



# Panel Discussion Theme: Evaluation of SDGs in the Caribbean

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# Coordination and Monitoring Mechanisms

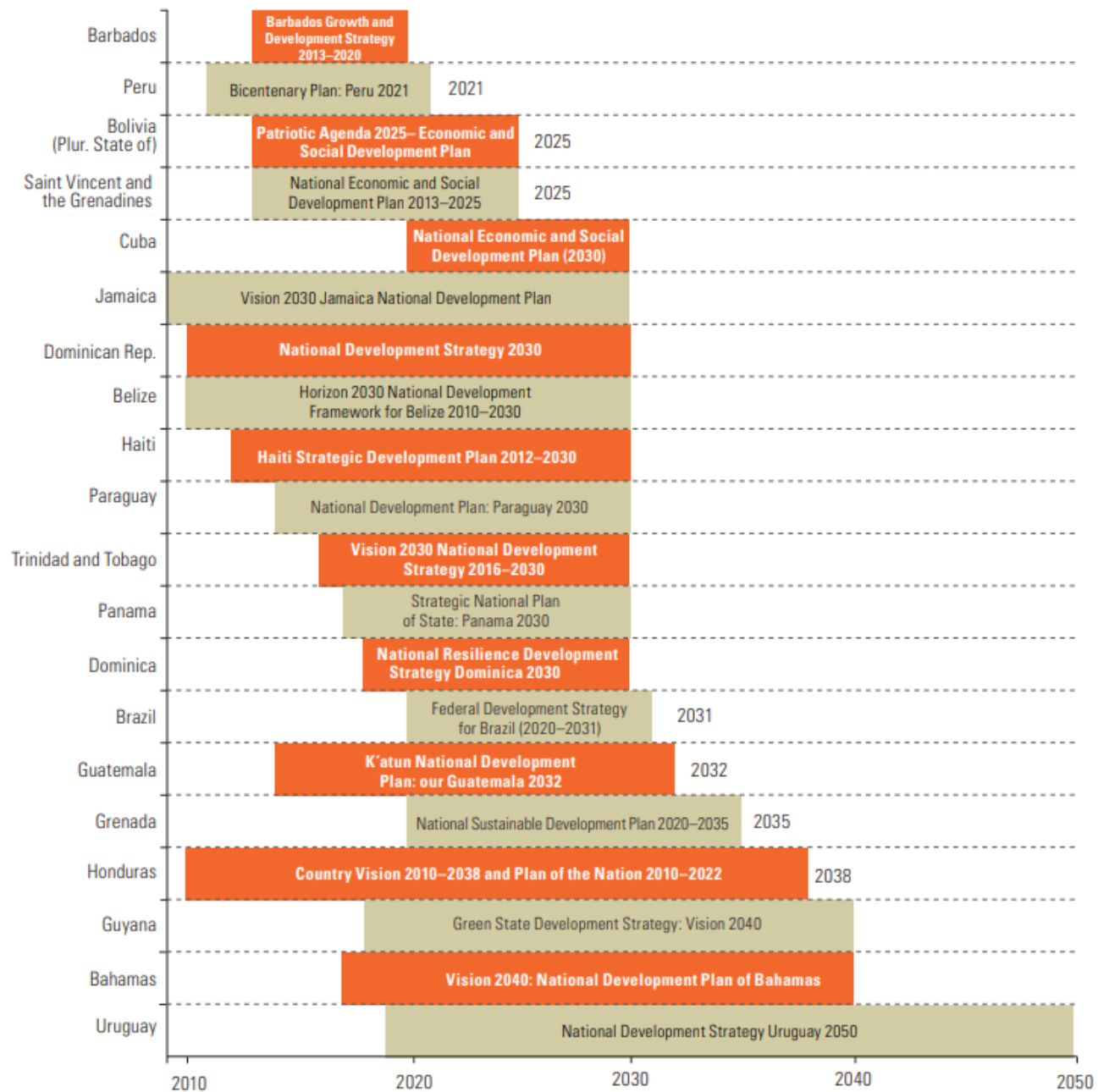
## Latin America and the Caribbean: coordination mechanisms for the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, November 2021



