - To leave no one behind, science and scientific advice should be available in the languages of the communities which they serve in the LAC region.
 - Adopting a holistic approach is essential to achieving Agenda 2030.
 - The capacity of women to lead transformative change should be leveraged to reach the SDGs.
 - To achieve the SDGs, multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) advisory bodies can engage constructively with governments and create space for action and social acceptance of the transformation. Embodying a “whole of society” approach, they aim to establish a reciprocal relationship with the government partners responsible for the elaboration of sustainable development policies.
 - Science, innovation, and technology represent major opportunities for sustainable development and should be used effectively.
- We must ensure the accessibility and relevance of the GSDR and other means of communications surrounding Agenda 2030.
 - Participants recognized a crucial need for intergenerational dialogue to reach the SDGs.
 - Building knowledge networks and other groups around the SDGs can facilitate sharing of best practices and therefore help us implement concrete solutions in cities and communities.





Workshop Participants

Lorena Alcázar, *Group for the Analysis of Development*
 Gabrielle Alves, *Platform CIPÓ Brazil*
 Paola Arjona, *Montevideo City Hall*
 Sergio Arredondo, *FLACMA*

Margarita Beneke de Sanfeliú, *Salvadorean Foundation for
 Economic and Social Development*

Adriana Briceño López, *Institute for Sports and Recreation,
 Costa Rica*

Enrique Castañeda Saldaña, *University Cayetano Heredia*
 Henry Cisneros, *Secretaría Nacional de Planificación,
 Seguimiento y Evaluación*

Maria Vanesa D'Alessandre, *Center for the Implementation of
 Public Policies Promoting Equity and Growth*
 Alberto de Belaunde, *OutRight International*

Rosario del Pilar Diaz Garavito, *UN Major Group, UN OHCHR
 MeSLCAC, The Millenials Movement*

João Vitor Domingues, *Escola Nacional de Administração
 Pública*
 Artie Dubrie, *ECLAC*
 Mareike Eberz, *ECLAC*

Armando Espino, *Fundación para el Desarrollo Integrado
 Sustentable*

Ana Isabel Faifilio Rodriguez, *Ministry of Education*
 Kiesha Farnum, *Caribbean Climate Smart Accelerator*
 Igor Garafulic, *UN Peru*

Jorge Garicoche, *Research for Development Paraguay*
 Omar Herrera, *Ministerio de Economía, Planificación y
 Desarrollo*

Berinda Janeth Herrera, *Association for female entrepreneurs
 of Alta Verapaz*

Danielle Jean-Pierre Figueroa, *Fundación Aliarse*
 Ivonne Lobos Alba, *SEI*

Curtis Wesley Mayers, *Network of Rural Women*

Britney McDonald, *Marine Ecosystems protected Areas Trust*

Mario Giovanni Molina Masferrer, *Ministry of Environment and
 Natural Resources*

Teresa Moll de Alba, *Global Compact Latin America and the
 Caribbean*

Carmen Mollo, *Asociación Nacional de Centros*
 Valentina Muñoz Rabanal, *United Nations*
 Edgar Pacheco, *SDSN Bolivia*

Soledad de los Angeles Quiroz Valenzuela, *Universidad Santo
 Tomás*

Adrian Gerardo Rodriguez Vargas, *ECLAC*

Carolina Rojas, *Re-inventa & Fab Lab Universidad Tecnológica
 de Panamá, Engineering for Change*

Alicia Camille Rolle, *Office of the Prime Minister*
 Teresa Ropert, *Espacio Público Chile*
 Rocio Patricia Ruelas Fimbres, *Mobility and Transport
 Institute of the State of Sonora*
 Karina Giselle Sinclair Moreno, *Environmental Consulting
 and Auditing*
 Javier Surasky, *CEPEI*
 Rolando Alfonso Torres Prieto, *Central Autónoma de
 Trabajadores del Perú*
 Tania Vásquez, *Institute of Peruvian Studies_IEP_Peru*
 Maria Florencia, *Walger Ministerio de producción*
 Bettina Woll de Montenach, *UNDP*
 Paulina Zambrano, *Grupo Faro*

