

# Good practices and trends in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) from the Latin American and Caribbean region

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1. The institutional framework for implementing and monitoring the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean
2. Good practices and trends in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) from the Latin American and Caribbean region
3. ECLAC's offer to support to VNR countries
4. Upcoming global and regional milestones of the 2030 Agenda



# The institutional framework for implementing and monitoring the 2030 Agenda



- All **33 LAC countries** have **institutions** in place that support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- **14 countries** have established **ad hoc coordination mechanisms** to monitor the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- The remaining **19 countries, mostly in the Caribbean,** have **designated an existing public institution** responsible for monitoring, whether attached to the presidency, ministry, or another public agency.

# The Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in Latin America and the Caribbean

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Colombia	Argentina	Bahamas	Chile*	Argentina*	Antigua y Barbuda	Argentina**	Barbados*	Belice*
	México	Belice	Colombia*	Guatemala*	Barbados	Bahamas*	Dominica	Chile**	Brazil*
	Venezuela	Brasil	Ecuador	Guyana		Bolivia	El Salvador*	Guyana*	Colombia***
		Chile	Jamaica	St. Lucia		Colombia**	Grenada	Saint Kitts y Nevis	Costa Rica**
		Costa Rica	México*		Costa Rica*	Cuba	Jamaica*		Ecuador**
		El Salvador	Paraguay		Ecuador*	Guatemala**	Suriname		Honduras**
		Honduras	República Dominicana		Honduras*	México**	Uruguay***		México***
		Guatemala	Uruguay*		Panamá*	Nicaragua			Perú**
		Panamá			Perú*	Paraguay*			
					Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	República Dominicana*			
					Trinidad and Tobago	Uruguay**			
		Uruguay							
<b>Total anual</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Total reportes</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Total países(¶)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Total países (% de 33 países de la región)</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>
<b>Total países que han reportado más de 1 vez</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>
* Presentan por segunda vez									
** Presentan por tercera vez									
*** Presentan por cuarta vez									

- Between **2016 and 2023, 32 of the 33 LAC countries** reported their progress in ownership, monitoring & implementation of the 2030 Agenda by submitting at least one VNR to the HLPF, including **18 countries more than once**.
- The **57 VNRs** submitted by the LAC countries provide a wealth of information, analysis, processes, good practices, and lessons learned on the road to 2030.
- Of the **38 countries** that will present their reports at the **HLPF 2024, 8** are from **Latin America and the Caribbean: Belize and Brazil** for the second time, **Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru** for the third time, and **Colombia and Mexico** for the fourth time.



## Regional key trends in the VNRs

- The VNR is much more than a report
- The nature of VNRs is evolving
- Countries from the region have made significant progress in the localization of the SDGs and aligning VLRs and VNRs
- New emerging trends, such as alignment to other regional or global agendas and including the principle of LNOB
- Challenges persist in the VNR process

### Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development





# Continuity between first and subsequent VNRs

- **Jamaica** included the recommendations from the **2018 VNR** into concrete actions in the **2022 VNR**. The lessons learned have been translated in efforts towards strengthening the implementation framework around **Vision 2030** Jamaica.
- In its second VNR, **Costa Rica** reminded of the first VNR that recommended **stronger measurement of indicators** and national targets as well as **multisectoral and participatory dialogues**. Building on this, Costa Rica highlighted its **progress** in indicators and targets. national ownership efforts and new **stakeholder mechanism platforms**.
- In its first VNR, **Mexico** presented basic information on **territorial-based gaps** and in its second VNR, the country included an **analysis of inequality gaps associated with each goal**.