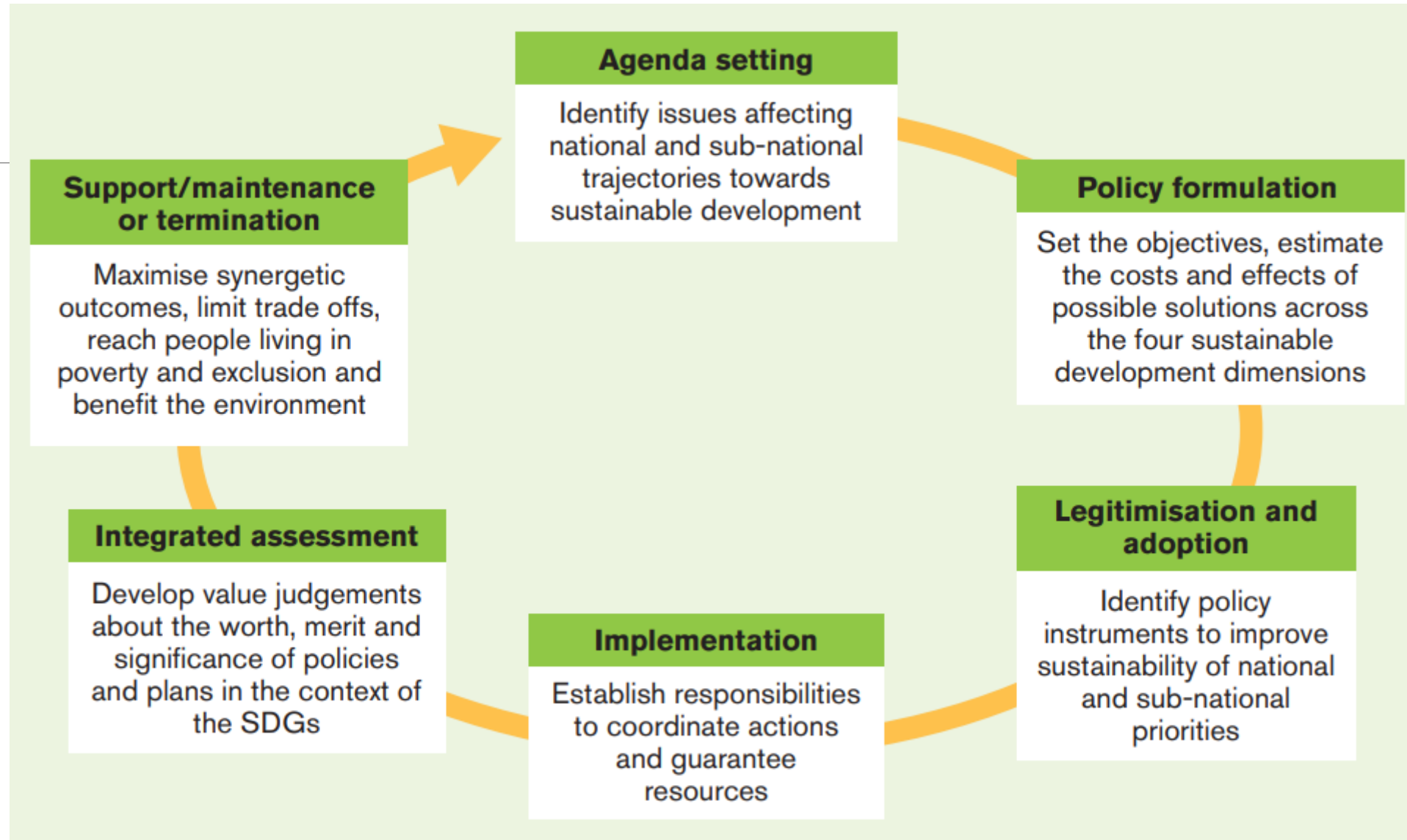
**Source:** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Regional Observatory on Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean [online] <https://observatorioplanificacion.cepal.org/en>.

# National Development Plans

Latin America and the Caribbean (20 countries): long-range planning visions, plans and strategies



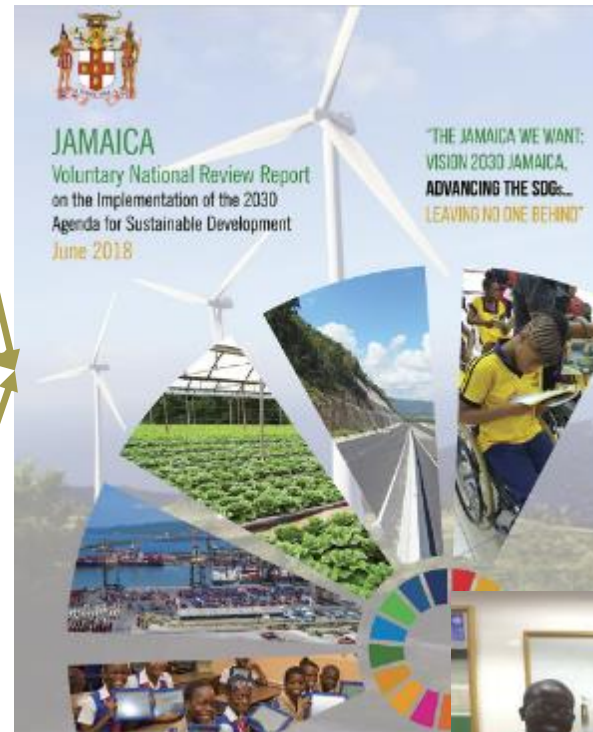
# The role of evaluation in the SDG Policy Cycle



