

**Implementation of the Millenium Development Goals and Sustainable
Development Goals in Panama between 2008 and 2020. ¹**

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Abstract

Inequality, hunger and access to health are many of the issues that constantly affect a society within a country. The United Nations Organization defined the agendas to mitigate these problems predominantly in developing countries, under the name MDG- Millennium Development Goals and from 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The purpose of this article is to analyze the implementation of these programs by the institutions that have contributed to the entire social, economic, political and even environmental process of the region; Under this concept, said article characterizes a whole scheme of problems and great challenges for which the most vulnerable communities in Panama have had to face different situations of hunger, education, violence against human rights, climate change, injustices, and other important aspects

Keywords: Millenium Development Goals MDG, Sustainable Development Goals, Panamá, Central America, Economic Development

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1. Introduction

By having a better understanding of the challenges that Panama has had to go through, we discover the determined leadership that has driven the different organizations within the country to generate positive changes in a region, in order to contribute to achieving the 2030 Agenda, through constant searches for alignment in different areas of a society, in children and adolescents, mothers who are heads of households, indigenous communities, people who are part of the LGTBI+ community, adults and the elderly. It is an overview that brings

together the different strategies with which the Government of Panama has joined to present priority social actions to achieve the objectives. These social actions are the solution to different consequences that Panama has had to face due to the great social and economic inequality in the country.

In 2017 through the UN system and with the support of the National Concertation for development, the most important National Strategic Plan is presented in the country with a vision of a State aware of strengthening leadership and worthy compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals, in a way, promoting ethics and transparency in the significant progress of a Panama with a better look towards social problems, with a worthy access of economy towards people and with a correct political variable determinant of the institutions. The 2030 Agenda is made up of 17 goals, which will be described in this paper. These objectives, such as, the elimination of poverty, zero hunger, education, health (universal medical services), as well as the defense of marine and terrestrial ecosystems, the meaningful integration of social, economic and environmental dimensions, peace, equality and effective institutions; all of the above, group all the set of projects with which Panama has taken on the challenge of meeting the SDGs.

According to the context of academic research, it is evident that societies where ethical values predominate tend to have greater strategic resources and greater efficiencies for sustainable development, it should be noted that Panama has been characterized at this point, by creating good inter-institutional alliances to better manage the country's financial resources, as well as the development and transfer of technology not only to the government but also to different foundations of children and youth with greater vulnerability in the region.

For this reason, the development of the capacity to manage situations is given as a point in favor of the country, as well as the role of new alliances and international solidarity.

The following are some of the authors who have opened the specific debate on some of the problems for which the Panamanian country has struggled for several years.

The author, Mann Guevara (Guevara Mann, 2016), presents different situations that Panama has experienced as a country, analyzing economic, political and social aspects that have generated clientelism, corruption, enduring features of the political system and determining obstacles through which the country must pass. Likewise, there are historical, changing and important facts that determine the social status within Panama. Its purpose is to demonstrate the social, economic, political and international conjunctures of Panama (pág. 259).

In the social situation, two important indexes are determined for the social development of the country, the first one is the Human Development Index (HDI) valued by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) at 0.78 in 2014, indicating a high growth in the country, and on the other hand the Unemployment Index in 2015, where the percentage was 5.1%, expressed, because of the inactive population within the active population. On the other hand, the economic situation is described based on the gross national income, the national income at current prices (per capita) and the country's growth rate; as described by the Panamanian country has had a great impact on its economy, which is why it contributed almost the entire GDP in 2013. The political situation explains the different problems that were captured in 2015, such as the deterioration of democracy, the mobilization of security services, and the manifestations of acts of corruption during the period of government of

Ricardo Martinelli. The author talks about the precautionary measures such as preventive detention that had to be taken with former officials and former ministers of the previous government, and with vice ministers and servants of the current administration, investigated for several corruption cases.

According to the article by Roquerbert León and Jorge Luis, the objective of this article is to explore the state's interest in Panamanian indigenous culture in relation to education, since it is a fundamental basis not only for the social, but also political and economic development of the Panamanian region. Since 1946, these people have had the fundamental right to education and, above all, the certainty that their culture must be respected; this being a bridge to change the social structures evident in the country. For the author, the figure of the Ngäbe indigenous group is crucial for the country, since their education is considered an opportunity to overcome the extreme poverty rates in which they live. An important fact exposed by Roquerbert León in the article was an initiative of the Panamanian State, on November 22, 2010, since the government declared to offer a systematic and scientific education oriented to the integral formation of the individual known as EBI (intercultural bilingual education) to the indigenous populations as a reference of the relations built between the diverse cultures of the world. This education is based on the learning of a broad study of cultures where the intellect is opened, promoting other languages, and in order to have a more creative, dynamic and reflective participation; aimed at building a multilingual community and a pluricultural community. (Roquerbert León, 2017, pág. 117).

Juan Fernando Álvarez and Miguel Ángel Alarcón, in their article "Relaciones entre los ODS, el Plan para una Década Cooperativa y el balance social en cooperativas" (Relationships between the SDGs, the Plan for a Cooperative Decade and the social balance

in cooperatives), set out a plan structured in five axes. Three of the above usually fit cooperative characteristics such as identity, participation and sustainability; transforming cooperation into one of the most viable and simple ways to find adequate sustainability in the territories; these ways are described as the benefits that people can get from local actions and universal aid. The remaining two objectives are described within a legal and capital framework, pointing to the necessary and fundamental conditions to comply with all that has been proposed. (Álvarez & Alarcón, 2019, pág. 22)

These authors express important and determining points to determine a correct relationship between Panama and the MDGs and SDGs. Without these theories or without their previous research, it would be difficult to find a correct starting point. Issues such as the lack of education in the most vulnerable communities, corruption, the economy, are fundamental variables, and were the determining factor for Panama to join the agenda of the objectives, and thus find a solution to so much inequality that has been experienced in the country.

2. **Frame of reference**

The study of the social, political and economic culture of a country has sought to be understood from different theories, however, to reach each of them, it will be important to define some key concepts in the subject of study. The first theory is the idealism of International Relations, the second theory is institutionalism and the third and last theory is that of economic development.

The fundamental questions in international relations are: "Why do states go to war?" "How can inter-state conflicts be avoided or mitigated?", and "What are the avenues for

greater international cooperation?". In considering these issues, the dominant paradigm in international relations, political realism, emphasizes the continuing propensity for conflict between self-interested states seeking their security in an "anarchic" international environment, i.e. one in which there is no central authority to protect states from each other or to guarantee their security. Hence, international cooperation is thought to be scarce, fleeting and tenuous, limited by problems of implementation and by the preference of each State to obtain greater relative gains in any potential negotiation due to its systemic vulnerability.

