The regional and global context

Priorities, achievements and proposals
What do we do?

**RESEARCH, ANALYSIS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTENCE**
- Source of comparable statistics and indicators
- Research and technical advisory services
- Capacity-building and strengthening
- Technical cooperation
- Economic, social and environmental observatory (flagships)

**REGIONAL FORUMS**
- Multisectoral forum for dialogue and cooperation
- Regional reports
- Sharing experiences and best practices
- Inter-institutional cooperation (Regional Coordination Mechanism)
- Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development

**LINK WITH THE GLOBAL AGENDA**
- Acting as the link with the high-level political forum on sustainable development
- Following up implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the SDGs, and of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda
- Monitoring regional implementation of the Rio+20 agreements
- Following up global conferences on economic, social and environmental issues
How do we do it?

**SUBSIDIARY BODIES**

Committee of the Whole

Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies

Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

Regional Council for Planning

Statistical Conference of the Americas

Committee on South-South Cooperation

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETINGS**

Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean

Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean

Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean
FINANCING
2016-2017
(Dollars)

What do we do it with?

- Regular budget: 110,510,000 (79%)
- Extrabudgetary sources: 18,100,000 (13%)
- Regular technical cooperation programme: 6,743,300 (5%)
- Development Account projects: 4,800,000 (3%)
The regional and global context

Priorities, achievements and proposals
The global context and the United Nations reforms

Economic growth in both developed countries and emerging economies is synchronized with a slight improvement in global trade and higher commodity prices.

The weakening of multilateralism, with a lightly regulated international financial system, the increasing importance of financial assets and an international tax system where avoidance dominates.

Trade integration strategies undermined by trade disputes.

Crisis of globalization, with those who consider themselves losers expressing increasing discontent and greater disregard for institutions.

The uncertainty surrounding the normalization of monetary policy in developed countries is fueling financial volatility.

The return of protectionism, greater polarization and the increasing likelihood of an international conflict.

“Above all, sustainable, inclusive development, deeply rooted in respect for all human rights –economic, social, cultural, civil and political– is the world’s best preventive tool against violent conflict and instability.”
After posting negative growth in 2015 and 2016, the region’s GDP increased in 2017 and economic activity is expected to pick up in 2018.

**Differentiated growth:** Central America and Mexico have higher growth rates than South America and the Caribbean.

The uptick in economic activity goes hand in hand with higher external demand and better terms of trade for the region’s commodity-exporting countries.

Domestic demand continues to grow, driven by greater private consumption and a slight recovery in investment.

**Structural gaps**, a poorly diversified production structure and innovation lag remain.

Poverty reduction has stagnated and income and wealth has become increasingly concentrated.
Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development

- Multi-stakeholder platform that links the global and the national to reinforce implementation of the 2030 Agenda and discuss regional priorities
- State-led and convened under the auspices of ECLAC
- Open to the participation of all Latin American and Caribbean countries
- Promotes peer learning and the sharing of best practices, successful experiences and lessons learned
- Broad participation: brings together regional and subregional organizations, the United Nations development system, development banks, civil society and the private sector
- Reports to the high-level political forum on sustainable development
ECLAC

The regional and global context

Priorities, achievements and proposals
The biennium 2016-2017 in numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research and dissemination of knowledge</th>
<th>Inter-governmental meetings</th>
<th>Expert group meetings</th>
<th>Training courses, workshops and seminars</th>
<th>Technical cooperation missions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over 250 publications and technical documents</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1,453</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flagship documents

Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean
Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean
International Trade Outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean
Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean
Social Panorama of Latin America
Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean

CEPAL Review

Other selected publications

Spanish

English
Paths towards equality for Latin America and the Caribbean

- *Time for Equality: Closing Gaps, Opening Trails*  
  Brasilia, 2010

- *Structural Change for Equality: An Integrated Approach to Development*  
  San Salvador, 2012

- *Compacts for Equality: Towards a Sustainable Future*  
  Lima, 2014

- *Horizons 2030: Equality at the Centre of Sustainable Development*  
  Mexico City, 2016