# Accountability and Learning with SDG Evaluation

| Stakeholder group                             | Accountability  | Learning  |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Decision makers, managers and planners</b> | <p>Share public reports of findings about government performance against the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>Report evaluation findings in VNRs</p> | <p>Feed findings into the strategic and planning cycle, and inform policymakers about the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of different policies</p> |
| <b>Civil society organisations</b>            | <p>Assess the government's performance against clear objectives and criteria</p>  | <p>Use findings to identify and reflect on the needs of their constituencies and intended beneficiaries</p>   |
| <b>Parliamentarians</b>                       | <p>Carry out oversight function and promote coordinated efforts across government to address the SDGs</p>                               | <p>Inform investigations carried out in parliamentary audit committees and parliamentary commissions</p>  |

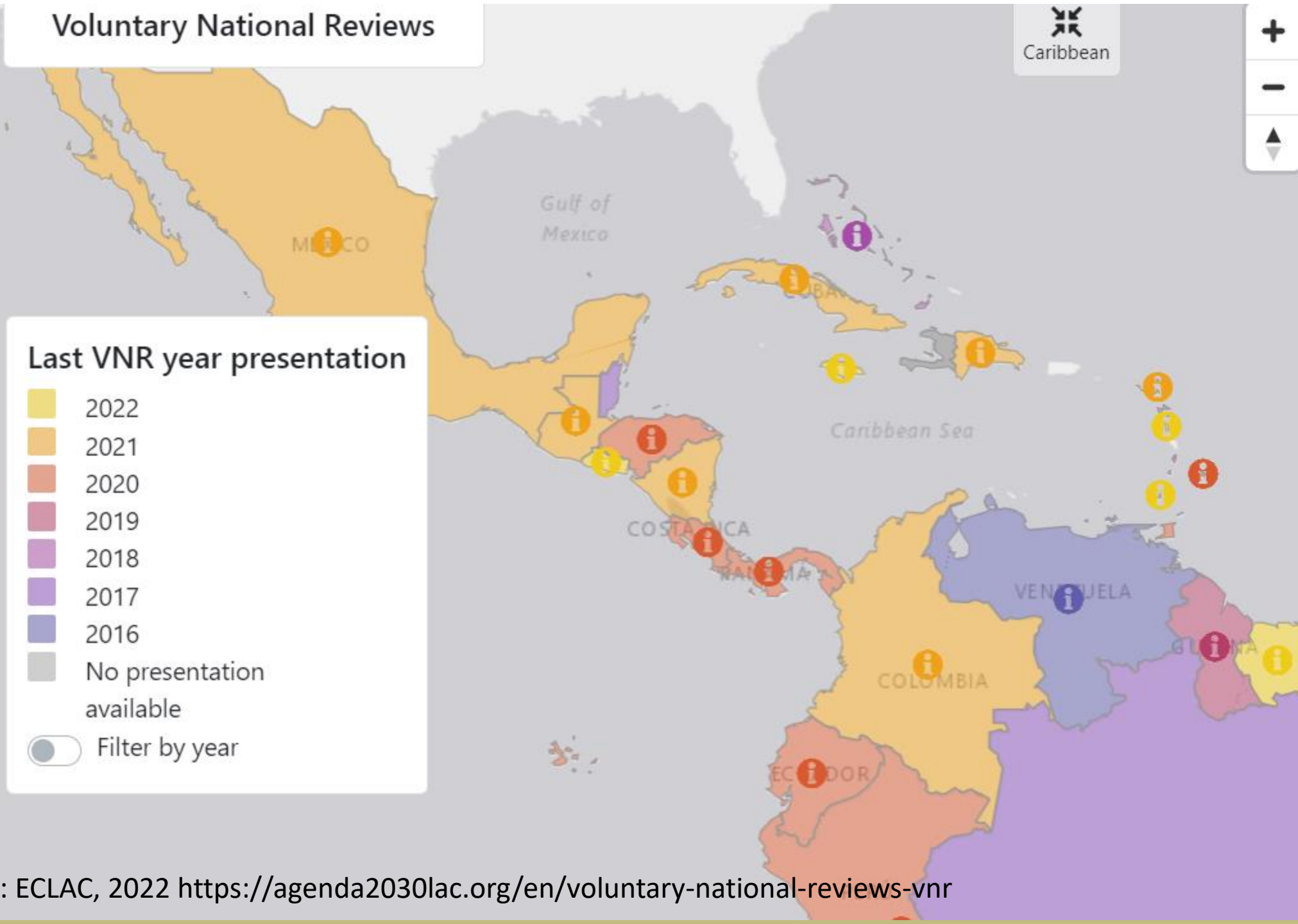
# GOJ / UNDP / SALISES First National Report on the SDGs in Jamaica – supporting the preparation of Jamaica's first VNR (2018)