There are two important concepts to understand this theory, one is idealism (idealistic approach), on the other hand, realism (realist approach) are two competing traditional methods, each of which wants to be considered as a study of international relations called reasonable method. All defend a specific vision of the entire international reality and believe that it can be used as a means to understand and explain all aspects of international relations. Both represent the classical tradition of studies of such relationships. Idealism and realism are normative methods in essence and content. The term idealism is often used in both the theory and practice of international politics, but it should be noted that this report uses the idealist approach. Idealism refers to an approach to international politics that seeks to promote certain ideals or moral objectives, for example, making the world a more peaceful or just place. (Ayala, 2017).

Idealists, whose thinking is linked to the ideas of liberal internationalism, consider that, despite the fact that the international system is anarchic, there is a communitarian consciousness, the possibility of progress in the international system, which is achieved through cooperation and progress towards lasting peace, prosperity and social welfare, based

on values and aspirations shared by human beings. In contrast, realists have a negative view of human nature and see international anarchy as characterized by the struggle for the survival of the state and competing national interests, where the conquest of power is of vital importance given the ever-present possibility of conflict. These ontological views are not reconcilable and can coexist in constant tension with each other.

International Relations have been somewhat dominated by ideological issues associated with different currents of thought that gave rise to the so-called "great debates". These debates are part of the history of International Relations.

It is possible to understand in this theory of international relations to try to make sense of the world around us through several lenses, each of which represents a different theoretical perspective: traditional theories, intermediate theories and critical theories.

Traditional theories: in this theory comes into play the role of liberalism and realism, these traditional theories have been criticized and questioned over time on many points, some marginal, others fundamental. However, the various criticisms have remained largely unheeded, mainly because no alternative theory incorporating new assumptions has been developed. To truly appreciate the scope of the new theory, it is essential to return to the main issues that pose problems for traditional theories and to consider the solutions suggested by authors who do not belong to the new theory and yet remain fundamental to the discipline; in its heyday, liberalism in international relations was labeled as a "utopian" theory and is still recognized as such to some extent today. (White, s.f.).

Intermediate theories: these are referred to as sociological theories of intermediate scope where they constitute a theoretical sociological approach aimed at integrating theory

and empirical research; According to Robert K. Merton (American developer) this theory makes it possible to transcend the false problem of a theoretical conflict between nomothetic and idiomatic, between the general and the totally particular, between generalizing sociological theory and historicism. (ABREU, 2020).

Critical theories: Critical theory is an approach to social philosophy that focuses on reflective evaluation and critique of society and culture in order to reveal and challenge power structures.

To conclude with this theory, an important topic in international relations is cooperation and a clear example is the international organization called the UN, where cooperation is the fundamental basis of this organization, in addition to the planning and execution of development activities worldwide.

The second theory mentioned is institutionalism, which is related to the international organization called the UN. This organization was founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 52 countries, which are committed to the development of friendly relations and cooperation among nations, the promotion of social progress, the improvement of living standards, human rights and international peace and security; moreover, the UN promotes and strengthens democratic institutions and practices around the world, including helping the people of many countries to participate in free and fair elections, it should be noted that the UN has provided electoral assistance to more than 100 countries, at decisive moments in their history. (Naciones Unidas, 2015).

In addition to this, the UN plays a fundamental role in the 2030 agenda given that they are the founders of this plan, which consists of a global action framework for people, planet,

prosperity, peace and collaboration, in addition to integrating the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, as well as elements of peace, governance and justice, all of this comprised in 17 fundamental goals, called the SDGs.

Likewise, the commitment of the United Nations with Panama is focused on its citizens and its approach is characterized by supporting the Panamanian State on issues of inequality and poverty so that the country can close these gaps and that people can enjoy their rights and reach their full potential to fulfill the 2030 Agenda, which entails the promise of the SDGs, "Leave no one behind". (Naciones Unidas, s.f.).

Therefore, with the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), a significant process of alignment between the national goals for the agreements proposed by Panama with the PEG and the SDGs was enacted. On June 29, 2016, the Information and Management System for Democratic Governance was presented for the consideration of those members of the social cabinet, not only as a product of Panama's corporate offer but also as a key tool for the alignment of sectoral policies and strategies throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. This platform has the capacity to operate as an articulator between the follow-up, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of the SDGs, in addition to this, it was created as a formal and competent implementation partner with the political levels of each country. (Gobierno de la República de Panamá , 2017).

There are 4 fundamental contributions that this organization has made with respect to the country, which are: access to quality services, governance and institutions and justice, environment and climate change, and human rights.

In order to have a better understanding of each part, each contribution is presented as follows. In the first case of access to education services, Panama has worked together with the organization and other national authorities to close inequality gaps and improve access to quality services that contribute to the expansion of child protection and care systems in educational centers. In addition, FAO and UNDP also began working on the design, implementation and monitoring of the "Study without Hunger" program in 2019, a program created to provide students with a balanced diet to complement their studies and which includes the 300 most vulnerable districts of the country (due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the program had been suspended for a few months; however, in order to guarantee education and strengthen family agriculture, UNICEF, UNESCO and UNDP continued working in coordination with the Panamanian Ministry of Education, seeking prompt solutions that would allow children to have access to technology in communities) (Pérez Sánchez , 2017).

In the second instance of Governance and Institutionalization and justice, the UN accompanies Panama to achieve a participatory governance with strong, efficient, dignified, transparent and inclusive national and local institutions that work and provide services to the population, these entities have been directly involved in the proposed initiatives, and some of the most important in this process have been the following: FAO (The Food and Agriculture Organization), IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development), IOM (International Organization for Migration), PAHO (Pan American Health Organization), UN Women (UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women), UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), UNEP (UN Environment Programme), UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund), United Nations Population Fund). (Naciones Unidas- Panamá , 2020).

On the other hand, in the area of environment and climate change, there was a cooperation work hand in hand with both parties in a comprehensive manner, for the design and development of public policies to improve the capacity to adapt and mitigate climate change, protecting several important aspects such as biodiversity, disaster risk with a gender approach, taking into account the lives of people, their interculturality and always guaranteeing human rights. On June 26, 2019, Panama and the UN Environment signed a cooperation agreement to join efforts in favor of sustainable development and the fight against climate change, which allowed the collaboration of both institutions for the exchange of both experiences and knowledge, as well as a whole set of fundamental interests for the development of research and programs together to help the entire habitat and even the Panama Canal, and finally the training of human resources of each institution. (ONU-Programa para el medio ambiente, 2019).