- *The Inefficiency of Inequality*  
  Havana, 2018
Observatories and data
Contributions to other intergovernmental meetings
Electronic distribution and communication

- Around **18 million visits** to the ECLAC website
- More than **5.5 million downloads** of publications
- More than **130 000 subscribers** to ECLAC publications
- More than **66 500 references** in the mass media
- **207 journalists** attended the press conferences to launch annual reports and other events
- **559 exclusive interviews** given

- **326 927 followers** on Twitter
- **309 960 fans** on Facebook
- **687 625 views** of ECLAC videos on YouTube
- **2 030 983 visits** on Flickr
DIGITAL REPOSITORY

- More than 40,000 digital ECLAC publications
- 6 languages
- 109 collections
- More than 9,200 authors

- More than 3 million downloads in 2017

RESEARCH GUIDES

- Specialized web portals on particular topics with information resources from ECLAC and other sources
- The 47 research guides were visited more than 294,000 times in 2017

COLECTIONS AND DATABASES

- Digital collection: 261,167 titles:
  - 24 databases
  - 242,195 e-books
  - 18,948 specialist journals

- Print collection: 114,877 titles:
  - 110,619 books
  - 4,258 specialist journals

- New acquisitions in 2017:
  - 676 printed publications
  - 19,314 digital publications

TRAINING AND OUTREACH

- @BibliotecaCEPAL has more than 4,200 followers to date
- 654 users were trained in 2017

https://www.cepal.org/en/eclac-libraries
Cooperation activities with extrabudgetary resources (XB)

Mobilization

Mobilized XB Resources

US$ 20.7 million

Economic Development
8.4%

Social Development
5.4%

Sustainable Development
6.9%

New Projects

81

Execution

Executed XB Resources

US$ 18.1 million

Economic Development
7.6%

Social Development
6.4%

Sustainable Development
4.1%

Selected Output

203 Documents

1,453 Missions

151 Projects
Strategic partners for development cooperation

**BILATERAL SOURCES**

US$11.36 mill.

- Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean
- Governments of other countries
- Non-governmental organizations (Percentage)

**MULTILATERAL SOURCES**

US$6.71 mill

- United Nations system (Percentage)
- Other multilateral sources (Percentage)
- Voluntary contributions to ILPES, 34%

**Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean**

- German Agency for International Cooperation
- Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
- Government of France
- Government of the Republic of Korea
- Kingdom of Norway

**Governments of other countries**

- Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean
- Governments of other countries
- Non-governmental organizations

**Non-governmental organizations**

- FORDFOUNDATION
- IDRC
- CRUSA

**Other multilateral sources**

- European Union
- World Bank
- Union of South American Nations

**United Nations system**

- United Nations Population Fund
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- International Labour Organization
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- World Food Programme

**Voluntary contributions to ILPES, 34%**
### 1,453 Technical Cooperation Missions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anguilla</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
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<td>Argentina</td>
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<td>Aruba</td>
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<td>Bahamas</td>
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<td>Barbados</td>
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<td>Belize</td>
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<td>Bolivia (Plur. State of)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
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<td>Cuba</td>
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<td>Curacao</td>
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<td>Ecuador</td>
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<td>El Salvador</td>
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<td>Grenada</td>
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<td>Guatemala</td>
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<td>Haiti</td>
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<td>Honduras</td>
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<td>Cayman Islands</td>
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<td>Turks and Caicos Islands</td>
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<td>British Virgin Islands</td>
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<td>Jamaica</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>Panama</td>
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<td>Paraguay</td>
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<td>Peru</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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<td>Saint Kitts and Nevis</td>
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<td>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</td>
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<td>Saint Lucia</td>
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<td>Suriname</td>
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<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
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<td>Uruguay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela (Bol. Rep. of)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Pie Chart

- **Dissemination of knowledge**: 19%
- **Technical meetings**: 19%
- **Capacity-building activities**: 18%
- **Technical cooperation and advisory services**: 42%
- **Disaster assessment**: 2%
Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2020

• As part of the Secretary General’s management reform, the General Assembly has adopted several changes to how the draft programme of work and proposed programme budget of the departments of the Secretariat are presented to member States.