# Year of Presentation of VNRs of Caribbean Countries

| <b>Country</b>                       | <b>Voluntary National Review (VNR) Year</b> |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>           | 2021  |
| <b>Bahamas</b>                       | 2018, 2021                                  |
| <b>Barbados</b>                      | 2020  |
| <b>Belize</b>                        | 2017  |
| <b>Cuba</b>                          | 2021  |
| <b>Dominica</b>                      | 2022  |
| <b>Dominican Republic</b>            | 2021  |
| <b>Grenada</b>                       | 2022  |
| <b>Guyana</b>                        | 2019  |
| <b>Jamaica</b>                       | 2018, 2022                                  |
| <b>St Kitts and Nevis</b>            | 2022  |
| <b>St Lucia</b>                      | 2019  |
| <b>St Vincent and the Grenadines</b> | 2020  |
| <b>Suriname</b>                      | 2022  |
| <b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>           | 2020  |

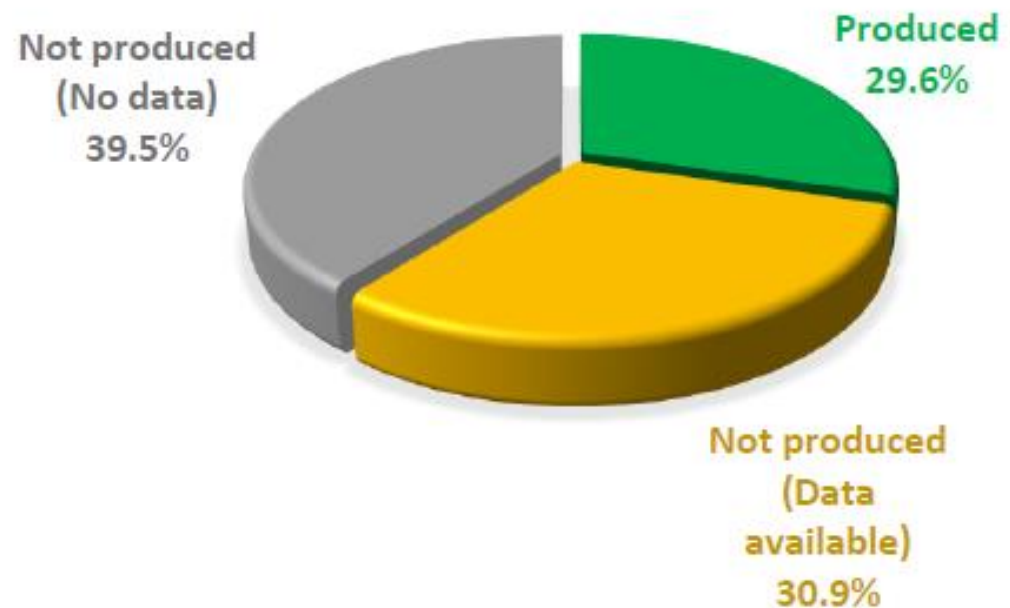
# Voluntary National Reviews



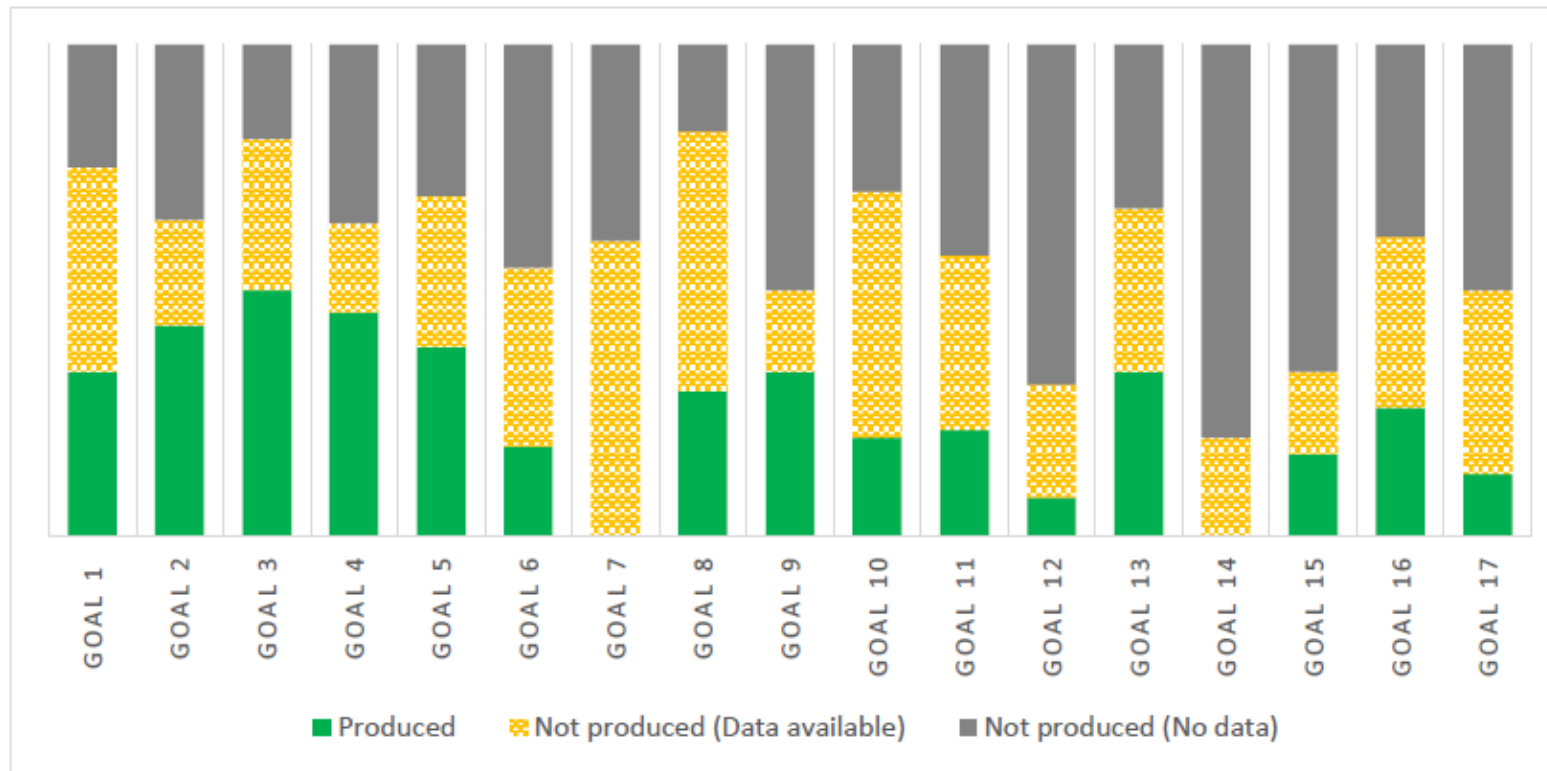
# Related challenges

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- Resources:
  - Funding
  - Time
- Availability of data (STATIN, 2018)
- Complexity of some contexts (UNICEF, 2019)



Jamaica's Ability to Report on the SDGs  
(STATIN, 2018)



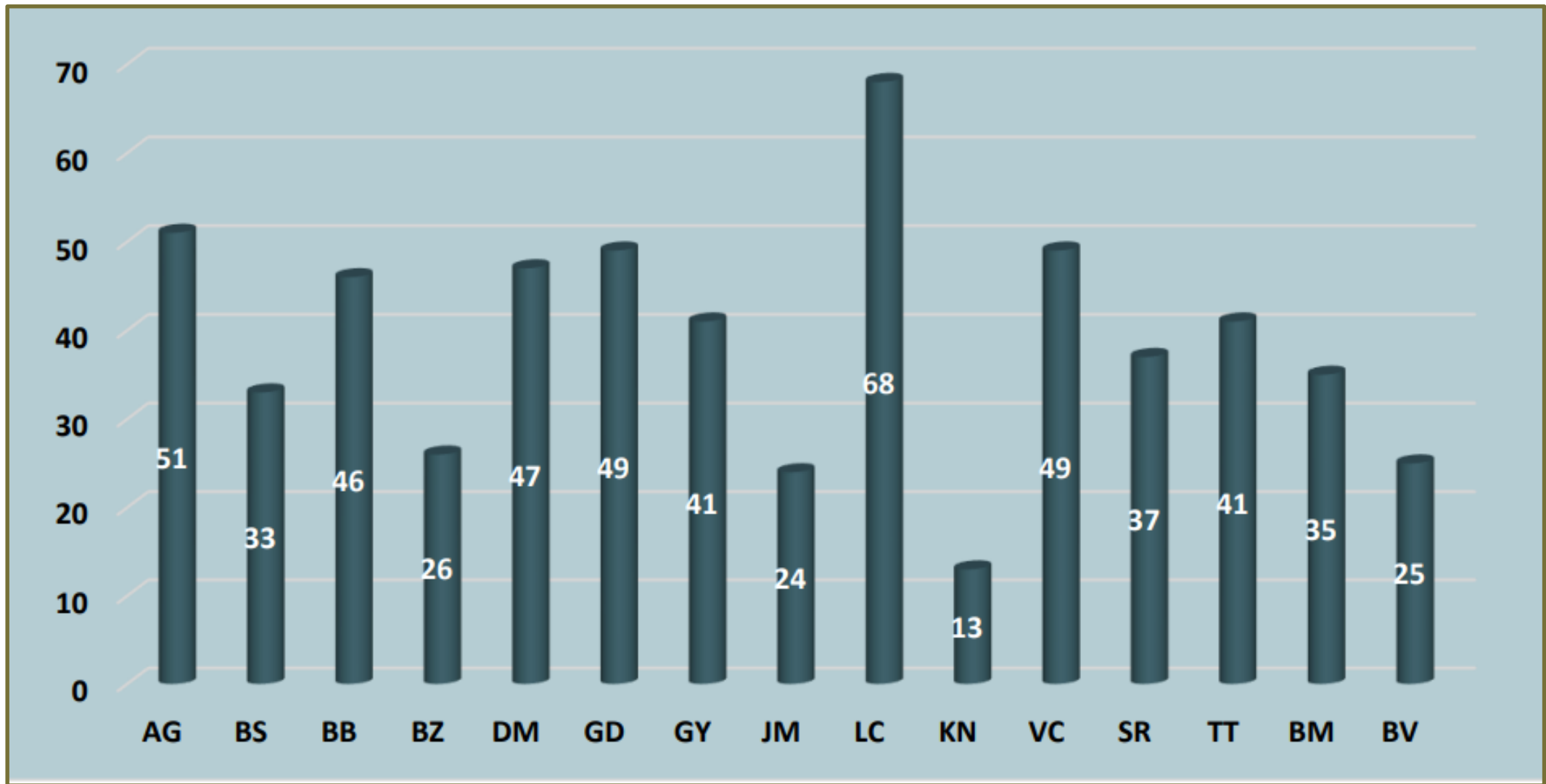
Jamaica's Ability to Report on the SDGs  
(STATIN, 2018)



