

# Synergies between the Escazú Agreement and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development for Latin America and the Caribbean

*Sinergia entre o Acordo de Escazú e a Agenda 2030 sobre o Desenvolvimento Sustentável para a América Latina e o Caribe*

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doi:10.18472/SustDeb.v14n2.2023.49615

Received: 05/07/2023  
Accepted: 10/08/2023

ARTICLE- VARIA

## ABSTRACT

This article aims to determine the main synergies between the Escazú Agreement and the 2030 Agenda on sustainable development, which can be exploited for the comprehensive and effective fulfilment of the SDGs. The qualitative approach and the deductive method were applied, considering the principles of environmental democracy and sustainable development as a framework for analysis. The United Nations LinkedSDG application was also used, which performs a semantic correlation analysis between public policy documents and the SDGs. The results show that the pillars of the Escazú Agreement are enablers and accelerators of the 2030 Agenda by creating the conditions for its mainstreaming in decision-making, implementation at the local level and support for actions designed to achieve the SDGs. It is concluded that implementing the Escazú Agreement in coordination with the strategies for fulfilling the SDGs in Latin America is an opportunity for the social legitimisation of public policies.

**Keywords:** Escazú agreement. SDG. Environmental democracy. Sustainable development. Latin America and the Caribbean.

## RESUMO

*Este artigo tem como objetivo determinar as principais sinergias entre o Acordo de Escazú e a Agenda 2030 de desenvolvimento sustentável, que podem ser utilizados para o cumprimento integral e efetivo dos ODS. Aplicou-se a abordagem qualitativa e o método dedutivo, tendo como referencial de análise os princípios da democracia ambiental e do desenvolvimento sustentável. Também foi utilizado o aplicativo LinkedSDG das Nações Unidas, que realiza uma análise de correlação semântica entre documentos de*

*políticas públicas e os ODS. Os resultados mostram que os pilares do Acordo de Escazú são facilitadores e aceleradores da Agenda 2030, ao criar as condições para a sua integração na tomada de decisões, implementação a nível local e apoio a ações destinadas ao cumprimento dos ODS. Conclui-se que implementar o Acordo de Escazú de forma articulada com as estratégias para o cumprimento dos ODS na América Latina é uma oportunidade para a legitimação social das políticas públicas.*

*Palavras-chave: Acordo de Escazú. ODS. Democracia ambiental. Desenvolvimento sustentável. América Latina e Caribe.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The 2030 Agenda is based upon the paradigm of integration and recognises the multidimensional nature of sustainable development challenges and the importance of overcoming the traditional silos that keep the social, economic and environmental sectors isolated (UNDP, 2016). According to Sachs (2010), sustainable development

must be understood as one of the greatest ideals that emerged during the last century, perhaps only comparable to the oldest idea of 'social justice'. Both are fundamental values of our time for the expression of collective desires enunciated by humanity, together with peace or democracy. At the same time, nothing ensures that they can be, in fact, possible and achievable (VEIGA, 2010, p. 14).

One of the great challenges in this regard is identifying synergies between agendas, public policies and actions to improve their impact by reducing duplication of effort and interconnected work among actors. This challenge implies, among other things, recognising the territorial context for the application of the 2030 Agenda (CEPAL, 2019a); guaranteeing policy and regulatory coherence (ANTWI-AGEU *et al.*, 2017); generating intersectoral correlation and vertical and horizontal institutional coordination (GTLRG, 2016; UN-HABITAT, 2015); establishing long-term objectives (KANIE *et al.*, 2017) and promoting the effective participation by the different actors in society, while paying special attention to vulnerable people and groups (UNITED NATIONS, 2017).

Achieving the 2030 Agenda will only be possible if the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are fulfilled in a collective and integrated manner (MORGERA; KULOVESI, 2016) since carrying them out in isolation will lead to global failure, as the experience with the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) has shown. (CORTÉS-PUCH, 2016). The success of environmental governance in the 21st century will depend upon the ability of countries to align specific treaties having objectives associated with a single dimension of development, with other agreements, such as those related to climate change, biodiversity, international trade and human rights, in such a way that multiple benefits can be obtained (FRANCHINI *et al.*, 2017).