Members of the Independent Group of Scientists

Jaime Miranda
 Nancy Shackell

United Nations Secretariat

Astra Bonini
 Stephanie Rambler

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Lorena Balcazar Rodal
 Nadja Emmanuel
 Luise Elenor Gloeckner
 Kirstie López Romero
 Marleen Schneider

Report prepared by

Nora Boudghène, *UN DESA*

Appendix A: Workshop Programme



UNIVERSIDAD PERUANA
CAYETANO HEREDIA



Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation,
Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection



INTERNATIONAL
CLIMATE
INITIATIVE



giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH




GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023

Agenda

Regional Consultation Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean
Global Sustainable Development Report 2023
November 07 - 09, 2022

Day 1 – November 7	
<i>Doubletree, El Pardo</i> <i>Restaurant La Terraza</i>	
18:30 – 19:00	Recommended COVID-19 testing
19:00	Reception and informal networking dinner
Day 2 – November 8	
<i>Doubletree, El Pardo</i> <i>Alameda ABC</i>	
08:30 – 09:00	Registration and recommended COVID-19 testing
09:00 – 09:05	Welcome and overview of schedule <i>Ms Stephanie Rambler, UN-DESA</i>
09:05 – 09:45	Opening speeches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Prof J. Jaime Miranda, IGS Co-Chair, Co-Host</i> • <i>Ms Verónica Tomei, German Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (virtual input)</i> • <i>Mr Igor Garafulic, UN Resident Coordinator, Peru</i>
09:45 – 10:00	Stage setting speeches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Prof Imme Scholz, IGS Co-chair (virtual input)</i> • <i>Dr Enrique Castañeda Saldaña, Rector University Cayetano Heredia</i>
10:00 – 10:30	<i>Coffee break</i>
10:30 – 11:00	Quo vadis GSDR 2023? Dialogue format on the GSDR 2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Prof J. Jaime Miranda, IGS Co-Chair, Co-Host</i> • <i>Dr Nancy Shackell, IGS member</i>

11:00 – 11:45	Keynote: Ms Valentina Muñoz Rabanal, SDG Advocate, Youth Representative		
11:45 – 12:00	Working groups instructions Ms Stephanie Rambler, UN-DESA		
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch – Pardo I & II		
13:30 – 16:30	Working Groups (incl. coffee break at 15:00)		
	<p>Entry point:</p> <p>Strengthening human wellbeing and capabilities (ES)</p> <p><i>Moderation team:</i> J. Jaime Miranda & Silvana Pérez León</p> <p><i>Zuma</i></p>	<p>Entry point:</p> <p>Building sustainable food systems and healthy nutrition patterns (ES)</p> <p><i>Moderation team:</i> Mareike Eberz & Adrián Rodríguez</p> <p><i>Alameda ABC</i></p>	<p>Entry point:</p> <p>Securing global environmental commons (EN)</p> <p><i>Moderation team:</i> Nancy Shackell & Stephanie Rambler</p> <p><i>Alameda D</i></p>
16:30 – 17:15	Reporting back to the plenary Dr Nancy Shackell, moderator Alameda ABC <i>Rapporteurs from each working groups report back to the plenary</i>		
19:00	Dinner – La Terraza Restaurant		
Day 3 – November 9  <i>Doubletree, El Pardo</i> Alameda ABC			
08:30 – 09:00	Recommended COVID-19 testing		
09:00 – 09:10	Morning Light – Recap of day 2 Ms Stephanie Rambler, UN-DESA		
09:10 – 10:30	Fishbowl – Discussion on what was missing from the working groups IGS member moderates		
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break		
11:00 – 12:00	Cont. Discussion in the Working Groups <i>World Café format (table hosts briefly report back to the plenary) (tbd)</i>		
12:00 – 12:30	Closing remarks Dr Bettina Woll, Resident Representative, UNDP, Peru Prof J. Jaime Miranda, IGS Co-Chair, Co-Host Dr Nancy Shackell, IGS member End of workshop		
12:30	Lunch – Zuma		

Appendix B: Concept Note

United Nations Nations Unies

Global Sustainable Development Report 2023

Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Consultation Workshop

7-9 November 2022, Lima, Peru

Background

The Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) was originally mandated by the United Nations Member States in the outcome document of the 2012 “Rio +20” conference on sustainable development, “The Future We Want”. Three years later, as part of the 2030 Agenda, Member States reaffirmed the importance of the GSDR and requested in 2016 that it would be written by an independent group of scientists (IGS). The first report was published in 2019. The next report is scheduled for release in September 2023.