# Community-Based Approaches to Measuring and Assessing the Sustainable Development Goals

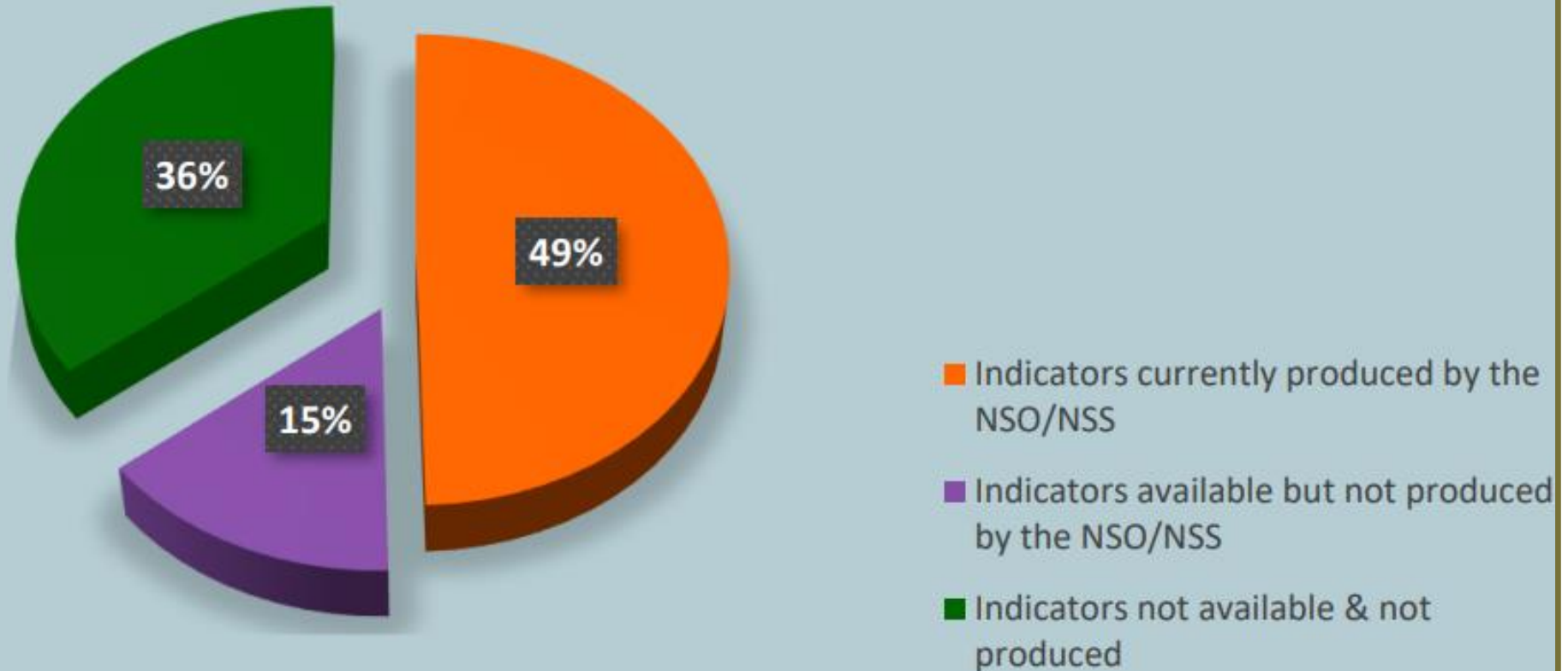
SALISES MSc. DEVELOPMENT STUDIES CLASS

SOCIAL RESEARCH PROJECT



Number of Core Indicators not produced or available by country (CARICOM, 2018)