One of the fundamental purposes of the 2030 Agenda is to achieve inclusive societies; however, a general assessment of the progress of the SDGs in 2019 shows that society's most vulnerable people and groups continue to suffer from situations of inequality and poverty and the response of the countries to face these situations has been slow (UNITED NATIONS, 2019).

Likewise, the 2030 Agenda integrates dimensions of a moral and ethical nature, such as equality, non-discrimination and the protection of fundamental guarantees (FERRERO; LOMA-OSORIO, 2018). In this sense, it shares the vision of intra and intergenerational justice of the Escazú Agreement, whose objective of guaranteeing the full and effective implementation of the rights of access to information, participation and justice in environmental matters is also framed within the context of sustainable development, the guarantee of the right to a healthy environment, peace, solid institutions and efforts for the eradication of poverty.

The Escazú Agreement also contains specific standards for the protection of the human rights of the most vulnerable, such as defenders of environmental human rights, including indigenous and ethnic communities. The regional treaty has as a backdrop the reduction of inequalities (SDG 10) and that the needs of all people are taken into account in making environmental decisions that may affect them (SDG 6, 7, 13, 14 and 15). This ensures the fundamental principle of the 2030 Agenda of leaving no one behind (CEPAL, 2019b).

In this order of ideas, this regional instrument allows progress in eliminating barriers some people face in exercising their rights in conditions of equality and non-discrimination (TORRES, 2018). In addition, it addresses asymmetries in power relationships (BÁRCENA *et al.*, 2021), which strengthens the inclusive democracy that is defined in the 2030 Agenda to achieve universal peace within the broader concept of freedom (SDG 16).

The environmental democracy proposed by the Escazú Agreement represents a powerful tool for good governance that contributes to all the SDGs to be attained through the strengthening of informed, participatory, and fair environmental management. For Latin American and Caribbean countries, guaranteeing environmental democracy contributes to making better decisions in harmony with the interests of social actors. It allows its application to be more effective and to strengthen relations between decision-makers and the public through accountability and transparency in public management (CEPAL, 2012). The foregoing is reflected in more suitable, balanced and integrated actions (BÁRCENA; DE MIGUEL, 2016).

This article demonstrates the main synergies between the Escazú Agreement on access to information, public participation and justice in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean and the 2030 Agenda on sustainable development, which can be utilised for the comprehensive and effective implementation of the SDGs. Its approach is presented with a deductive focus, in which the opportunities derived from the interactions between the two agendas can be taken advantage of by the region's countries (LAC) while considering their national circumstances.

To address the foregoing, a qualitative method has been applied, in which, based upon the pillars of environmental democracy developed in the Escazú Agreement, synergies with the 2030 Agenda that enable and/or accelerate compliance with the SDGs have been identified. The main techniques used are the review and documentary analysis of scientific texts and reports from international organisations such as the Economic Commission for Latin America - Eclac and the United Nations-UN. In addition to the above, we utilised the LinkedSDG<sup>1</sup> platform, created by the United Nation, to promote coordination between actors and accelerate the fulfilment of the SDGs. Its operation is based on text mining and allows the identification of semantic relationships between strategies, plans, programs, projects, etc. and the objectives, goals and indicators of the 2030 Agenda.

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In this way, the reflections presented here are the product of a critical and analytical analysis of governance and international environmental law, which are considered fundamental bases for compliance with the 2030 Agenda and the commitments of the Escazú Agreement.

This article is divided into three sections. The first section addresses the general characteristics of the Escazú Agreement; the second describes the synergies between the two analysed agendas; the third indicates the opportunities under the Escazú Agreement to formulate effective public policies to fulfil the SDGs. It ends with the conclusions resulting from the research.

## 2 THE ESCAZÚ AGREEMENT: AN INNOVATIVE INSTRUMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Escazú Agreement is the first LAC regional treaty on environmental issues that seeks the full and effective implementation of the rights of access to information, public participation and justice in environmental matters enshrined in Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 1992 (CEPAL, 2018). The Agreement establishes emerging, innovative and necessary measures contributing to protecting the right to live in a healthy environment, achieving sustainable development and reducing environmental conflict in Latin American and Caribbean countries. It is based upon the creation and strengthening of capacities, regional cooperation and the protection of the rights of human rights defenders in environmental matters, taking into consideration that Latin America is the most dangerous region in the world in which to exercise this leadership (MÉDICI, 2018; TOGNOLI, 2018).