Panama works hand in hand with the UN to achieve inclusive and comprehensive protection of human rights, jointly addressing different problems found in a society and also creating a preventive approach to the different forms of violence and discrimination, whether by life cycle, gender, ethnicity or any type of person who is in a position of vulnerability. (Naciones Unidas, s.f.).

Finally, the third theory, economic development, refers to the positive evolution of the structural changes of a geographical area or a population: demographic, technical, industrial, sanitary, cultural, social, these changes lead to the enrichment of the population and the improvement of living conditions. This is why economic development is associated with progress.

Economic development is reflected in:

- Increase the literacy rate.
- Construction of infrastructure.
- Development of the health system.
- Urbanization.

Economic growth is a fundamental component for the development of a country, in addition to this, the Sustainable Development Goals aim to stimulate the sustainable economic growth of a country jointly and through different strategies that increase productivity levels and technological innovation. Of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, decent work and economic growth are in eighth place. The way in which the Panamanian country joins the effort to achieve the objectives goes from strategic work with different inter-institutional programs, however, promoting policies that stimulate entrepreneurship and job creation, effectively, thus ending forced labor, slavery and human trafficking. (By 2030 it is expected with these different and active goals to generate a full and productive work in each of the companies in Panama, in a decent manner for both women and men, and for any type of sex).

3. Methodology

This chapter describes how the research was carried out and the elements that were used to obtain the necessary information, correctly reaching the subject proposed at the beginning of the article.

The work presents a qualitative research approach, taking into account that it gathers data and descriptive qualities of the Panamanian society, from the fundamental basis of cultural behaviors, behaviors that have harmed organizations and different challenges that people have had to face; within this, techniques and tools were used which allow to know

and describe correctly the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals, knowing more in depth the achievements of the country. It is also understood qualitatively at an exploratory level, where we did not simplify, but rather sought the reasons for the decisions and achievements with which the Panamanian government and the various institutions complied. In addition to this, the scope of the research is analytical-descriptive based on the review of different academic sources, videos, magazines, website reports, news, official documents of the Panamanian authorities, journalistic sources, among others.

These studies were based on the research topic, gathering information on Panama's development, how it has invested in the different projects for the fulfillment of the objectives, and what allies it has brought along the way. Considering the above, this work has a descriptive level of depth, in view of the fact that it establishes certain particularities that a region gathers, it is, therefore, a descriptive research that gives a coherent answer to the different variables that are associated and to each one of the objectives to fulfill, specifically the last 6 years.

4. Results and/or Findings

1. Objetivos de desarrollo sostenible

On September 15, 2015, the United Nations General Assembly and its member states agreed on a new initiative to contribute to the elimination of poverty, protect the planet and ensure better prosperity for people, implemented through an agenda that is part of the Sustainable Development Goals. As a deadline, each goal must be achieved at the earliest within 15 years. This sustainable development plan encompasses 17 important variables, which are: end poverty; zero hunger; well-being and health; quality education; gender

equality; clean water and sanitation; affordable and clean energy; decent work and economic growth; industrial water, innovation and infrastructure; reduction of inequalities; sustainable cities and communities; responsible production and consumption; climate action; undersea life; life of terrestrial ecosystems; peace, justice and strong institutions; and partnerships to achieve the goals. (Naciones Unidas, 2020).

2. Implementation of the SDGs in Central America

Central America, for its part, must take on challenges to face an endless number of serious aspects that affect the countries of the area, in order to counteract this situation, the UNDP (United Nations Development Program) generated a primary importance to objective 16 "peace, justice and effective institutions" taking into account that, without peace, human rights, stability, and an effective government there is no sustainable development. The most important challenges that Central American countries must face in order to achieve the SDGs are violence, insecurity, lack of state and corruption as barriers to achieve the right inclusive development. In order to implement this objective, Central America needs to be composed of a solid institutional framework, find an improvement in its plans for the path to justice and even implement a minimum of guarantees that maintain social peace; this is why SDG 16 is the essential objective for this 2030 Agenda, taking into account the development plan that is also desired with the UNDP. To achieve this institutional strengthening, the participation of Central American countries in governance and international cooperation agencies is generated, an example of this, the suspension of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) due to previous investigations of corruption cases in the country since 2007. (Sáenz Breckenridge & Zolezzi, 2019).

Another important point that Central America has taken into account for the correct fulfillment of the objective is to strengthen public institutions in terms of cooperation with the communities, through the reduction of criminalization of the population in situations of vulnerability. A clear panorama of this situation is the effective and efficient public policies that were implemented so that communities in vulnerability could have a better development of participation mechanisms, for example, the most denigrated and broken social sectors such as women, adolescents, indigenous communities and people belonging to the LGBTI+ community. As a result of this situation, efforts were made to promote non-discriminatory policies, one of which was the Gender Parity Initiative, which seeks to add initiatives for women in different national spheres. (Clark, 2013)

Costa Rica has managed to be one of the most effective countries in terms of SDG policy implementation, where a "National Development and Public Investment Plan was created with a target date of 2019 to 2022". These planned interventions are strategically linked to the Sustainable Development Goals. Thus, another country that generated strategies was El Salvador, which in June 2018 presented a computer system that allows full monitoring and control of the government's base projects to comply with the SDGs; this procedure is aimed at transparency, taking into account the information obtained from the results in the progress and new proposals for the projects, which in consideration of this, are embodied within the digital platforms.

3. Implementation of the SDGs in Panama (Sustainable Development Goals)

In order for the objectives to be effective, there must be compliance by the governments of each country, the collective systems and the private groups of a society. Panama, for its part, decided to face the challenge through investment plans, taking into account that it must

urgently assume and courageously overcome the global challenges facing the country. Being aware of the SDGs, the Panamanian government accepted the commitment to be able to counteract the breakdowns that have been occurring in territorial and social development in recent years, with the fixed motive of increasing the income and quality of life that people in the country manage, as well as with the intent of inclusive economic growth.