• Main changes adopted:
  – Replace the biennial programme of work plan with a comprehensive programme budget document that contains a report on the implementation of activities carried out the previous year
  – The draft programme of work and proposed programme budget will be prepared annually.

• The new format will be applied to the draft programme of work, 2020, and will be implemented on a trial basis for three-years. The General Assembly will review the results of this trial in 2022.

• Hence, the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2020, is submitted for consideration by the plenary session of the Commission.

• As the final format of the new proposal remains subject to consultations with Member States, the logical frameworks of the subprogrammes are presented as a reference to the plenary session of the Commission.
The new development agenda: implementation of the 2030 Agenda

- Strengthening the regional architecture for the implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda: observatories on gender, planning, energy and Principle 10, among others
- Integrating the SDGs into national and territorial development plans and national budgets
- Strengthening statistical capacity to monitor the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDG indicators
- Refocusing the means of implementation on financing for development, technology, diversifying the production structure, changing consumption patterns by mainstreaming environmental sustainability and facilitating trade, among other things
- New forums for dialogue among governments, business and citizens
ECLAC programme structure for 2020

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- International trade and integration
- Production, productivity and management
- Economic development

**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

- Social development
- Gender affairs
- Population - Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

- Sustainable development and human settlements
- Natural resources and infrastructure

**PUBLIC MANAGEMENT AND STATISTICS**

- Development planning (ILPES)
- Statistics

**REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES**

- Subregional headquarters in Mexico (Central America, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico)
- Subregional headquarters in Port of Spain (the Caribbean)
- Support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations
Main achievements, priorities and proposals: economic dimension
# Highlights of the economic dimension

## TRADE AND INTEGRATION
- Support for the convergence of subregional integration mechanisms
- Analysis of the impact of megaregional agreements
- Support for the production integration in the Pacific Alliance
- Input for the CELAC-China 2019-2021 plan
- Contributions to a new public policy agenda to support SMEs and their internationalization
- Establishment of the FEALAC Fund

## PRODUCTION STRUCTURE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION
- Industry 4.0 and technology policies proposals to diversify the export basket and increase productivity
- Inclusive digitization: input on the role of the digital revolution and innovation in development strategies
- Preparation of the new Digital Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2020)
- Push for digital integration
- Promotion of intersectoral dialogue on agricultural and forestry issues to address climate change

## MACROECONOMICS FOR DEVELOPMENT
- The Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy: 30 years analysing the public finances of Latin America and the Caribbean
- Input on progressive tax systems and focusing on combating tax evasion and illicit flows
- Implementation of the structural gap approach in Costa Rica
- Innovative financing for development mechanisms: external debt relief proposal for Caribbean countries
### Proposals for strategic action: economic dimension

#### TRADE AND INTEGRATION
- Strengthening trade relations between the countries of the region and their traditional partners
- Promoting diversification of the export basket and strengthening trade relations with China and other emerging economies
- Deepening regional integration in areas that are key to value chains

#### PRODUCTION STRUCTURE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION
- Promoting the dissemination of technology and its impact on the growth of aggregate productivity
- Promoting the inclusion of SMEs in technological dissemination processes
- Analysing and measuring the impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) and its contribution to learning and to the diversification of the production structure and export basket
- Strengthening the sustainability of agricultural and food production