This innovative instrument has been highlighted as a historic, ambitious agreement, unprecedented in the region and as a pioneer of its kind (BARRAGÁN-TERÁN *et al.*, 2020), not only because of its provisions but also because of the model developed through the negotiation process in which civil society<sup>2</sup>, through a Regional Public Mechanism<sup>3</sup>, received periodic information on the process and participated in the face-to-face and virtual meetings of the Negotiation Committee (NALEGACH, 2019).

The Escazú Agreement not only stipulates guarantees for the exercise of the right of every person to live in a healthy environment; it also seeks to ensure the enjoyment of all those human rights that are derived from a safe and propitious environment, such as life and health (JIMÉNEZ, 2019). Accordingly, it reflects international environmental law and public international law that develop essential standards of human rights conventions, such as equality and non-discrimination; transparency and accountability; non-regression and progressivity; good faith and the pro-person principles, among others (CEPAL, 2018). The Agreement was opened for signature on September 27, 2018. By 2023, 24 of the 33 countries in the region have signed it, and 15 have ratified it<sup>4</sup>.

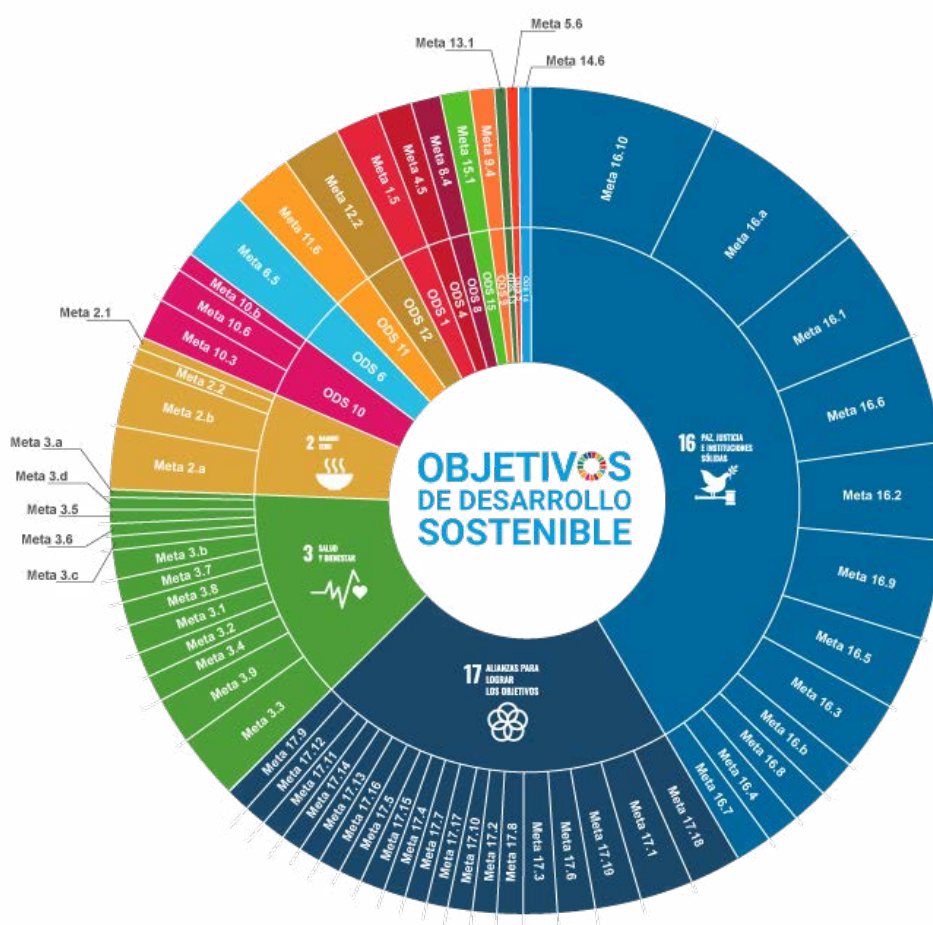
## 3 STUDY METHODOLOGY AND DATA PROCESSING

Among the reasons standing out why the MDGs, predecessors of the SDGs, did not have more effective and consistent results in moving towards fair and equitable sustainable development, the failure to consider institutional strengthening as the basis for optimal implementation, the monitoring and achievement of goals; the complexity of formulating indicators for the measurement of progress and the unevenness of the available information systems can be included (ECLAC, 2015). Similarly, there was little civil society involvement, an aspect reflected in the absence of solid governance (SWANSON, 2016).