In 2015, Panama committed to the 2030 Agenda to properly comply with the SDGs; based on this situation the country decided in 2017 to present its First Voluntary Report, concentrating its sights on new strategies based on 5 fundamental aspects: the planet, prosperity, peace, people and partnerships between countries and institutions; considering these dimensions of sustainable development, the entire development method was launched through the National Strategic Plan. (Gobierno de la República de Panamá, 2017)

All this commitment on the part of Panama was created through the Government Strategic Plan 2015-2019 (PEG 2015-2019) which consists of four fundamental aspects to take into account: two fundamental strategies for both social and economic aspects, a five-year investment plan and financial planning; seeking to grant different advantages of the country to the communities and to the service of each and every person in the region, with the living motive of a balanced transparency and equity; implementing a good management of public finances so that there is a fair and honest government. Among the main plans with this strategy is to maintain social equality of Panamanians and raise their standard of living, considering the amount of inequality that exists in the country, in addition to this it is intended to promote sustainable economic growth with the financing of projects. In order to determine the amount invested, a public investment of more than 19 billion dollars was generated.

This five-year investment plan determines all the investment initiatives programmed by the different entities that make up the non-financial public sector. Each year DIPRENA (the National Budget Directorate) of the MEF is in charge of planning and preparing the entire General State Budget Project, with the main contribution obtained from the public investment budget, and DPI is in charge of monitoring the results of the entire process. (Observatorio Regional de Planificación para el Desarrollo, s.f.).

In recent years, the Panamanian government has developed economic and social strategies to eradicate extreme poverty in different areas of the population and combat hunger. Eyda Varela, minister of economy and finance in Panama exalted that the country's fiscal discipline had increased between the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 as follows: public sector fiscal deficit of 2.2%, 1.8%, 1.9% and 2% per year respectively. These figures were determined due to the increase in public investment, as a result of which it was possible to improve the infrastructure in the country and there was a greater technological development in different institutions, all this was reflected not only in health or social sector agencies, but it was possible to improve the quality of life of the communities, in a certain way, in their education; however, there was always a due protection of the environment, species, biodiversity, combating different problems such as strong climate change. On the other hand, natural resources were also necessary for the development of the country and for the welfare of the population, fulfilling the commitment made to the SDGs and the Future Agenda. (Xinhua, 2019)

For the five-year investment plan (PQI), approximately US\$19.5 billion were invested in the country's main economic sectors. These were distributed as follows: 56% was invested in the social area, i.e. US\$10,790, which was the most important part and required the highest

percentage, the next variable to be considered was the infrastructure area, taking into account that 34% of the expenditure was for this sector, which represents approximately US\$6,371,000; On the other hand, for administration and justice, US\$ 973 were implemented, representing 3% of the expenses; although they tried to manage the investments depending on what required more importance, the environment was the aspect in which they invested the least, i.e., US\$ 276 (only 1%) respectively. (Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas- MEF , 2016).

4. Panama's future

Considering the provisions of Article 16 of Law 34 of 2008, during the first term of office, it is essential to organize, establish and approve a new Strategic Government Plan (PEG). In December 2019, and ending the PEG (2015-2019), a new PEG is approved and initiated, established from decrees 147,148 and 149, and which brings together a period from 2019 to 2024. In order to establish the strategic pillars within the plan, the Panamanian government had to detail the country's current situation and financial status. This new plan gives the country a different start, from a collectively and economically integrated perspective, with the following five items:

- Good governance
- Rule of law
- Competitive economy that generates jobs
- Fight against poverty and inequality
- Education, science, technology and culture

In addition to these 5 fundamental pillars for the proper functioning of investment in the country, the new PQI (Five-Year Investment Plan 2019-2024) included approximately 125

investment plans, with which it was intended to specifically indicate the project, the objective, the responsible entity and the strategic pillar that entails to comply with the execution. (Observatorio Regional de Planificación para el Desarrollo, S.F). Some of the most important projects will be described below, especially specifying the target group and the objective of the project.

The diverse contrasts that are lived in Panama make clear the great inequality that is managed in the country, dividing the state in five different Panamas, the first one is a rural agricultural Panama, the second one of the people with a middle class level, the following one of the communes, the fourth one of the territory and finally a modern Panama. All these planned strategies seek the improvement of the country, in a dignified manner and with the main objective of ending the gap of opportunities that exists between women and men, and of course, with improving every day the protection of rights that every child and young person should have. (Turner, Ortega, Segura, Huertas, & Montoya, 2020) Panama has been able to create and accomplish the following achievements:

In accordance with the country's PQI, the "Colmena" project was born as a master plan designed for SDG10 "reduction of inequalities" and as an initiative to recover the most vulnerable communities in Panama, approximately 300 townships. This project is led by the Panamanian government, and fulfills the substantial mission of always promoting justice in 3 important aspects, the first for social justice, the second for equity and the last for improving opportunities. In the same vein, Colmena corresponds to and is effectively directed towards the 17 SDGs (their goals and indicators), through several important points from partnerships between public institutions, private companies and communities; thus, it is required to initiate a social inclusion and focus state services to the primary attention of rights. This major

project also aims to provide full satisfaction to society through benefits and different income-generating activities, improving the quality of life and productivity in the companies. This situation is intended to be executed by integrating teams and tools aligned by the central Government, where it is desired to have the best permanent information system, for the basic principles of a citizen participation and a balanced sustainability in the improvement of equal opportunities for all.

A particular example of this incredible initiative is the inter-institutional work that has been achieved for the first Panama mentioned above (a rural agricultural Panama). The Ministry of Social Development and the Ministry of Agricultural Development, with the Colmena Plan, have provided various inductions and appropriate training to the inhabitants of the communities, specifically Aguas Clientes and Los Jacintos. These people are part of productive inclusion groups, formed by the Territorial Networks Program. This plan is fulfilled and carried out with the help of the creation of seedbeds, where MAD (Ministry of Agricultural Development of Panama) promotes in the seedbeds different materials or ingredients that are essential for their daily work. Some of these ingredients are extremely popular and commonly consumed, the difference is that everything is handled in seeds, i.e. vegetable seeds (tomatoes, onions, peppers, among others), and also fruit seeds, such as melon and watermelon. On the other hand, important materials such as irrigation kits for producers are also provided. All these elements are obtained with exclusive funds from the World Bank. (Panamá Solidario , 2021)

This type of plan is very important for the communities, since these specific places are home to families that are constantly being incorporated into the broad scheme of multiple poverty and that initially began to be part of the Colmena Plan. Currently, as of 2021, this

type of implements in the communities has managed to reduce a little the poverty of the families and has managed to improve the quality of life that people have, helping to achieve the SDG1 "End Poverty"; 2 "Zero Hunger" and goal 11 "Sustainable Cities and Communities".