## Chart 21: Summary of Availability of CARICOM Draft Core(109) Sustainable Development Goals Indicators



# Data debates

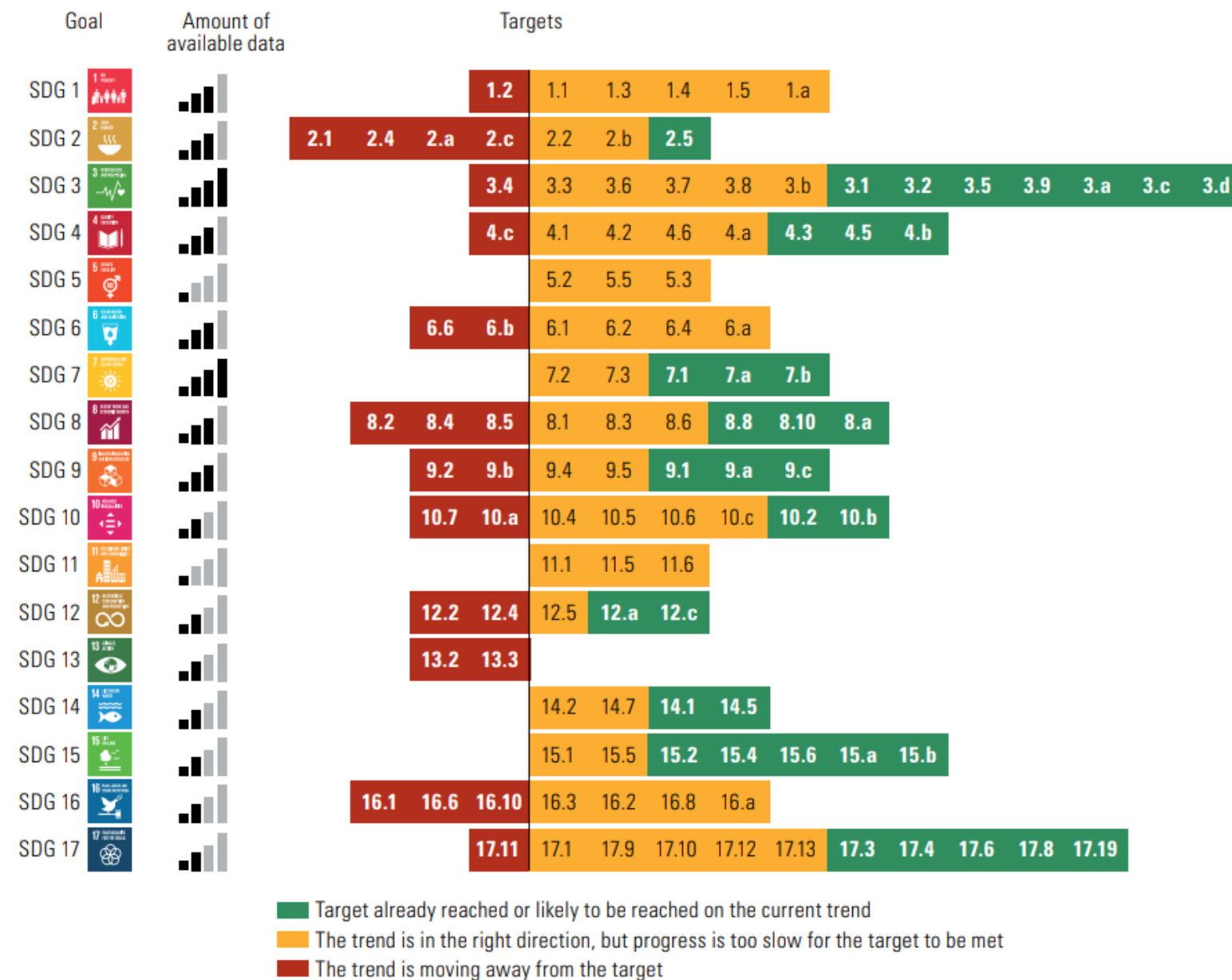
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- “So many of our agencies are currently collecting data, and they’re looking at census results, population surveys, social impact assessment, environmental impact assessment, levels of unemployment, in mitigation of all of the impacts of COVID-19, on the society as a whole. A lot of this data has been collated in silos, we need to pull this data together to ensure that the outcomes of these impact assessments benefit our youth and allow us to meet the 2030 targets.”