The foregoing limited the possibility of strengthening relations between society and the State and, therefore, the levels of transparency in public management necessary to achieve the MDGs (VELÁSQUEZ LEAL, 2016). The 2030 Agenda addresses this issue by establishing the need to create effective, accountable, transparent and inclusive institutions at all levels (SDG 16), starting from a participatory approach as the basis for achieving peaceful, inclusive and sustainable societies.

For this to happen, an institutional and regulatory framework is required, which promotes horizontal collaboration and coordination between government structures and sectors, and vertically at global, national and local levels. These are aspects that can only be achieved with the effective involvement of the public (SDG 17) (PNUMA; CEPEI, 2018). In addition, the integrated nature of the SDGs, in which interventions in one area affect results in others, requires the strengthening of appropriate governance measures (BIERMANN *et al.*, 2017). This is to prevent a positive interaction from being reversed or that the actions carried out in fulfilment of one SDG restrict, counteract or nullify progress in others (NILSSON *et al.*, 2018).

As a starting point to analyse the synergies between the Escazú Agreement and the 2030 Agenda, Figure 1 shows the relationships between the SDGs and the pillars of environmental democracy. Its results are the product of the semantic analysis of the Agreement's final text, in which key concepts related to the 2030 Agenda, its 17 SDGs, 169 goals and 232 indicators were extracted. The SDGs are located in hierarchical order, and the goals' width indicates the most relevant in the Escazú Agreement. Starting with SDG 6, the goal with the greatest interaction is shown.



**Figure 1 | ODS related to the Escazú Agreement**

*Source: The authors based on the LinkedSDG tool.*

As one can appreciate, the standards of the Escazú Agreement are linked in greater proportion to SDG goals 16 and 17. These establish the need to achieve peace, protect human rights, strengthen governance, regulatory and institutional coherence, and form multi-stakeholder alliances to achieve goals. In particular, the goals on access to public information (16.10 and 17.18) and the protection of fundamental freedoms (16.10) are most related to the Agreement.

Access to information constitutes an essential human right, and its guarantee has become a catalyst for sustainable development in all areas of the SDGs (UNITED NATIONS, 2019; WRI, 2018). Ensuring the production, management and availability of updated, timely and relevant information allows balanced and comprehensive decision-making to comply with the 2030 Agenda. Likewise, promoting public data exchange with non-governmental actors contributes to expanding information coverage and improving its quality and reliability. This component is developed in articles 5 and 6 of the Escazú Agreement.

On the other hand, the "good governance" proposal of the 2030 Agenda, centred on promoting the State of Law/Rule of Law, requires timely, inclusive scenarios and mechanisms and occasions for participation (UNITED NATIONS, 2015). This component is developed in Article 7 of the Escazú Agreement. Likewise, equal access to justice is needed, as well as the independence, impartiality and integrity of the judicial system, as necessary conditions for attaining peaceful and inclusive societies to achieve sustainable development. This issue is addressed in the Declaration of the High-Level Meeting on the Rule of Law, which states that, without access to justice, citizens cannot make their voices heard, exercise their rights or hold decision-makers accountable (UNITED NATIONS, 2012).

To guarantee the right to justice, States must comply with certain principles. These include legality, effectiveness, publicity and transparency, as well as minimum standards such as the dissemination of information about this right; the establishment of equitable, timely and independent procedures; the right to review by a higher instance; and the right to file appeals for the reparation of rights that have been violated, among others (CEPAL, 2016). This component is developed in Article 8 of the Escazú Agreement, which promotes countries guaranteeing a solid structure that allows access to competent, timely, public, transparent and impartial judicial and administrative instances and procedures for protecting the right to a healthy environment and those rights attached to it.