On the Panamanian side, the province of Darien is divided into two districts and 25 municipalities and the main townships are La Palma and El Real de Santa Maria (there is a population of approximately 25,000 inhabitants). It is important to note that there is no precise information on the extension of this region. Different state studies carried out by Panama and Colombia indicate an approximate area of 16,000 km². (Panamá América, 2002). With respect to this, in Darien about 73.3% live in poverty, and it is essential to know that poverty is accentuated in the Emberá Wounaan Comarca. Of the population living in this area, 89.7% live in conditions of total poverty. For the age group, a different picture emerges and it is determined in the report that in the aforementioned province, the population from 15 to 24 years old is poor, which represents more than 80% of the population. (Mesa Bedoya , González Parias, & Praj, 2017, pág. 15)

In any country, education must be fair, moderate, stable, lasting and mainly of quality. The Panamanian government has as a base to involve certain aspects to education, from the promotion related to national interests, with the purpose that the population feels satisfied with the basic opportunity to obtain education. With the plans of the Future Agenda, the technological, scientific and research advances, and with the key to obtain a better quality, the change is initiated in order to form an integral citizen. In the first place, greater attention is paid to children in early childhood, bearing in mind that students and teachers must have

adequate training. All within the legal framework of an inclusive and calculatedly professional care. (Muñoz-Pogossian & Barrantes, 2020)

A significant example of this is the importance that has been given to education in the country. As of 2020, the approval of the Law for the Comprehensive Protection of Early Childhood and Early Childhood Development has been promoted as the main source for meeting SDG 4 "Quality Education". The "Mochila Cuidarte" project was undertaken as an intervention for children and adolescents who do not have access to CAIPI (Early Childhood Integral Care Centers), taking into account that they live in the most vulnerable areas of the State. Today, approximately 12,500 children in these areas have been helped through early stimulation intervention. In addition to this incredible initiative in 2020, 1,620 families were served in 98 community CAIPI, where the goal was to ensure that children could have classes; from this idea was launched the objective "YOUR CAIPI AT HOME" in blended and virtual modalities, in order to improve child development of children from 0-4 years, through blended classes. In order to make this possible it was necessary that teachers were highly prepared and willing to collaborate correctly with the plan, it was for this reason that around 3,300 teachers were fully trained, with different seminars and virtual forums, so that each child receiving classes in the middle of a pandemic could feel fully happy with the contributions they were receiving. These trainings also ensured that teachers did not lose their jobs and that objective 8 "Decent Work and Economic Growth" will begin to be achieved. (MIDES, s.f.)

In the case of the most vulnerable populations, Executive Decree No. 404 established different laws that regulate the mechanism of housing, both managed by the government and privately, which provide evidence of openness for children and young people; evidence of

this is to be able to determine whether good practices have been achieved within them. On the other hand, the "Corporate Sponsor" program was launched, through which scholarships were granted to entrepreneurs for internships in 109 companies nationwide, reaching approximately 254,000 to 269,000 students. Another important program was "Move for Panama, Yes I Can", a program created and planned by the National Government and executed by the Ministry of Social Development with the very objective of facilitating the learning of reading and writing (mainly adults); with this system more than 800 people were able to achieve different goals, such as reading and writing skills. (MIDES, 2021)

There is a program called "Guardian Angel" which is attached to the Ministry of Social Development, every two months Panamanians with severe disabilities are given a monetary transfer of USD80, taking into account that they are people living in extreme poverty and in a condition of dependency. A total of 230.5 million dollars were transferred to 194 thousand people through this program. With this program many people have been able to achieve great things, an example of this is that more than 130 thousand women were able to lead enterprises with the conditional cash transfer programs, in addition to this, some foundations have received technical assistance for disability, where milk, diapers and food for children are donated by the Ministry of Social Development. (Panamá Solidario , S.F)

To improve poverty, and based on SDG Goal 1 "end poverty", the State adopted a new index to the country, this Multidimensional Poverty Index at the Corregimiento Level (IPM-C) was implemented as a basic way to identify and correct the main deficiencies experienced in the country's corregimientos. The study revealed that there was a significant imbalance of exaggerated poverty, in addition to this, lack of inter-institutional coordination and deviation on the part of community managers; with this index and the need to integrate a new

mechanism in the community from the development of social and structural problems, more than 3,875 families in 124 townships were helped in 2020 through the Territorial Networks program. These aids were through self-sustainable projects and as an example of this we have the following: the Territorial Networks project in the province of Veraguas finally culminated in 2016; a makeup and facial course was taught in coordination with INADEH, to support and train women who wanted to learn and have knowledge of the subject. In addition to this, other projects aimed at planting have also been initiated. With the same program in Chiriqui, self-sustainable vegetable crops were planted in order to implement a different proposal that will complement sustainable development. With these initiatives it has been possible to positively increase the lives of poor people in the regions, taking into account that today there are crops for planting lettuce, cucumber, paprika, beans, squash, watermelon, melon, cilantro, corn, beans, cassava, yams, otoi, among others, however, a fundamental technique is used for the irrigation system and for the manufacture of organic fertilizer. (Panamá Solidario , 2016)

In order to help with Goal 13 "Climate Action" and Goal 15 "Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems", a program called Marea Verde (Green Tide) was created, where floating solid waste that is found in the rivers and pollutes the waters has been trapped; with the help of private sectors and with the constant approach of government authorities such as San Miguelito; the Urban and Household Cleaning Authority (AAUD), this organization takes as a fundamental niche to provide a prompt solution to the waste that is perceived in the Panamanian coasts. Every day the waste increases more and more, generating a greater risk to the seas and mangroves. A significant example of this is the "Recovery of the Mangrove"; Marea Verde has groups of 6 people to make collection days five days a week, at present

they have managed to collect more than 140,000 bags, that is, approximately 400 tons of garbage, in collaboration with this, the Jesus Luz de Oportunidades Foundation are the people in charge of supporting with the collections and cleaning of waste in the mangrovesw. (Marea Verde, 2021)

Addressing the challenge of making accurate decisions and planning public policies correctly is a matter of international collaboration, that is, between countries, all based on different understandings and experiences. This is why Panama has also implemented strategic alliances with international associations such as IOY, UNICEF, UNDP, IDB, UN, IEO and FAO; being important players in all decisions made by MIDES. Fifty-seven pacts and alliances were signed, involving public and private institutions and international organizations, thus promoting human development in social, economic and environmental terms for the most vulnerable populations. With all these alliances, SDG 17 "Partnerships to achieve the goals" was fulfilled.