## Stronger use of data and statistics in VNRs

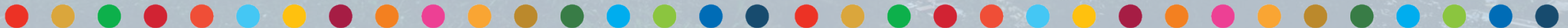
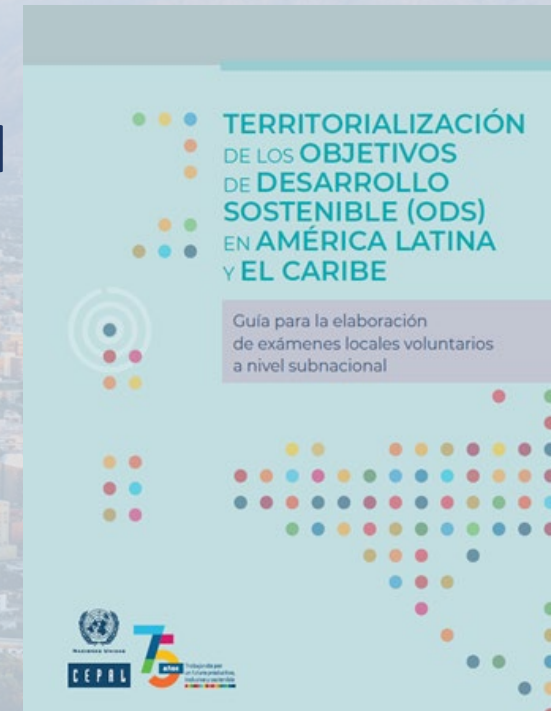
- Significant **progress in generating statistics to track SDG indicators and incorporating new sources of information** that allow measuring more complex phenomena and development challenges, as well as in the use of **estimates to achieve disaggregated statistics**.
- There is still important room to improve the “**communication of statistics**”, for example via **infographics, other visuals and storytelling**, to inform citizens and ensuring the implementation of SDGs by multiple actors.
- With only six years remaining until reaching the deadline for the SDGs, the **statistical capacities of the countries** continue to be quite **disparate**, and many **challenges** persist in having **comparable statistics** at the regional level.
- **Example: Barbados** embarked on a **data-driven approach** in consultation with each Ministry and adopted core SDG indicators in a concerted effort to enhance data collection and analysis. It engaged other stakeholders to collect quantitative and qualitative data on their contributions to the achievement of the SDGs.





# Integration of Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) into the VNRs

- Although the SDGs are global, their achievement will depend on our ability to make them a **reality at the local, territorial and subnational level, including towns, cities and regions.**
- VLRs contribute to the **formulation of integrated policies, enhanced coordination within subnational governments, and generation of local data.** VLRs also fuel **greater commitment to diverse stakeholders** and amplify the voices of **marginalized populations.**
- Of the **174 VLRs available on the website of UN DESA, 65 are from Latin America and the Caribbean, accounting for 37% of the total (majority from Argentina, Brazil and Mexico).**
- UN ECLAC developed **regional guidelines** for the elaboration of VLRs and localization of the SDGs.





# SDG oriented budgeting

- Many countries have expanded the **SDG alignment of planning and budgeting** from the national level to the local and subnational level and **diversified sources of financing** for the SDGs by encouraging **new and innovative financing** from other actors, including regional development banks, the private sector, and CSOs.



- **Antigua and Barbuda's VNR 2021** highlighted the need for concessionary financing, support in accessing new financing mechanisms and to plan for exogenous shocks.
- **Colombia's 2018 VNR** presented a national data analytics tool developed by the National Planning Department to track, collect, and systematize budget information.
- **Belize's 2017 VNR** encompassed a program budgeting initiative developed by the Ministry of Finance to monitor ministry performance in SDG attainment.



## Alignment with Paris Agreement/ NDCs

- Better alignment of the **2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement** and **synergies between VNRs and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** are key to adequately reflect climate change.
- Over recent years, countries worldwide, especially **SIDS**, are incorporating a strong dimension on the impacts of **climate change and climate financing** in their VNRs, although not necessarily directly linked to NDCs.
- **Dominica's VNR 2022** addressed the country's recovery efforts from climate events and its impacts on vulnerable groups. It also highlighted the country's vision to become the "**The World's First Climate Resilient Country**".
- **Uruguay's VNR 2022** presented the country's environmental strategy for climate change, which it considers key for achieving the SDGs by 2030, and very much linked to the environmental goals of the 2030 Agenda.
- **El Salvador's VNR 2017** established concrete links between SDG implementation, reduction of climate and disaster vulnerability, and efforts to support vulnerable groups.





# Meaningful stakeholder engagement and leaving no one behind

- **Rising contribution of major groups and other stakeholders** in VNR task teams, coordination mechanisms and presentations.
- **Innovative** approaches for **VNR drafting**.
- **Enhanced involvement of the private sector** in the generation of **data and statistics**.
- LNOB treated as a **cross-cutting principle** in sustainable development **strategies**.
- Initiatives for **inclusion** of various stakeholders and marginalized groups and **measures to address disparities**.
- **Antigua and Barbuda's VNR 2021** identified groups that are at risk of being left behind.
- **El Salvador's VNR 2017** was framed in a **LNOB perspective**.
- **Costa Rica's SDGs Statistical Advisory Body** made major effort to improve the tools of statistical operations to ensure that users of information have the highest levels of **disaggregation for population groups**.