#### MACROECONOMICS FOR DEVELOPMENT
- Promoting public policies for sustainable and inclusive growth
- Strengthening financing for development mechanisms (mobilization of public and private resources nationally, financial inclusion and saving)
- Promoting the creation of good-quality jobs
- Strengthening fiscal sustainability
- Promoting the integration of middle-income countries in the international cooperation system
- Encouraging the region’s participation in the new global and regional financial architecture
Main achievements, priorities and proposals: 

social dimension
## Highlights of the social dimension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</th>
<th>GENDER AFFAIRS</th>
<th>POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Push for a regional agenda for inclusive social development to strengthen the culture of equality and combat the culture of privilege</td>
<td>• Adoption of the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda</td>
<td>• Adoption of the Asunción Declaration, “Building inclusive societies: ageing with dignity and rights”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Social inequality matrix</td>
<td>• Contributions to the elimination of the structural causes of inequality: discussion on gender equality challenges in technical and vocational education</td>
<td>• REDATAM: 33 years strengthening the technical capacities of national statistical systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • Greater coordination between productive inclusion policies and social inclusion policies:  
  - Document entitled *Linkages between the social and production spheres: gaps, pillars and challenges*  
  - Technical assistance to identify training requirements in the production sector | • Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean: 83,500 users in 2017                   | • Unprecedented empirical evidence on the living conditions of Afrodescendants: publication entitled *Situación de las personas afrodescendientes en América Latina y desafíos de políticas para la garantía de sus derechos* |
| • Regional public good: online database on social policy institutions in 33 countries | • Online courses on gender indicators and public policies: 473 participants (385 women) from 20 countries strengthened their capacities in these areas |                                                                                  |
# Proposals for strategic action: social dimension

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
- Promoting public policies to address the gaps created by the different dimensions of inequality
- Expanding universal social protection systems based on a human-rights approach, equality and gender perspective
- Analysing the multiple dimensions of poverty, well-being and inequality
- Strengthening the capacity of social policies to adapt to new challenges arising from the demographic transition, migration, new technologies and climate change

## GENDER AFFAIRS
- Mainstreaming the gender perspective into the development policies of Latin American and Caribbean countries
- Incorporating the gender perspective into the design of SDG indicators
- Developing the capacity of national machineries for the advancement of women to promote public policies with a gender perspective

## POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT
- Analysing demographic trends and population estimates and projections, and their impact on sustainable development
- Generating data and developing procedures, computer programmes and information systems to improve the quality and use of census data, vital statistics and sociodemographic surveys
- Promoting regional cooperation in the area of population and development, including strengthening demographic capacities
- Including the sociodemographic perspective in public policymaking at the national and local levels
Main achievements, priorities and proposals: sustainability dimension
**Highlights of the sustainable dimension**

### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

- Principle 10: Adoption of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean

- Models simulating the impact on key economic variables of different approaches to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

- Supporting the preparation of intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs): Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic

- Capacity-building in Cuba: using methodology to assess the impact of climate change on coastal areas

- Implementation of the New Urban Agenda: first Cities Conference

### NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- Governance Week on Natural Resources and Infrastructure

- Promoting a comprehensive approach for the water-food-energy nexus

- Consolidating the database of energy efficiency indicators

- Binational strategy proposal for the Dominican Republic and Haiti on cross-border transport

- Promoting energy complementarity and the sustainable energy transition through the Energy Complementarity and Sustainable Development in South America (ECOSUD) initiative
Proposals for strategic action: the sustainability dimension

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

• Evaluating the progress made by the countries of the region in mainstreaming environmental sustainability criteria into public policies
• Promoting public policies for climate change mitigation and adaptation
• Following up the implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
• Strengthening capacities to design and implement public policies for the sustainability of urban settlements

NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

• Strengthening the governance of both extractive and renewable natural resources
• Promoting greater integration of sectoral policies linked to infrastructure and transport, by encouraging greater participation of all stakeholders in the design and implementation of infrastructure policies
• Providing technical assistance to the countries of the region on the design and implementation of public policies and regional initiatives for the comprehensive management of water resources and the protection of water basins
Main achievements, priorities and proposals: public policy dimension
# Highlights of the public policy dimension

## PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT / ILPES

- Launch of the Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

- Better quality planning in four territories, thanks to the Planbarometer

- National capacity-building: 1,500 people participated in 19 international courses, 17 national courses and 5 distance-learning courses on public management planning