Figure 1 also shows that SDG 3, which seeks to guarantee a healthy life and promote well-being, is strongly related to the Escazú Agreement. This is derived from the interdependence between a risk-free, healthy and sustainable environment and the full exercise of human rights. For example, both the provisions of the Agreement, and the obligation of countries, to progressively establish an updated record of emissions and of transfers of pollutants and residues to the air, water, soil, and subsoil which represent threats to public health, as well as to generate early warnings to take preventive measures and limit possible damage, contribute to this end.

In this way, the indicated interactions show that meeting the goals of the SDGs will not be possible without more transparent governments and more participatory democracies, in which the public and the most vulnerable people are deeply involved in decisions that may affect their environment and in the governance of the natural resources on which their quality of life depends.

This becomes relevant if one considers that planned environmental management, without the broad and effective participation of the public, can have unwanted effects on the population's well-being and may even intensify existing critical situations such as hunger, poverty and inequality.

One aspect of great importance along this track is that when seeking to fulfil the goals and indicators of the SDGs, decision-makers usually implement singular policies that allow them to meet multiple objectives but fail to consider the development of complementary policies that create the conditions by which these are effective, and through which synergies between sectors, institutions and actors are strengthened, contradictory results are avoided, and they can adapt to the changes that societies experience (RIAHI *et al.*, 2019).

This is where the Escazú Agreement acquires great relevance since the implementation of its pillars creates a solid architecture based on transparency, complementarity and participation. It seeks coherent, effective, efficient policies that, throughout their life cycle, ensure the full exercise of human rights and fulfil intergenerational responsibilities (PAJÍN; MAYOR ZARAGOZA, 2019) as a fundamental principle of sustainable development.

To overcome the foregoing requires a great effort to transform societies, economies, and the infrastructure and institutions of governance (PNMUA, 2019). For this reason, it is essential to promote spaces for participation and agreement between private actors, academics, civil society, native peoples and vulnerable communities (CONSTANZA *et al.*, 2015).

Within this context, environmental democracy constitutes a tool for generating co-benefits to fulfil the 2030 Agenda in LAC. However, the region's countries have not yet considered its potential with sufficient rigour; therefore, their ratification processes have progressed slowly.

The outlook presented in this section can be considered as showing an opportunity for the region, in which the standards of the Escazú Agreement can become tools available to overcome the challenges to democracy and human rights indicated and for the design of public policies, strategies, actions and comprehensive regulations which will allow progress in a positive direction for the two agendas.

#### **4 OPPORTUNITIES UNDER THE ESCAZÚ AGREEMENT FOR INTEGRATED, COHERENT AND ARTICULATED FULFILLMENT OF THE SDGS**

This section develops the opportunities derived from the interactions between the Escazú Agreement and the SDGs, which Latin American and Caribbean countries can take advantage of for these agendas' integrated, coherent and articulated fulfilment.

Before addressing the above, it should be noted that despite the efforts made by the countries to conform with the 2030 Agenda, the speed at which measures taken to achieve the SDGs are being implemented is insufficient. (UN ENVIRONMENT, 2019). Latin America and the Caribbean are no strangers to this situation. The SDG Index, as reported by the Center for Sustainable Development Goals for Latin America (Cods), demonstrates that most countries in the region are not advancing positively towards achieving the SDGs. In addition, it indicates that even before the Covid-19 pandemic, which delayed the work of States in achieving different development agendas, the rate of progress towards compliance with the SDGs by 2030 in the region was slow. If this trend were to continue, the goals set could not be achieved even in the next 50 years (CODS, 2020).

Changing the indicated trajectory requires that the region's countries mainstream the 2030 Agenda in their decision-making. To achieve this, leadership must be strengthened at the highest political levels, which would allow efficient and timely legal and institutional formulation, in addition to addressing dilemmas arising out of transversality, such as administrative redundancy and the confrontation of territorial competencies, in a manner that is legitimate and consistent (EUROPEAN COMMISSION, 2019).