The IGS, appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General, consists of 15 leading experts from the natural and social sciences, representing developed and developing countries. The current group is co-chaired by Prof. Imme Scholz of Germany and Prof. J. Jaime Miranda of Peru.

As requested by Member States, the GSDR aims to strengthen the science-policy interface and to provide evidence-based guidance on global sustainable development issues and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The report is an important instrument to inform the deliberations at the quadrennial Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Summit (next held in September 2023), where it is presented to heads of state, who take stock on the progress towards the 2030 Agenda. The 2023 report will be launched at the half-way point on the 2030 Agenda when decision-makers will be looking for practical solutions that can accelerate progress.

The 2023 GSDR will incorporate a broad range of existing scholarship on SDG implementation. It will build on the 2019 GSDR which identified four levers for change as well as adding a fifth lever on capacities:

- Governance
- Economy and finance,
- Individual and collective action
- Science and technology
- Capacities

It will also build from the six entry points identified in the 2019 GSDR where interlinkages among the SDGs are especially strong such that interventions can address many goals and targets:

- Strengthening human wellbeing and capabilities
- Shifting toward sustainable and just economies
- Building sustainable food systems and healthy nutrition patterns
- Achieving energy decarbonization with universal access to energy
- Promoting sustainable urban and peri-urban development
- Securing the global environmental commons

For the 2023 GSDR, the IGS will expand on the 2019 report with a focus on accelerating action and overcoming impediments that stand in the way of making the levers work together toward transformation through the entry points. Acceleration and enabling transformations is critical as the world struggles to rebuild in the shadow of the COVID-19 pandemic. The time dynamics of transformation and implementation are explicitly addressed – moving from emergence toward acceleration and finally to stabilization. The focus will be on identifying concrete recommendations and tools grounded in evidence for accelerating the implementation of the SDGs and on making the field of science more supportive to this acceleration.

United Nations Nations Unies

Science and technology have long been recognized as essential to achieving sustainable development. They allow for objective assessment, evidence-based policies and innovative solutions towards difficult challenges. Leveraging the systemic relationships between the individual SDGs leads the way towards the needed rebalancing between human progress, social outcomes and environmental conditions that are at the heart of sustainable development. While many science-based tools on interlinkages and transformation pathways¹ already exist, there are many impediments to accelerating their uptake and applying them in practice. The GSDR 2023 aims to strengthen the science-policy interface and to provide guidance on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by presenting case studies and calls to action for governments, private sector actors, civil society, academia, and other stakeholders.

Sustainable Development Progress and Challenges in the Latin America and Caribbean Region

Latin America and the Caribbean has made some progress in sustainable development for example, in poverty reduction (SDG 1) and hunger alleviation (SDG 2) in recent years. Nevertheless, those achievements are severely threatened to be reversed by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, which hit the region hard resulting in the highest per capita death rate in the world. The pandemic has exacerbated the inequalities that existed within and among countries and exposed the weaknesses in health and socio-economic systems. The extreme poverty rate of the Latin America population rose from 13.1% in 2020 to 13.8% in 2021 – representing a 27-year setback and resulting in exacerbated inequalities. Women were particularly affected by the consequences of the pandemic, suffering from an increased burden of unpaid care work, greater exposure to the risk of violence and a significant decline in female labour force participation. Furthermore, progress in education of children and young adults experienced a strong decline during the pandemic when schools were closed.

The pandemic exposed the fragmentation and inequalities of social protection systems in the region. Prior to the crisis, due to high levels of labour informality, only 47.2% of the employed were affiliated with or contributed to pension systems, and just 60.5% were affiliated with or contributed to health systems leaving many others unprotected. In 2019, a quarter of people aged 65 and over were not receiving pensions and conditional transfer programmes covered an average of 18.5% of the population. Emergency social protection programmes were implemented during the pandemic aimed primarily at households in poverty or at greater risk of poverty, such as those with informal workers, but longer-term solutions are needed.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, 81% of the population lives in areas classified as urban under the national definition, making it the most urbanized developing region in the world. The region's cities and megacities are characterized by a number of deficiencies that impact human well-being, such as overcrowding; lack of access to water, sanitation, electricity and Internet services; and the scarcity and saturation of public transportation. Due to the high degree of residential segregation in Latin American cities, these deficiencies are unevenly distributed between rich and poor neighbourhoods and exacerbate inequality.