# Communication and dissemination of VNR messages

**Institutional accounts** in social media to highlight VNR progress (Dominican Republic, 2018)

**Consistent slogan** ahead, during & after the VNR presentation (#Uruguaysumavalor in 2018)

**Use of # and @ with delegation members** or participating institutions in the VNR process (Cuba 2021)

**Messages during & after the HLPF** with links to presentation and live transmission (Panamá y Perú 2020)

**Translate VNR to local languages** to reach a wider audience (Mexico 2018)

VNR components showcased on the **UN DESA SDG Acceleration Actions Platform** (Peru 2019)

**National presentation of the VNR** prior to the HLPF (Argentina 2020 and 2022)

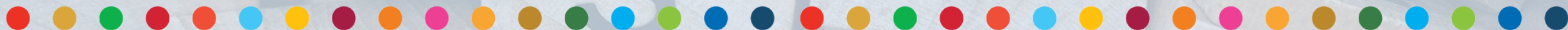
National **thematic workshops** on the three dimensions of sustainable development (Chile 2019)

**Contest to design the cover of the VNR with universities** (Mexico 2021)

**Card game called SDG quartet** to get youth familiar with the SDGs in a playful manner (Suriname 2022)

**Delegation encompassing diverse stakeholders** to present the VNR at the HLPF in New York (Jamaica 2022)

**Post-HLPF website for disseminating the VNR** and engaging diverse stakeholders (Antigua and Barbuda 2021)





# 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

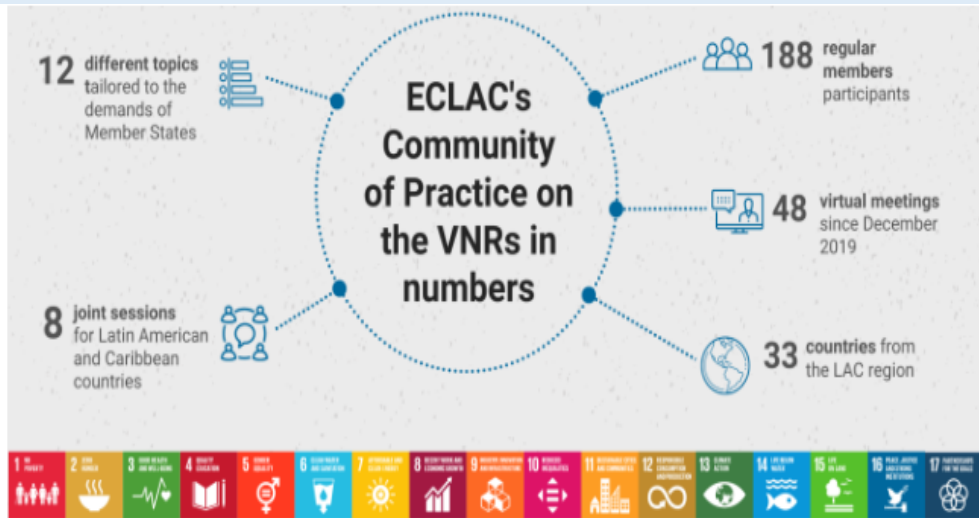



9. Leaving no one behind







# ECLAC's website for the Community of Practice



 The Voluntary National Review (VNR) and the Community of Practice ▼

 Alignment of the SDGs with national and regional frameworks ▼

 Meaningful engagement of multiple stakeholders ▼

## Quick access

- About the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Latin America and the Caribbean in the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
- The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development and the Regional Follow-up to the 2030 Agenda
- 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean: regional knowledge management platform
- ECLAC Community of Practice on the Voluntary National Reviews
- ECLAC Community of Practice on the Voluntary National Reviews

## Subscription

Get ECLAC updates by email

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The COVID-19 pandemic



Extraordinary virtual meeting with the national authorities in charge of the 2030 Agenda



The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development



The High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development



The localization of the 2030 Agenda



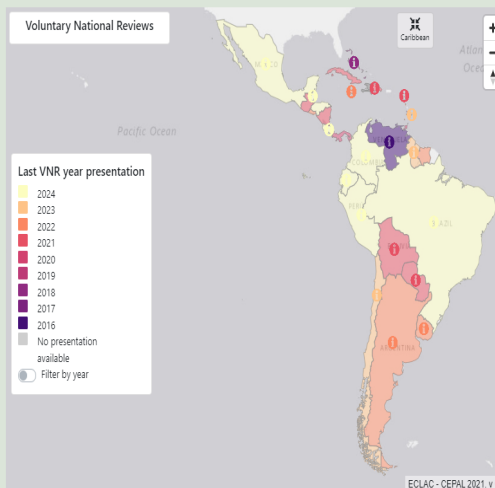
Data and statistics



# SDG Gateway, CEPALSTAT and Regional Observatory on Planning for Development

## The VNR in Latin America and the Caribbean

In Latin America and the Caribbean, 32 countries presented their VNR to the HLPF in New York between 2016 and 2023, including 18 countries that submitted their VNR more than once. Consult the map below to find the links to these reports by country.