To set countries along this path requires the development of catalytic and accelerated measures to guide the management of governments, organisations, society and other actors in a positive direction to achieve the 2030 Agenda, as well as addressing bottlenecks and breaking through sectoral silos that restrict its integrated compliance. The UN developed the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Support for Public Policies (Maps) approach to contribute to this end. This approach seeks to include the SDG targets in national, subnational and local development plans, as well as in the budgetary distribution of the territories. It seeks to focus resources on priority areas and to direct attention to synergies, exchanges and alliances that can be created to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions and ensure that institutional capacities and resources are sufficient to meet the goals set (UNSDG, 2016).

The Maps approach is based on political coherence and accountability. Accordingly, it recognises the need to articulate development agendas and carry out comprehensive actions with benefits in different dimensions, as well as strengthening the countries' efforts in monitoring, reporting and verifying progress and promoting broad public participation (UNSDG, 2016). At this point, the Escazú Agreement

is key since it creates the enabling conditions for implementing the Maps approach. This is one of the opportunities for integrating these agendas, as described below.

"Mainstreaming" is understood as the application of the 2030 Agenda at the national and local levels. It requires both the horizontal coherence of policies, breaking through the decision-making in sectoral silos, and vertical coherence at the regional, national, and local levels. Access to information and the broad, effective and continuous participation of different social actors are the cornerstones of mainstreaming. Allowing their involvement in the planning, implementation and evaluation of measures leads to true empowerment and commitment to the 2030 Agenda at local levels (SWANSON, 2016).

"Acceleration" refers to focusing national and international resources on priority areas with the greatest potential to generate co-benefits for comprehensive compliance with the SDGs (SWANSON, 2016). Policies of acceleration emphasise strengthening the commitment of sectors and actors within the society to establish alliances, develop monitoring systems, mobilise resources, and address bottlenecks (BOUMA; MARNIE, 2019). This aspect can be achieved with social actors' broad and continuous participation.

The "support" of public policies promotes cooperation among countries to exchange knowledge, experiences and good practices to fulfil development agendas such as the SDGs (BOUMA; MARNIE, 2019). This approach offers an analytical framework that fosters integrated solutions to fulfil the 2030 Agenda.

Another of the opportunities of the Escazú Agreement with respect to the 2030 Agenda is that it makes it possible to achieve the level of legitimacy and confidence necessary to implement development agendas that transcend governmental terms of office and become policies of the state, such as in the case of the SDGs. According to Santofimio Gamboa (2011), the legitimacy of international instruments or agendas can be understood in two ways. The first refers to *formal legitimacy*, that is, these tools meet the requirements established by the States to become legal norms integrated into the legal system and include procedural aspects. The second is *material legitimacy*, which refers to the fact that power is exercised according to the norms of the countries' constitutions.

This condition of legitimacy is not achieved solely through the guarantee of representative democracies and compliance with legal procedures; it requires a high degree of social acceptance throughout the governmental terms, which would allow policies under the 2030 Agenda or the Escazú Agreement to transcend through these periods and become State policies. The foregoing clarifies that the degree of social legitimacy for public policies on compliance with the SDGs can become a form of social control of government performance (BOUMA; MARNIE, 2019).

Achieving this quality is possible through access to information, broad public participation, and transparency and integrity in accountability, as much as in the design of policies and their implementation and monitoring. These aspects can be achieved with the effective implementation of the regional treaty.

Access to disaggregated, quality, accessible, timely and reliable information is essential in order to assess the degree of responsibility and commitment of governments for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in aspects such as the allocation and use of public spending and the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of a planned, ongoing or implemented policy initiative for compliance with the SDGs (OECD, 2019).

Likewise, guaranteeing the broad and effective participation of the public in the design of public policies, actions, strategies, and regulations regarding the 2030 Agenda improves transparency and trust in decision-making. This reinforces the confidence society has in their governments and allows



the achievement of more efficient results by understanding the links between the measures developed, the needs and interests of the population, the capacity of the institutions and the results obtained.

