On 2 August 2015, United Nations Member States reached agreement on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It will be formally adopted by the General Assembly in September. The outcome document, titled “Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” contains an ambitious agenda with 17 sustainable development goals and 169 targets, means of implementation and provisions for follow-up and
This agenda provides a universal pathway to sustainable development for all people in all countries, developed and developing. It is a blueprint for ending poverty in all its dimensions without leaving anyone behind. It promotes prosperity, peaceful societies and respect for human rights and well-being while protecting our planet.

The process of defining the agenda has been unprecedented. A global discussion was held, with participation from civil society, the private sector, academia, parliamentarians, local authorities and citizens. All shared their vision of the future they want.

It has been a landmark year for sustainable development. The 2030 agenda is part of a larger set of milestones that took place or will still take place in 2015. The Third International Conference on Financing for Development produced the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which compliments the 2030 agenda by outlining financial and non-financial means of implementation and highlighting the importance of sustained partnerships. The outcome document of the Climate Conference, to be held in Paris at the end of 2015, will provide further substance to the goal on climate change.

The new sustainable development agenda builds on the Millennium Development Goals and incorporates their unfinished business. The MDGs helped lift more than 700 million people from poverty and addressed an array of issues such as hunger, disease, gender inequality and access to water and sanitation. By going beyond the focus of the MDGs, the 2030 agenda, aims to tackle the root causes of poverty and inequality and reverse unsustainable consumption and production patterns in all countries.

The EU–LAC Foundation can provide an important platform for mobilizing its 62 member countries from Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean in implementing the new sustainable development agenda. This universal, transformative and integrated agenda heralds a historic turning point for our world. It is an urgent imperative to intensify efforts to build a life of dignity for all and heal our planet. Let us heed this clarion call and unite in action for the benefit of this and future generations.

Development Agenda Post-2015
2015 is a truly momentous year for international cooperation and development: the Addis Ababa financing for development conference and the UN summit in September in New York to adopt the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Moreover, in 2015 the EU launched the European Year for Development, where we engaged with our citizens to explain what is happening on development internationally and also to listen to their concerns. Further strengthening EU-CELAC cooperation has been an important aspect of our work in this landmark year for development. At the EU-CELAC summit last June in Brussels, we all agreed to commit to eradicating poverty in all its forms and achieving sustainable development.

The need for collaboration among countries and between regions is stronger than ever. All regions face structural challenges of inequality, environmental degradation and loss, lack of transparency and faltering trust in institutions. All need to create better jobs and increase productivity. The OECD's conviction is that deeper international co-operation, peer learning and knowledge sharing are essential to address these challenges and achieve global goals. That is why I applaud the ever-deepening relationship between the European Union and Latin American and Caribbean economies. By collaborating, they can also produce and share knowledge with other regions, helping to identify, improve and

The year 2015 offers a unique opportunity for global leaders to end poverty and transform the world to better meet human needs and the necessities of economic transformation, while protecting the environment, ensuring peace and realising human rights. Three high-level international engagements are presenting the international community with the opportunity to chart a new era of sustainable development: the past Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD3); the Special Summit on Sustainable Development at the United Nations (UN) in September; and the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Paris in December 2015.
development through our economic, social and environmental development efforts.

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Cooperation within the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Opportunities for the European Union & Latin America and the Caribbean

Alicia Bárcena Ibarra
Executive Secretary, ECLAC
Photo: Cepal.org

In 2015 the "Post 2015 Development Agenda" was discussed at the UN through an unprecedented participatory process. This process culminated in an agreement on the document "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". Once adopted, it will guide the work of the international community for the next 15 years. This new Agenda opens potential room for joint work between Latin America, the

share policies that work.

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New Approaches for a New World Development Agenda

Hadil da Rocha Vianna
Undersecretary General for cooperation, culture and trade promotion, Brazil

The post-2015 development agenda will be universal in terms of objectives, goals, commitments and actors. The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals shall bring about a soft revolution in the way development cooperation has been carried out for the last decades. The universal character of the new development agenda will challenge the traditional roles performed by developed and developing countries. This new landscape, envisaging an ambitious worldwide mobilization, might trigger a new era in development cooperation.