These alliances allowed the Panamanian government to receive, through the International Technical Cooperation Office, approximately half a million balboas, as a bridge for humanitarian aid, which was directed especially to the communities and populations that most needed it. Moreover, with these important partnerships, the Conditional Cash Transfer program helped more than 6,700 vulnerable people, investing US\$5.6 million in concrete grants to trusts, foundations and non-profit organizations. (Rodriguez , 2021)

Panama has been in charge of complying with some of the most important SDGs, considering that it has constantly invested in sustainable development programs, education, extreme poverty, inequality and strategic alliances.

5. Millennium Development Goals

It is very important to take into account that the UN in the year 2000 already had a project with the most important leaders of the world, at this time they met to announce the 8 Millennium Development Goals, better known as MDGs, where a commitment arises for the year 2015 to achieve these goals.

The United Nations Millennium Declaration signed in September 2000 enabled world leaders to fight poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women. The Millennium Development Goals are derived from this declaration. Each Millennium Development Goal sets targets for 2015 and indicators to track progress compared to 1990, some of which are directly related to health.

While some countries have made great strides in achieving health-related goals, others have lagged behind. Generally, the countries with the worst progress are those affected by high levels of HIV/AIDS, economic hardship or conflict.

Variables: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability, foster a global partnership for development. (Naciones Unidas, 2021)

According to a report published by the Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation called Progress on Drink Water and Sanitation in 2010, by the end of this year a large part of the world's population had reached the Millennium Development Goals, but with respect to access to drinking water, this was measured through a direct indicator called access to improved water sources. However, when it comes to sanitation, much remains to

be achieved given that only 63% of the world's population has access to improved sanitation and according to figures provided by the United Nations, the target was 75% in relation to the MDG. (CEPAL, 2012)

With respect to Panama, the citizens of Bisira (a district of the Kankintú district in the Ngäbe-Buglé region, Republic of Panama) had no knowledge of access to drinking water; they only had access to this service through rivers and rain, in this area it is estimated that 70% of the population lacked an intradomiciliary drinking water system and therefore did not enjoy sanitation services. It is of utmost importance to remember that safe and readily available water is important for public health, whether it is used for drinking, domestic use, food production, or recreational purposes. Improved water supply and sanitation, as well as better management of water resources, can boost the economic growth of countries and contribute greatly to poverty reduction, therefore, thanks to the Millennium Development Goals implemented by Panama, this community has been strengthening itself to face and change this reality, through funding in the fund for the achievement of the goals. (Fondo para el logro de los ODM, s.f.) This township is mentioned because it is evident that there are high rates of poverty and inequality, what Panama has done with the MDGs is to reach every corner and place of the country so that these rates improve and this can be reflected in the community and in the most important indicators of the country, for example, economic development.

Moreover, the importance of eliminating the most extreme conditions of hunger is reflected in the first development goal of the Millennium Declaration to eliminate hunger on the planet. With respect to this goal, specific targets have been set to have the same priority as poverty reduction. Central America has managed to reduce the number of hungry people

from 12.6 million in 1990-92 to 11.4 million in 2014-2016, from 10.7% Population to 6.6%, (CEPAL, 2015) It has been expressed more clearly in the formulation of national food and nutrition security policies, and food security has been listed as a high priority on the political agenda of several countries. In addition to this point related to unequal access, the decline of food security in several relatively is small countries. As a result of the possible reduction in extreme poverty, the coefficient of variability of food consumption. However, it should be noted that since 2013, the absolute reduction in the number of people suffering from hunger has stagnated, this is because Central America presents a very unique characteristic in terms of hunger, as the apparent unequal access to food was evidenced in the time that this problem caused a part of the population cannot get the necessary food due to lack of resources rather than food shortages. (FAO, FIDA, UNICEF, PMA y OMS, 2018)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (22 COUNTRIES): PROJECTED COMPLIANCE WITH THE MILLENNIUM HUNGER TARGET (HALVING THE 1990 INCIDENCE OF UNDERNUTRITION AND UNDERNUTRITION IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE BY 2015)				
		Child malnutrition		
		(moderate-severe underweight)		
		Millennium target would not be met	would meet the millennium target	Meet more stringent target based on the 1990 World Summit for Children target
undernourishment	would not meet the millennium target	El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua	Venezuela Trinidad and Tobago Haiti	Panama Dominican Republic
			Bolivia Brazil Colombia	

	would meet the millennium target		Mexico Paraguay	Costa Rica
	To meet a more stringent target based on that of the 1996 World Food Summit.		Ecuador Guyana Peru	Argentina Chile Jamaica Uruguay

source: CEPAL, sobre los criterios de proyección de la FAO, 2018

As can be seen in the previous image, it is clear that countries such as Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador are nations that are not in optimal conditions to efficiently achieve the objectives of halving the impact of child malnutrition and undernutrition by the year 2015; on the other hand, Panama has a partial limitation in that it would not achieve the goal of undernutrition; however, this country would be able to fully comply with child malnutrition.

With respect to the four Central American countries that do not meet these millennium goals, since they have a very predominant range of food insecurity and poverty, they should commit themselves to do more work on the new goals and should also employ within this region an important participation in terms of international support; such assistance should be incorporated into public policies to address the basic elements that make up the national food policy. In addition to making food available to all people, this national policy must also aim to guarantee a sufficient, stable, autonomous and sustainable food supply in all countries, and translate it into simultaneous actions consisting of: structural, medium- and long-term impact (literacy campaign, land acquisition, modernization of agricultural production, improvement of food distribution channels, etc.), increase the purchasing power of households to obtain and properly use food, adopt strategic plans in projects, plans and campaigns that educate students regarding their food routines, in addition to including the idea of income transfer

and school feeding in order to acquire preventive and urgent action plans in a short period of time to avoid the consequences of food emergencies and reduce their impact (distribution of food directly to the population affected by natural events and the use of food security monitoring systems for fragile or vulnerable areas and localities) on the population. (FAO, 2019)

One of the countries that has most successfully achieved the established MDG (Millennium Development Goals) targets for 2015 has been Costa Rica. According to the established evaluation scale, 54% of the total agreed targets belong to the achieved category, 19% are partially achieved and 27% were not achieved. Speaking a little in general terms, Costa Rica successfully achieved most of the goals agreed in 2015, which consists of, assessing the literacy problem of people from 15 to 24 years of age; specially to achieve the goals of women's participation in the labor market and salary deductions, the proportion of women in political and public sector positions has reached 40%. On the other hand, the achievement of providing people with access to drinking water and combating infant mortality was also met. It is also emphasized that the goal of ensuring environmental sustainability is the goal with the highest percentage of progress at 92%, while the goal of eradicating poverty and extreme hunger is the goal that has made the least progress, at 17%. (PNUD, 2015)

Panama has produced 4 progress reports on the Millennium Development Goals, which were issued in 2003, 2005, 2009 and 2014, representing progress as a country rather than as a government All the main actors have adopted inter-institutional and participatory methods. (PNUD PANAMÁ, 2014)

It is important to emphasize once again that the MDGs are 8 goals or targets agreed upon in the year 2000, which were accepted for compliance by 189 countries of the United Nations and have been part of the world agenda for the last 15 years.

