

# GRENADA'S EXPERIENCE IN COMPILING THE SDG'S INDICATORS

## OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION:

- ▶ CARICOM Core set of SDG's Indicators
- ▶ Criteria for selection of CARICOM Core Indicators
- ▶ Challenges experience in Compiling Indicators
- ▶ Initiatives/Opportunities to address data gaps and compile indicators
- ▶ Lessons Learnt
- ▶ Grenada's National Development Plan
- ▶ Comments and Questions

# CARICOM CORE (125) INDICATORS

- ❖ Grenada has been focusing on compiling **THE CARICOM CORE 125 UNIQUE SET** of indicators.
- ❖ At the 39<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS) in 2014, the Committee endorsed a statement on the SDG's urging the international statistical community to push for a dual set of indicators - including a CORE set for CARICOMS SIDs.
- ❖ Core set of indicators was suggested as a starting point for the countries in the CARICOM region and countries should be able to migrate to the full set in a specific timeframe.
- ❖ Technical working group was established to determine the core set of indicators.

# CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF THE 125 CORE INDICATORS

- ❖ The goals should be linked to the national and regional planning program and priorities for development and provide a robust measure of progress as it relates to development for CARICOM countries.
- ❖ The ability of the indicator to measure the SDGs in the context of the diverse population groups in CARICOM ( leaving no one behind).
- ❖ The Core indicators must reflect the unique vulnerabilities of CARICOM SIDS
- ❖ They must allow for comparability at the National, Regional and International level.

# CHALLENGES

- ❖ New data sources that require new survey methods
- ❖ Lack of financial **support/greater** competition for resources especially now as there has been a significant decrease in funding from international funding agencies for data collection
- ❖ Lack of Institutional capacity/lack of skilled staff in line ministries/high staff turnover
- ❖ Lack of technical expertise especially in the new identified data sources that are outside the statistical system.
- ❖ Lack of fully developed infrastructure to support networking within the line ministries and outside the statistical system.
- ❖ Huge data gaps.
- ❖ To meet the demands of the SDGs new technologies must be adopted and geospatial data must be integrated with conventional sources, which is not the case in many instances.
- ❖ Covid -19 has resulted in considerable changes to society, the economy and the environment which encompasses the three dimensions of sustainable development.

## OPPORTUNITIES/INITIATIVES TO ADDRESS DATA GAPS

- ▶ The finalization of the preliminary report of Survey of Living Conditions, 2018/2019 -25 indicators will be produced.
- ▶ The National Population and Housing Census will be conducted in 2021. The census will be used as a tool to obtain information on some of the SDG indicators.
- ▶ Incorporation of Geo-Spatial Technology in Census 2021
- ▶ Plans to give greater focus on environment statistics. A statistician has been assigned. There is also an intention to form a national committee for environment statistics. Strong focus will be to ensure sustainability of data collection in environment statistics to inform National Sustainable Development Plan and SDGs.
- ▶ Project with UN Women to include time use question in Labor Force Survey and Census and to produce the related SDGs (in progress).
- ▶ Women's Health and Life Experience Survey was conducted in 2018 in collaboration with UN Women. **Produced 5.2.1, 5.2.2 & 5.3.1.**

- ▶ Spotlight initiative to design a data collection platform for capturing data on violence against women to be used as proxy to SDG indicators.
- ▶ Project with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to include module to measure food insecurity in the Labor Force Survey and to produce related SDGs (In progress).
- ▶ OECS data for decision making project being conceptualized to focus on statistics modernization, institutional strengthening and data production to improve the capacity of the NSS to produce data and the increase the range, quantity and quality of data produced including the SDG indicators.
  - ▶ Focus on NSS assessment and NSDS development and production of data in key areas where data gaps exist, the Environment, Literacy, Disability, Agriculture, Tourism, poverty & inequality

# LESSONS LEARNT

- ▶ The National Statistical System needs to invest in capacity development given the new demands of the SDGs.
- ▶ Data literacy must be enhanced at all levels of decision making
- ▶ Bringing together the different data communities of producers and users is also important (user/ producer seminars)
- ▶ Harnessing the power of technology and other innovative tools are essential in fulfilling the data demands - The integration of geospatial information with statistics and data is of utmost important for the SDGs.
- ▶ Collecting and compiling the SDGs demand innovative ways to produce and apply data and statistics in addressing the multifaceted challenges of sustainable development.