In addition, Latin America and the Caribbean is confronted with rising food, energy, and fuel prices, which put additional pressure on societies. Climate change-induced extreme weather events such as heatwaves, wildfires, droughts, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and decrease in water supply, will heavily impact agricultural production, consequently worsening food security. As a large contributor to the global agricultural production and with high renewable energy potential, addressing these issues is crucial for a sustainable transition of the region. As home to approximately a third of the world's forests and a quarter of its mangroves, Latin America and the Caribbean is also a biodiversity superpower with vast natural resources. Safeguarding its biodiversity, rainforests, oceans and other resources, as crucial sources of ecosystem services, carbon sinks and for their intrinsic value, is key for global sustainable development.

¹ *Pathways are context-specific configurations of levers to achieve transformation in each entry point*

United Nations Nations Unies

GSDR Latin America and Caribbean Regional Consultation Objectives

SDG implementation is achieved primarily at the local, national, and regional level. To inform the GSDR as an assessment of assessments, the IGS are collecting perspectives from different regions and stakeholders including context specific priorities, challenges, and opportunities as well as scalable, practical tools to accelerate progress. The IGS are seeking perspectives from scientists, government officials in their technical capacities, private sector experts, members of civil society, youth, indigenous people, people with disabilities, and stakeholders at all levels. The aim will be to identify case studies that will breathe life into the report and give shape to the concrete policy recommendations that the Member States are expecting.

In particular, the aim is to identify:

- 1) Innovative ways to make the five levers work together in the context of the 6 entry points to create enabling conditions for acceleration;
- 2) Specific promising tools for accelerating transformation in the context of these entry points (policies, initiatives, technologies, partnerships, etc.); and
- 3) Ways to create enabling conditions for transformation moving from emergence to acceleration to stabilization (including in different contexts).

In the Latin America and Caribbean Region all six entry points identified in the 2019 GSDR are

important

for achieving the SDGs, but the following three entry points are especially critical to accelerate the sustainable development of the region.

- 1) Strengthening human wellbeing and capabilities
- 2) Building sustainable food systems and healthy nutrition patterns
- 3) Securing the global environmental commons

Identifying interventions

Within these entry points, workshop participants would be asked to identify practical tools and interventions to accelerate progress in the implementation of the SDGs. In thinking about these interventions, the following guiding questions can be considered.

- How is this intervention a strategic choice for addressing systemic and structural challenges? Does it have potential for generating synergies among the SDGs through a given entry point and managing critical trade-offs? Are there positive and negative spillovers internationally?
- Is this intervention in the emergence, acceleration, or stabilization stage (globally and in different regions/contextes)?
 - If in the emergence stage, are there ways to shorten the timeframe of scaling up and accelerating uptake? What evidence or signs do you see of tipping points/windows of opportunity to move into the acceleration phase?
 - How particular is the intervention to a given context? What additional international support may be required to support the transformation in these contexts?
 - What would help ensure that this intervention would address inequalities including gender inequality, reach those at risk of being left behind, and build resilience against shocks?

Bringing the levers together for action

Within these entry points, workshop participants would also be asked to discuss how levers can work together to accelerate progress and create enabling conditions for action. The following guiding questions can be considered.

- Who are the key actors and stakeholders involved, either promoting or resisting the intervention?

United Nations Nations Unies

- Are there promising ways to apply the five levers together in support of acceleration through the intervention? At what levels of governance/society (local, national, regional, international)?
- What are the impediments to using the levers/engagement by different actors and are there promising ways for them to be overcome?



<https://sdgs.un.org/>

[Regional Consultations on Latin America and the Caribbean](#)



[@SustDev](#)



Division for Sustainable Development Goals

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

United Nations Secretariat Building

405 East 42nd Street

New York, NY 10017, USA

Fax: + 1 212 963 4260