ECLAC - CEPAL 2021, v 0.2

INDICATOR	VALUE	UNIT	YEAR
TOTAL POPULATION	665 451	Thousands of persons	2022
EXTREME POVERTY	13.1%	of the population	2020
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.5%	of the economically active population	2020
GDP GROWTH RATE	-6.8%	at constant prices	2020
NET FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT	90 114	Millions of USD	2020
GDP ENERGY INTENSITY	1.0	Thousands of tonnes of oil equivalent	2019

<https://agenda2030lac.org>

<https://statistics.cepal.org>

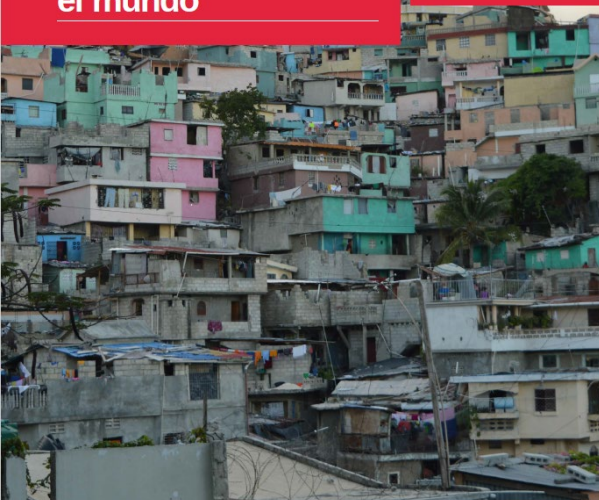
<https://observatorioplanificacion.cepal.org/en>



Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS)

**Poner fin a la pobreza en todas sus formas y en todo el mundo**

**1 FIN DE LA POBREZA**



Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS)

**Poner fin al hambre, lograr la seguridad alimentaria y la mejora de la nutrición y promover la agricultura sostenible**

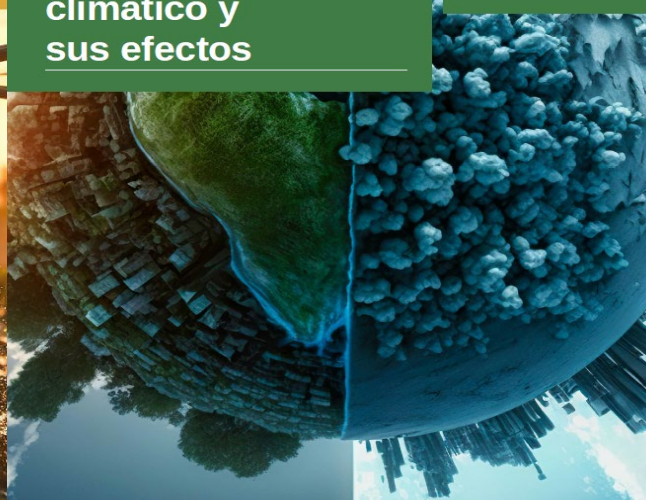
**2 HAMBRE CERO**



Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS)

**Adoptar medidas urgentes para combatir el cambio climático y sus efectos**

**13 ACCIÓN POR EL CLIMA**



Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS)

**Promover sociedades, justas, pacíficas e inclusivas para el desarrollo sostenible, facilitar el acceso a la justicia para todos y construir a todos los niveles instituciones eficaces e inclusivas que rindan cuentas**

**16 PAZ, JUSTICIA E INSTITUCIONES SÓLIDAS**



Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS)

**Fortalecer los medios de implementación y revitalizar la Alianza Mundial para el Desarrollo Sostenible**

**17 ALIANZAS PARA LOGRAR LOS OBJETIVOS**



## The Challenge of Accelerating the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean

Transitions towards Sustainability

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



## The Challenge of Accelerating the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean: Transitions towards Sustainability



# Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Santiago 15-18 April **2024**



# UPCOMING GLOBAL AND REGIONAL 2030 AGENDA MILESTONES

## Global level

## Regional level

- [UN ECOSOC Youth Forum](#) (16-18 April 2024, NY)
- [UN ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development \(FfD\)](#) (22-25 April 2024, NY)
- [Multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the SDGs](#) (9-10 May 2024, NY)
- [Operational activities for development segment](#) (14-16 May 2024, NY)
- [UN High-level Political Forum \(HLPF\)](#) (8-18 July 2024, NY)
- [Summit of the Future](#) during UN General Assembly high-level week (22-23 September 2024, NY)
- [COP3 of the Escazú Agreement](#) (22-24 April 2024, Santiago, Chile)
- [4th International Conference on Small Island Developing States](#) (27-30 May 2024, Antigua and Barbuda)
- [IV Regional Seminar on Social Development Social Protection and Inequality Latin America and the Caribbean towards the World Social Summit of 2025](#) (25 June 2024, Santiago de Chile)
- [International Congress of Open State and Governance](#) (26-28 Jun 2024, Heredia, Costa Rica)





# Thank you

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