Table 1

The following table shows Panama's eight Millennium Development Goals:

<p>SDG - #1 Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger.</p>	<p>Panama has managed to reduce the number of people living in conditions of scarcity, to the point of living in extreme poverty, how has this been achieved? By promoting projects where new ideas are promoted, such plan is called pilot plan, this with the objective of innovating, besides giving a super important value to the planning of the country's development programs at a local level. It also offers the possibility of providing the necessary knowledge required by its counterparts to enable them to access and direct both national and international resources, on the other hand, it has helped inclusive development in which each individual enjoys and helps to create great opportunities where benefits are enjoyed and good community participation in decision making is created in such programs or events, where employment and effective social protection are promoted and encouraged.</p>
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<p>SDG - # 2</p> <p>Achieve universal primary education.</p>	<p>Universal elementary education is an immense challenge for the country. In recent years, it has been reported that the enrollment rate has increased, the school attendance rate has increased, and the proportion of girls and boys with passing grades according to the normative age in primary education has also increased.</p>
<p>SDG - # 3</p> <p>Promote gender equality and women's empowerment.</p>	<p>The open unemployment variable has dropped to less than half, the percentage in 2004 was 12.6%, but by 2013, as Panamanian women advanced in the reduction of the previous figures, their percentage reached 4.1%; likewise, their labor contribution continued to be lower than the national average due to the fact that women have a higher level of education and have more years of schooling than men. Similarly, the figures show that once employed, women are less likely to receive a fair wage for the same work than men.</p>
<p>SDG - #4</p> <p>Reduce mortality among children under 5 years of age.</p>	<p>Reducing under-five mortality: Children under five years of age have a higher mortality rate than girls under five years of age, and a significant decrease has been observed during certain periods. However, the variation of information at the country level masks the inequalities that occur at different geographic levels. Achieving this objective is one of the enormous challenges facing Panama. Two causes of these terrible</p>

	<p>events are evident, the first are diseases that originate in the prenatal phase, this corresponds to 31.0% of deaths, the second cause is anatomical alterations called congenital malformations, these appear in the intrauterine stage, as well as chromosomal abnormalities, all corresponding to 23.6%, it is of utmost importance to provide the necessary tools to the community, in this case to mothers and pregnant women, so that they can make progress in prenatal control programs to prevent complications during pregnancy and also provide them with comprehensive sex education and reproductive health, in addition to investing in health programs for children under 5 years of age, covering issues such as infant feeding and perinatal care</p>
<p>SDG - # 5 Improvement of maternal health.</p>	<p>Recognizing the lack of interculturality as an essential component of programs aimed at addressing women's health during pregnancy, particularly in indigenous sectors, an important factor is empowerment, given that these women lack it and therefore it is an obstacle for them to enjoy benefits in the prenatal stage and add to the repetition of "delays".The lack of sex education is an issue in which the country plays a fundamental role, given that this is one of the greatest challenges it faces, since</p>

	<p>women who are pregnant are not provided with the necessary knowledge to take care of themselves or their babies. Panama lacks good programs in terms of sexual and fertility education; this is also reflected at home since their parents do not provide them with the fundamental basis for good sexual relations and all this is due to the fact that they have not invested consciously in education at an early age. In addition, the lack of health infrastructure and the failure to comply with quality service standards continuously affect the health of the community, in this case women. One good thing about all this is that President Juan Carlos Varela Rodriguez pushed for the accelerated Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) field to "improve maternal health" and reduce it through a strategic plan that goes beyond 2015.</p>
<p>SDG - #6 Fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and other serious diseases.</p>	<p>The group with the highest proportion is 25-34 years of age, which represents about 30%, and the community between 35 and 44 years of age corresponds to 29%. Therefore, it is sought to ensure that each individual who brings this disease (HIV/AIDS) can acquire antiretroviral therapy (ART), in the case of Panama, the country has two important entities that are in charge of such treatment, which are: MINSA and the Social Security Fund, which have the power to</p>

	<p>provide the necessary medicines to patients who bring the virus. This corroborates the importance of global input to the procedure, provision, care, prevention and support of this disease with the help of the tools that can be provided by the state, global organizations, education areas and the people who have this disease.</p>
<p>SDG - #7 Ensure environmental sustainability.</p>	<p>According to the estimates that were previously made by the mechanism that collects information about forest resources and forest issues called FRA for the year 2015 which was directed by FAO; The results show that Panama has decreased in forest deforestation over the years, and the proportion is small, based on these assessments, the proportion of forested areas for the year 2015 will be 42.27% of the total area of the country, it is important to take into account that in 2005 the country had 43.83% and by 2010 it had decreased to 43.05% due to the high levels of contamination and waste that threaten the forest areas.</p>
<p>SDG - #8 Ensuring a global partnership for development</p>	<p>As for Panama's exports of goods and services, one factor that has contributed to the low rate of payment of the external public debt is that the country's economy continues to grow, making it one of the leading countries in the region. In 2010, with the acquisition of the investment grade</p>

	<p>rating, Panama received less financing, which allowed it to refinance debt in amortized years at a lower cost. Panama is taking advantage of the global market and communication channels, but it must also develop its own scientific and technological capabilities to successfully integrate into the knowledge society.</p>
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Fuente: PNUD, sobre la Cumbre del Milenio celebrada en el año 2000.

According to MDG 2, the Vice President of Panama emphasizes the country's elementary education, she says that Panama is very close to guaranteeing free access to education, but before that, good teaching practices that are relevant to their contexts must be prioritized. Throughout the years, precisely when the MDGs began to be implemented, the country has sustained the variables of education, such as primary enrollment, which has had a percentage of 90%. The net enrollment rate is the number of children of official school age enrolled, as a percentage of the total number of children of official reference age who are between 12 to 14 years of age, this was evidenced in 2014, so emphasized the vice president of the country, such data was also presented by the portal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Panama.