## INDICATORS SELECTED IN THE CARICOM CORE SET

- ❖ **Goal 1. End extreme poverty in all its forms everywhere.**  
1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 1.5.1, 1.5.2, 1.5.3, 1.a.2
- ❖ **Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.**  
2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.a.1, 2.a.2
- ❖ **Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.**  
3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4, 3.3.5, 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.5.1, 3.5.2, 3.6.1, 3.7.1, 3.7.2, 3.8.1, 3.8.2, 3.9.2, 3.a.1, 3.b.1, 3.b.2, 3.b.3, 3.c.1, 3.d.1.
- ❖ **Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.**  
4.1.1, 4.2.2, 4.3.1, 4.4.1, 4.5.1, 4.6.1, 4.b.1, 4.c.1
- ❖ **Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**  
5.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.4.1, 5.5.1, 5.5.2, 5.6.1



## INDICATORS SELECTED IN THE CARICOM CORE SET

- ❖ Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.  
**6.1.1**, 6.2.1, 6.4.2, 6.a.1
- ❖ Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.  
**7.1.1**
- ❖ Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.  
8.1.1, 8.2.1, **8.3.1**, 8.5.1, **8.5.2**, **8.6.1**, 8.8.1, 8.9.1, 8.9.2, 8.10.1
- ❖ Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.  
9.1.2, 9.2.1, **9.2.2**, 9.4.1, 9.5.1, 9.a.1, **9.c.1**
- ❖ Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.  
**10.1.1**, 10.4.1, 10.7.2, 10.b.1
- ❖ Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.  
**11.1.1**, 11.2.1, 11.3.1, 11.5.1, 11.5.2, 11.6.1, 11.6.2, 11.7.2, 11.b.2

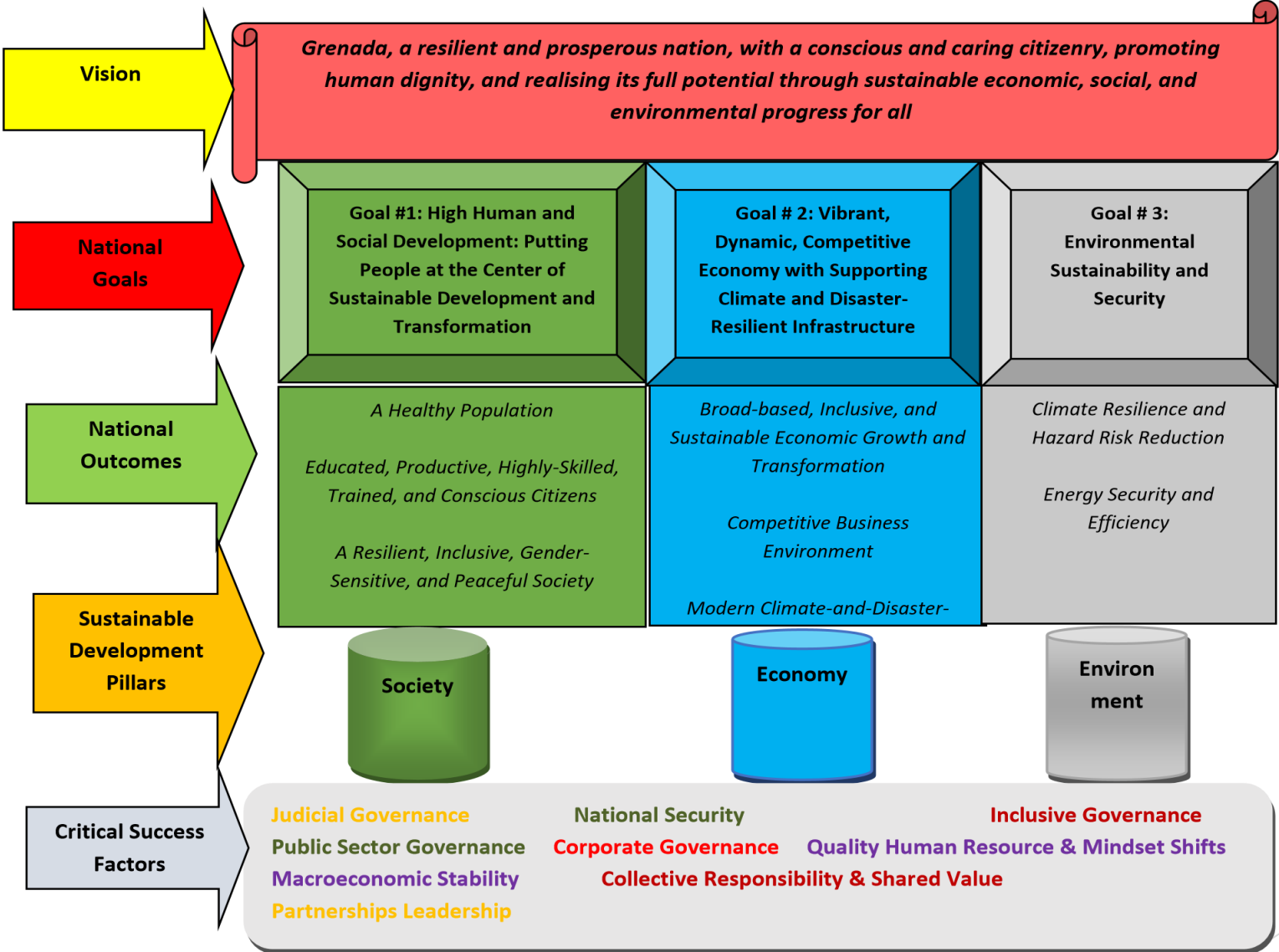
## INDICATORS SELECTED IN THE CARICOM CORE SET