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German-LAC Cooperation on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Thomas Silberhorn
Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development - Germany
Photo:Bundesregierung/Bergmann

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will replace the MDGs, which have formed the basis of our work over the past 15 years. The MDGs focused mainly on social and economic aspects and were exclusively targeted at developing countries. Many Latin American countries stand out for their special efforts on climate protection and sustainable development and for playing an especially constructive role in the international negotiations. In a new
Caribbean and the EU, and brings to the forefront central issues in Latin America’s path towards achieving its structural change and tackling its main debt: the persistence of inequality.

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global partnership we are assuming shared responsibility for our planet. The key elements in this are ensuring that we engage as equal partners and upholding the principle that the goals should be universal.

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Countries, Beware: Climbing up the income ladder can seriously damage your health!

Meinie Nicolai
President Brussels Operational Centre, Médecins Sans Frontières

If you ask the proverbial ‘man on the street’ where the greatest health needs in the world are, most will think of the poorest countries. But they are wrong. It may surprise you that over half Médecins Sans Frontières’ medical programmes are in countries currently labelled as ‘middle income’. The health needs we see there are real and desperate. But in a changing world, the international system used to categorise a population’s health needs according to their country income is no longer fit for

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An Inequality Approach to the 2030 Agenda

Ricardo Fuentes Nieva
Executive Director, OXFAM Mexico

In a few weeks, leaders from the 193 member states of the United Nations will gather in New York to ratify the document “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. It is without a doubt an extraordinary achievement and a milestone in the history of the UN that needs to be recognized and celebrated. Nevertheless, it is natural that in such a complex agenda, there are omissions and things that are left out. I worry especially about the lack of attention that was given to the issue of extreme economic inequality both in the preamble and in the declaration.

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New Gender Policy’s Expectations: Break down stereotypes and give power

Jelke Boesten
Reader, International Development Institute - Kings College London

The MDGs have been criticised because of their conservatism on gender issues, as their objectives do not demand changes in fundamental areas such as reproductive health, carefulness, violence or respect for sexual preferences. The new goals proposed seem more ambitious, although we still do not know what they would mean in practice. Gender has to be a perspective integrated to the other objectives

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The new set of Sustainable Development Goals, has the potential to become a turning point for national policy-making. It is a new to-do list for the next 15 years to drive solutions to our biggest problems: poverty, injustice and climate change. For the first time, through this agenda there is acknowledgement that you can’t deal with these crises in isolation. Attention now turns to putting
Development after 2015 must consider devising an agreement to halt or at least to reduce emissions.

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These goals—and the affordable, scalable solutions they contain—into action.

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EU-CELAC Summit
EU-CELAC Leaders support the work of the EU-LAC Foundation by initialing the International Agreement
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PROMOTING YOUNG RESEARCHERS

Young Researchers
Elisabeth Gus

**Latin America between the EU and the US: A critical comparison of regional and bilateral relations with the example of Peru as a member of the Andean Community**

Since World War II, the development of Latin America has been shaped by the influence of the USA and the EU and their struggle of power on the political and economic level in the region. This paper aims to investigate whether the US or the EU is a more suitable partner for Latin America. The executed analysis is based on the theory of "State Society Relations", which claims that besides social and economic interests, the nature of political institutions is a contributing factor for external actions of states. Due to the lack of integration of Latin American state communities (here: the Andean Community), the US state model is apparently the better fit. By deeper analyzing the free trade agreements with Peru, it becomes clear that the EU consequently tries to adopt the US patterns in external policies. The EU now has to decide whether to continue following the example of the US, or to cling to their original goals in shaping regional relationships.

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Juan Pablo del Valle

**Sustainable Development Goals: EU and Unasur inter-and intra regional partnership towards the Post-2015 Agenda**

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals represent an opportunity for Regional Organizations to exert joint governance at the intra- and inter regional level. Goal 17 provides a platform for advancing the idea of partnership in the attainment of the post-2015 agenda. The present paper provides an analysis of the elements of goal 17, and how are regional responses to UN guidelines for sustainable development in the European Union and Unasur, respectively and jointly.

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Publications


Events

24 September
Inauguration of the Latinamerika Herbst Hamburg, Germany

30 September
Seminar Industrial Maps of Latin America and the Caribbean (MIALC) Madrid, Spain

4 November
Seminar-workshop “Latin America, the European Union and China- a triangular relationship?” Hamburg, Germany

5-6 November
Lateinamerika-Tag 2015 Hamburg, Germany