- Contributions to the discussion on transparency: publication entitled *Desde el gobierno abierto al Estado abierto*

- National inter-agency coordination to implement the 2030 Agenda

## STATISTICS

- Promotion and coordination of national activities on geospatial information

- Regional framework of indicators for monitoring the 2030 Agenda and SDGs

- Launch of the regional network on environmental statistics

- Supporting the 2017 round of the International Comparison Programme on purchasing power parity to improve the international comparability of many SDG indicators

- Technical support provided to Cuba to develop new price indicators and update national accounts, through training on managing of South-South cooperation
Proposals for strategic action: the public policy dimension

**PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT / ILPES**

- Strengthening public management capacity and encouraging the participation of civil society and social movements in development planning processes.
- Supporting the countries of the region in efforts to align national development plans with SDGs through capacity-building.
- Promoting the analysis and systematization of public planning and management experiences through the Regional Observatory on Planning for Development and Planbarometer.

**STATISTICS**

- Maintaining the Statistical Conference of the Americas as the main intergovernmental forum for coordination and cooperation with respect to the statistical priorities of the region.
- Strengthening the capacity of national statistical systems to measure the SDGs.
- Helping to develop innovative processes, products and means of dissemination of conventional and non-conventional statistics.
- Contributing to the integration of statistical and geospatial data.
- Promoting the coordination of statistical activities among multiple governmental and non-governmental actors.
Main achievements, priorities and proposals: subregional dimension
## Highlights of the subregional dimension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CENTRAL AMERICA, CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI AND MEXICO</th>
<th>THE CARIBBEAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Transformed the production sector thanks to stronger value chains in Central America</td>
<td>• CARICOM Heads of State backed a proposal to swap foreign debt for a climate change adaptation and resilience fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Helped to strengthen production integration in Central America: complete assessment of the regional value chain for the dairy industry</td>
<td>• Incorporation of the 2030 Agenda into development plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Supported energy integration and efficiency</td>
<td>• Disaster assessment using the Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) methodology:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Promoted financial inclusion through the analysis of institutional frameworks in rural areas</td>
<td>• Assessments in Anguilla, the Bahamas, Belize, the British Virgin Islands, Ecuador, Sint Maartin and the Turks and Caicos Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Strengthened national capacities to design public investment projects and create green fiscal instruments to tackle climate change</td>
<td>• 267 officials from governments, regional organizations and the United Nations system were trained in the DaLA methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Technical assistance provided to address the effects of the loss of correspondent banking services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Proposals for strategic action: the subregional dimension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CENTRAL AMERICA, CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI AND MEXICO</th>
<th>THE CARIBBEAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Strengthening national capacities to design and implement public policies to support social compacts for equality, national development programmes and strategic reforms</td>
<td>• Supporting Caribbean countries in incorporating the SDGs, the SAMOA Pathway and the development agenda of small island developing States of the Caribbean into national development plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Promoting public policies to develop climate change adaptation and mitigation mechanisms</td>
<td>• Strengthening institutional mechanisms for the implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Helping countries to increase energy integration and the use of renewable energy sources and to improve access to energy services</td>
<td>• Promoting greater access for the region’s countries to financing for development given the challenges of negative shocks for the Caribbean’s financial sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Encouraging policies to promote and protect agricultural biodiversity and healthy consumption patterns, including productivity, agricultural employment and the development of markets for low-carbon products</td>
<td>• Promoting the effective use of ICTs to design public policies and strengthen national knowledge-management capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Advocating public policies that facilitate trade and promote the social benefits and sustainability of trade</td>
<td>• Analysing demographic trends in the region including population ageing, migration, youth and women’s autonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Strengthening national capacities to assess risks and measure damage and losses caused by natural disasters</td>
<td>• Strengthening national capacities to assess risks and measure damage and losses caused by natural disasters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The 2030 Agenda represents a unique opportunity to achieve profound and lasting change in the current development paradigm, leaving no one behind.