- ❖ Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.  
12.4.1
- ❖ Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact.  
13.1.1, 13.1.2
- ❖ Goal 14. Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.  
14.4.1, 14.5.1
- ❖ Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss  
15.1.1, 15.1.2, 15.5.1, 15.a.1, 15.b.1
- ❖ Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
16.1.1, 16.1.3, **16.1.4**, 16.2.1, 16.2.2, 16.2.3, **16.3.1**, 16.3.2, 16.4.2,  
**16.5.1**, 16.5.2, 16.6.1, 16.9.1.
- ❖ Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
17.1.1, 17.1.2, 17.2.1, 17.3.1, 17.3.2, 17.4.1, 17.6.2, **17.8.1**, 17.9.1  
17.11.1, 17.12.1



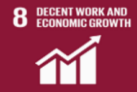



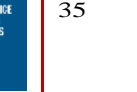

















# GRENADA NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- ❖ The Government of Grenada (GoG) signaled its commitment to implementing the sustainable development agenda 2030, driven by the sustainable development goals (SDGs), with a statement delivered by the Prime Minister in 2015 at the United Nations Summit for the adoption of the post -2015 Development Agenda.
- ❖ In this regard, Grenada developed its first ever long-term National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP), 2020-2035. Developed with the full involvement of the people of Grenada and other key stakeholders, including the public and private sectors and the civil society:
- ❖ The NSDP, is aligned to the SDGs, and is the anchor for Grenada's development agenda and priorities for the period 2020-2035.
- ❖ The NSDP is built on the key pillars of sustainable development: economy, society and environment, and supports eight national outcomes; three strategic goals and the Vision 2035.

Figure 1.1: NSDP's Strategic Framework



Source: Adopted from the NSDP, 2020, p. 5

National Goals Identified in National Sustainable Development Plan	National Outcomes Identified in National Sustainable Development Plan	SDG Alignment	Number of Strategic Actions set out in the National Sustainable Development Plan
<b>High Human and Social Development: Putting People at the Center of Sustainable Development and Transformation</b>	A Healthy Population		32
	Educated, Productive, Highly-Skilled, Trained, and Conscious Citizens	 	39
	A Resilient, Inclusive, Gender-Sensitive, and Peaceful Society	   	35
<b>Vibrant, Dynamic, Competitive Economy with Supporting Climate-and-Disaster Resilient Infrastructure</b>	Broad-based, Inclusive, and Sustainable Economic Growth and Transformation	    	46
	Competitive Business Environment	  	16
	Modern Climate-and-Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure	   	16
<b>Environmental Sustainability and Security</b>	Climate Resilience and Hazard Risk Reduction	  	24
	Energy Security and Efficiency	 	9

Source: Adopted from the NSDP, 2020, p. 99

**THANK YOU**

**THE END**

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, with some extending towards the center. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.