According to the item MDG 4, with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), according to data from that entity in the year 2013 - 2014 if clinical services had been of higher quality and that could be reached by the community for that period it would have been possible to mitigate so many deaths in the Region of the Americas, but in view of all these problems more than 1,200,000 deaths were recorded.

In the search for a solution to the great challenge facing the country, leading experts on quality issues concluded that in order to bring about a change in the health system, new health measures must be implemented that contribute significantly to society, specifically focusing on the care and quality of the services provided by the health section in order to contribute to the change and achieve universal health, in addition, the country should have a vision of a good entry and guarantee in health services and pay more attention to the quality of these services, therefore, new strategies should be proposed when providing a good service, especially when the first contact with patients is made, where specialized doctors focus on each individual, where great attention is paid to the difficulties of the drive and control of quality standards, in addition to constant education about human resources for health, as well as good financing, medicines and health technologies to be able to provide the community with good medical services; all this is starting to be implemented in the year 2021 thanks to the new UN agenda, called the SDGs, These goals are a global call to action to eradicate poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people live in peace and prosperity. These objectives are broad and recognize that participation in one area will affect outcomes in other areas, and development must balance social, economic and environmental aspects.

According to item MDG 7, according to data provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Panama, between 1992 and 2012, 80,779.99 hectares have been reforested with forest plants that have contributed to recovering the guarantee of obtaining forested areas in the country in a sustainable manner. (Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, 2014)

At the time of making society aware of the importance of preserving ecosystems and having a good environment full of biodiversity and all that entails the destruction of this, it is encouraging the production, use, conservation, restoration and enhancement of forest

ecosystems, since by damaging nature is also lost food and water will not be the same, due to pollution its quality will be lower, thanks to this day by day people become aware of the environment, and many have changed some habits to save and protect it.

Ms. Edith Castillo stated that Panama's Millennium Development Goals have not been 100% achieved and that its performance targets should theoretically be reached by the end of 2015, while Panama's achievement of the Millennium Development Goals is still halfway to the elimination of extreme poverty, progress has been made on issues such as:

- Hunger,
- Universal primary education,
- environmental sustainability, and
- Promoting global partnerships for development.

For example, Panama has managed to reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty to less than half, which is a goal not achieved by all countries in the hemisphere, but it still faces the challenge of improving. According to data from international organizations, in 1991, 29.2% of Panamanians lived on less than US\$1 a day, while in 2004 this figure dropped to 9.2%. It should be emphasized that Panama's weak point is its health services and any issue that has to do with insufficient progress. (El Espectador, 2015)

An important problem in Panama is related to the eighth objective: (the Partnership for Global Development), there is a lot of confusion between growth and development; it must be taken into account that development is not the same as growth. If a country lacks education and lack of empathy or ignorance of equality, it will not be able to develop properly at a global level; one of the main problems that Panama has is holistic education, the second

important issue is the rights and interests at a distance; to this problem government are very used to provide subsidies to citizens, but this is their biggest mistake since the fundamental basis is to invest in an education based on high quality indexes. The index used in the MDGs does not include the parameters of corruption and justice, this is where this country fails.

If severe economic inequality, injustice, pride and impunity in education are not addressed in a timely manner, Panama will fall into an insecure and unstable country. In that direction, they will definitely lose everything they have been fighting for so long. (GIL, 2014)

Panama, after failing to meet the Millennium Development Goals, now goes hand in hand with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include a host of commitments and changes to improve both the quality of the environment and the quality of life of citizens, this is told in the context of the new SDGs presented in the article.

According to environmental reports, it is clear that there are many other ways to turn citizens into responsible consumers, as in the very near future everyone will be speaking the same language when it comes to "green shopping" - buying products that help conserve natural resources, save energy and avoid waste, among other issues.

In Panama for the year 1990, the percentage of access to improved sources and supply was 81.21%, for the year 2010 this variable increased to 91.8%. With respect to previous figures, it is evident that the country has reached its goal with respect to drinking water.

The findings of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals Report demonstrate that the MDGs gave rise to the most successful anti-poverty action movements in history, and will serve as the starting point for the new sustainable development agenda. (PNUD, 2015)

6. Conclusions and/or recommendations

Thanks to the different research platforms, it has been shown that the MDGs have contributed and have been of great help for different families in the regions to get out of poverty, fighting against hunger, and generating a different look at the access to education. In addition, sustainable development is largely related to people, their welfare and equity in the relationships between them, in a context in which nature-society imbalances can threaten economic and social stability.

Its beginnings were the 8 Millennium Development Goals, which start from mitigating the rates of extreme need to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS, thus also taking into account the accumulation of primary education globally, all of which was set with a target date of 2015- It is there where a planned aspect that brings together many countries of the world and all the most important institutions in the development of various aspects in the world is integrated, after these eight goals, for the year 2015 came the Agenda 2030 which consists of 18 sustainable development goals, this being a sample of how each nation is; In the case of Panama it could be demonstrated that it has met most of these goals, of course there is still much to improve, but every day the country strives to bring its citizens forward, this is reflected through the collaborations of both the government and the private sector in order to mitigate various problems and continuous improvement for future formations.

Taking into account what has been said, it could be observed that Panama has managed to do its best to improve the implementation programs in the fulfillment of the objectives, having said the above, and in proof of this, were the different solutions with which Panama managed to get out of serious situations as it has been this last time the pandemic of Covid-

19. It is clear that the country faced great challenges along the way, taking into account that before the pandemic there was already large-scale inequality in the country, from the years and with great effort to seek economic transparency, the Panamanian government sought the necessary strategies, through partnerships, to get out and to improve conditions in the country. Many of these alliances have been of great importance, as they have been important aids for the communities of the region, such as the economic support that Panama received from the World Bank, for the recovery of the health systems and the different educational institutions in the country, which helped the key institutions for transparency and good public finance processes, with an eye towards the future of the country.

Finally, and as was perceived in the work, Panama has earned a good place in the world, however, it is clear that it needs to continue improving its efforts and never give up, there are still many people to be helped who are part of vulnerable situations in the country, and therefore, it is necessary that the Panamanian government never ceases to ensure the rights of its citizens, taking into account that living well in a country is paramount to improve its culture, social aspects, people's income and its economy.

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