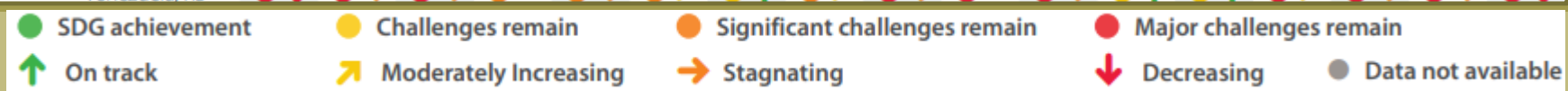
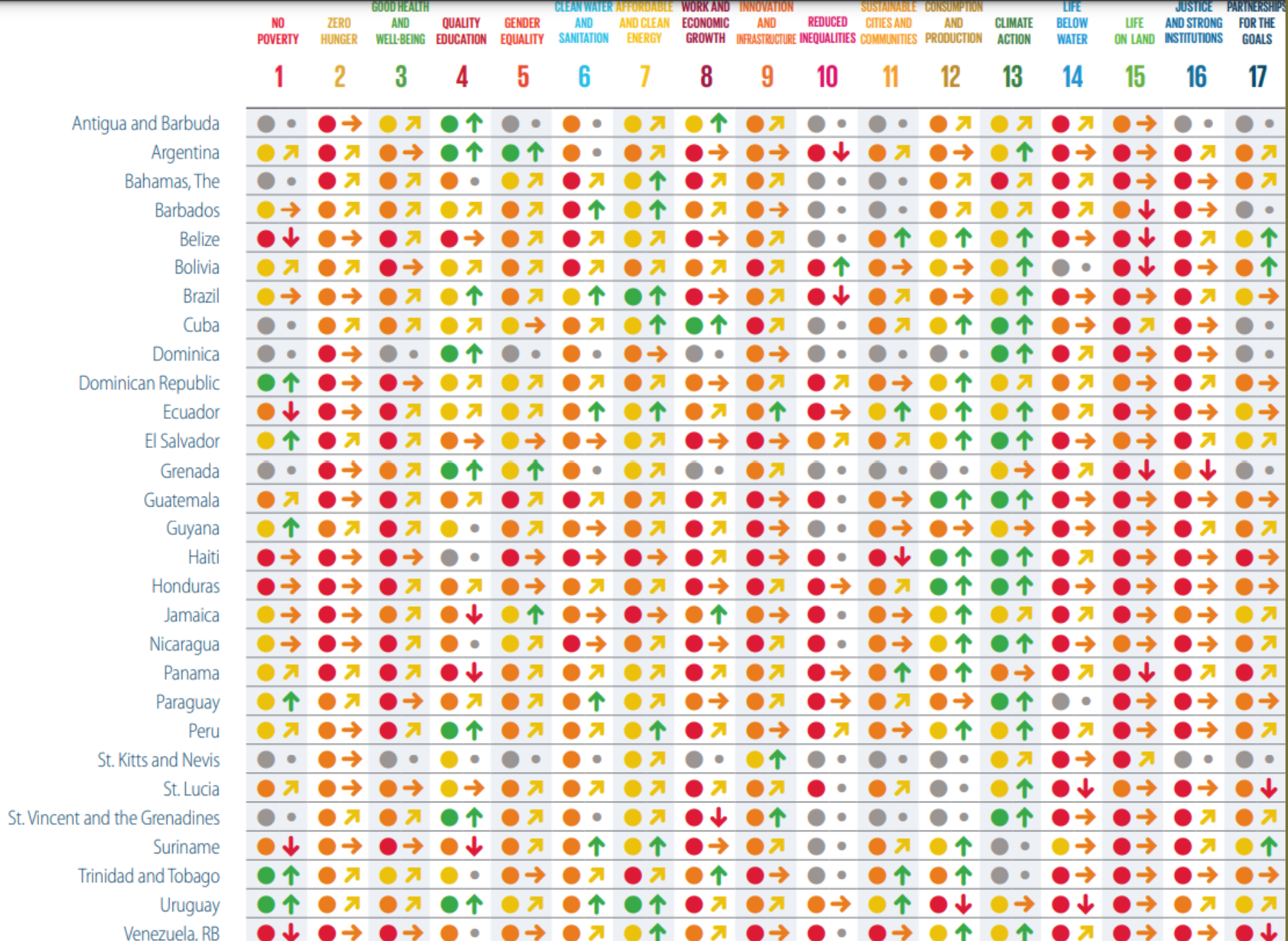
(Cummins, 2021 as cited in Forde-Craig, 2021).

# Progress Towards the SDG Targets

## Latin America and the Caribbean: Sustainable Development Goal targets and likelihood of success by 2030



# UNSDSN SDG Dashboard 2022



Source: UNSDSN, 2022

# Main Messages

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- Effects of pandemic and plans for recovery
- Availability of data and statistics
- Vulnerable groups, LNOB efforts
- Digitization of social support systems
- Calls for continued commitment to the need to build a
  - “human-centered, sustainable digital future where no one is left behind” (CARICOM, 2021)
- Financing and resource availability
- VNR process can assist in building awareness and partnerships
- Monitoring role and analysis of progress through VNRs
- Voluntary Local Reviews



*Thank you!*

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