The foregoing represents a fundamental issue in that the measures that are developed in compliance with the SDGs must be taken in comprehension of the local context and priorities and contribute to the mobilisation of resources, the provision of innovative and efficient solutions (OECD, 2019) and encourage governments to set more ambitious goals and be accountable for their commitment, difficulties and challenges. As stated in the United Nations Secretary-General's report on the progress of the SDGs in 2019:

The 2030 Agenda can only become effective by adopting an approach that takes into account the whole of society, with non-governmental agents that assume as their own the paradigm shift that the Agenda entails, (to) harmonise their own systems with the Sustainable Development Goals, participate actively in implementation efforts and become promoters of continuous improvement (UNITED NATIONS, 2019, p. 31).

Finally, the Escazú Agreement makes it possible to apply the "national ownership" approach of the 2030 Agenda. Even though the scope of the SDGs is global, their implementation considers the different realities, capacities and levels of development of countries and respects their policies and priorities. Under this principle, the importance of the regional, subregional and national levels is recognised for effectively translating sustainable development policies into concrete measures locally (NACIONES UNIDAS, 2015).

In this sense, to fulfil the SDGs, it becomes essential to break the centralism of governments in decision-making and to interact with the various actors and levels of governance at the national and local levels based on participatory processes. This is achieved through the balance between top-down and bottom-up processes in decision-making, as well as in formulating and implementing policies, strategies and regulations (NILSSON, 2018).

Achieving a balance between these processes mentioned above calls for transforming the traditional way of making decisions, based upon the 'descending' direction, which begins from the "global" to reach the "local," into an 'ascending' management flow, which starts from the local level and reaches to the global. Through this means, as Tognoli (2018) points out, local governments, based upon the exercise of public participation, have the potential to become the basic infrastructure to achieve efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and legitimacy of intervention to achieve sustainable development.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

The synergies between the Escazú Agreement and the 2030 Agenda facilitate compliance with the SDGs. They establish the path for their implementation, strengthening good governance and approaches to human rights, inclusion, participation, transparency and justice (BARRAGÁN-TERÁN *et al.*, 2020). They also promote greater integration of the different worldviews and cultural patterns present in the region, which is an aspect that has been considered one of the challenges faced by these countries in integrating the concept of sustainable development into decision-making.

The main opportunities derived from the effective implementation of the standards of the Escazú Agreement to fulfil the 2030 Agenda in Latin American and Caribbean countries are the legitimisation of public policies for sustainable development, the mainstreaming, acceleration and support for compliance with the SDGs and the localisation or territorialisation of climate commitments and the 2030 Agenda which allows their national ownership.

From the perspective of the legitimacy of public policies, the standards of the Escazú Agreement, by guaranteeing that all interested parties participate in the cycle of policies for the fulfilment of these agendas, as well as in the monitoring, reporting and verification of their progress, contribute to strategic decision-making, improve the links between policies and results. They also strengthen accountability and increase transparency and trust in the institutions charged with implementing the SDGs.

In this same order of ideas, the Escazú Agreement is a catalytic policy for the 2030 Agenda by favouring the mainstreaming of the SDGs in public policies and decisions taken at the national and local levels through the effective involvement of the public, the generation and dissemination of information and the strengthening of trust in governments. This contributes to the implementation of efficient policies which generate multiple benefits.

This study provides a first approach to the synergies between the Escazú Agreement and the 2030 Agenda. It represents an opportunity for more detailed analyses to evaluate how the environmental democracy proposed in the treaty mentioned above can accelerate the implementation of specific goals of the SDGs. In addition, it opens the possibility to link to the analysis of other development agendas, such as the Paris Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

## NOTES

1| Available at <http://linkedsgd.apps.officialstatistics.org/#/>

2| For the purposes of the participation of civil society in the negotiation process of the Agreement, the word "public" has been adopted, which refers to "any natural or legal person or organized in community forms."

3| Created for the purposes of keeping informed those interested in the Agreement, allowing their participation and contributing to the transparency of the negotiation process. Available online at: Disponible en línea en: <https://www.lacp10.org/mecanismo-publico-regional>.

4| Information reported on the Principle 10 Observatory website of Cepal on July 2023 (<https://www.cepal.org/es/acuerdodeescazu>).

This article is one of the products resulting from the research project "Perspectives for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals in Colombia in light of the Paris Agreement on climate change", financed by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation of Colombia.

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