



Civil Society Workshop

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**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT** **GOALS**

The SDGs and the Role of Civil Society in the
Implementation

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What/ Why the SDGs (WII FM)



What happened with the MDG? Why bother?

The SDGs follow on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The eight MDGs – reduce poverty and hunger; achieve universal education; promote gender equality; reduce child and maternal deaths; combat HIV, malaria and other diseases; ensure environmental sustainability; develop global partnerships were narrow in focus and ignored the root causes of poverty as well as issues such as gender inequality. Progress on the MDG was limited. By the deadline (2015) about 1 billion people were still living on less than \$1.25 a day

So what are the SDGs?

The SDGs are a set of (*lofty but more inclusive and holistic*) 17 universal goals, targets and indicators developed as a result of extensive consultation. UN member states are expected to use the SDGs to frame their agendas and political policies over the next 15 years. Agreed by **193 countries** including The Bahamas September 2015. These became applicable January 2016.

Key Implementation issues are still being trashed out – How do we measure progress – [indicators?](#), how do we fund this - [Addis Ababa Action Agenda ?](#)



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 1 asks for the end of poverty in all its manifestations by 2030 (women, men and children). Ensures that there is social protection for the poor and vulnerable and increase access to basic services. Supports persons harmed by climate related extreme events and other social shocks and disasters. Requires the mobilization of resources and create sound policy frameworks based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies.

Bahamas Poverty Indicators

Indicators	2001	2013
Poverty Rate	9.3	12.8
Poverty Line (per person per year)	\$2,683	\$4,247
Population below poverty line	27,800	43,000

NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator
Goal 7: free of poverty & discrimination SDG: 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 1.4.1, 1.6.1,1.7.1
Goal 8: Land SDG: 1.4.2
Goal 9: Modern Infrastructure SDG: 1.4.1



INDICATORS

1.2.2 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

1.6.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes

1.6.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

1.7.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 2 requires that we end hunger and malnutrition particularly for the poor and people in vulnerable situations and meet the Global targets (by 2025) on stunting and wasting in children < 5 years and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant /lactating women and the aged. agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers (women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers.) It also requires that we provide access to land and resources including financial services. Implement sustainable agricultural practices and maintain genetic diversity of food sources.

Global Targets Indicator (Bahamas)	Year	Value
Anaemia in pregnant women	2016	27.5%
Anaemia in non-pregnant women	2016	23.0%
Low birth weight	2011	12.0%
Overweight and obesity in women ≥ 18 years	2016	68.1%
Overweight in school-age children and adolescents 5-19 years	2016	35.8%
Maternity protection: Compliance with international labour standards	2014	Does not meet three provisions of C183

NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator
Goal 5: Health (ref also Goal 6 and 7) SDG: 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2



INDICATORS

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 sd from the median of WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 sd from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction

2.6.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

2.6.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture

2.7.1 Producer Support Estimate

2.7.2 Agricultural export subsidies

2.8.1 Indicator of food price anomalies



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 3 has a holistic focus on health covering non-communicable diseases, maternal and infant mortality, epidemics (including AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and other communicable diseases), substance abuse, road deaths and injuries, pollutants and sexual and reproductive health. It also focuses on access to healthcare and the financing of health care as well as the development and retention of the health workforce in developing countries and the management of global health risks.

Key Statistics

7.2% residents eat from a fast food restaurant daily

Less than 4.7% exercise for 30mins each day

Health expenditure (pp) exceed C'bean counterparts (\$1,703)

Cardiovascular diseases and Diabetes are the leading cause of death

NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator

Goal 5: Health

SDG: 3.3.1,3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.5.2, 3.7.1,3.8.1, 3.8.2, 3.12.1

Goal 7: Poverty and Discrimination

SDG: 3.6.1



INDICATORS

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population

3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group



INDICATORS

3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)

3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population

3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

3.10.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

3.11.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis

3.11.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

3.12.1 Health worker density and distribution

3.13.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness



Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

This focusses on the right of access to quality education for ALL and at all levels - pre primary, primary, vocational and tertiary education. It seeks to remove gender disparities in education as well as provide equal access to the vulnerable,(including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations). There is also a focus on adult education and second chance opportunities as well as education on sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence and the appreciation of cultural diversity. Teacher training is captured here.

NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator	
Goal 6: Education SDG: 4.1.1, 4.2.1, 4.8.1, 4.10.1	Goal 16: Culture SDG: 4.7.1



INDICATORS

4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex



Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

INDICATORS

- 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment
- 4.8.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
- 4.9.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
- 4.10.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 5 requires the end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere. It also focus on the elimination of violence against women and girls, the recognition of women's' contribution in the form of domestic work and child care and requires the provision of leadership opportunities and access to economic resources, ownership of land, property and finances. Issues of access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive and the empowerment of all women and girls are also tackled here.

NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator	
Goal 5: Health SDG: 5.1.1, 5.6.1, 5.6.2	Goal 7: Poverty and Discrimination SDG: 5.1,1, 5.3.1



INDICATORS

5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

5.7.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

5.7.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

5.8.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

5.9.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment



Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Goal 6 is focused on ensuring universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, and the sustainable management of water and sanitation. Concerns include ending open defecation, improving water quality by reducing pollution, dumping and the release of hazardous chemicals and materials. The protection of water – related ecosystems and strengthening the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management is required.

NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator

Goal 7: Poverty and Discrimination
SDG: 6.1.1 , 6.2.1

Goal 9: Infrastructure
SDG: 6.1.1, 6.2.1. 6.4

Goal 11: Sustainable Environment
SDG: 6.3.2



INDICATORS

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Bahamas 98.4%)

6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility

with soap and water (Bahamas 92%)

6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated

6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time

6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)

6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

6.7.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

6.8.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Focuses on access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services, with an emphasis on increased efficiency and increase use of and research on renewable energy. It includes:

1. Universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services,
2. Increasing the share of renewable energy,
3. Doubling energy efficiency,
4. Facilitating access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology, and
5. Expanding the infrastructure and upgrading technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services.

NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator

Goal 9: Infrastructure
SDG: 7.1.2, 7.2.1. 7.2.1,

Goal 11: Sustainable Environment
SDG: 7.b.1 (7.4.1)



INDICATORS

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

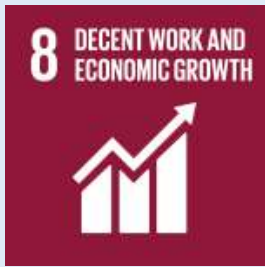
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

7.4.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment

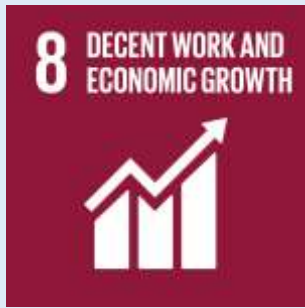
7.5.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services



Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Sustainable per capita economic growth and productivity, together with full productive employment is the main focus of this goal. Key issues include diversification of the economic base, trade, the use of technology and sustainable development practices. Youth unemployment and the encouragement of micro-finance and entrepreneurship are also captured in this goal as is the protection of labour rights.

NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator	
Goal 7: Poverty and Discrimination SDG: 8.3.2, 8.7.1	Goal 13: Business Environment SDG: 8.5.2)
Goal 14 Diversification SDG: 8.2.1, `	Goal 15: Labour , Goal 16: Culture SDG: 8.8.2,8.5.1, 8.9.2



INDICATORS

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

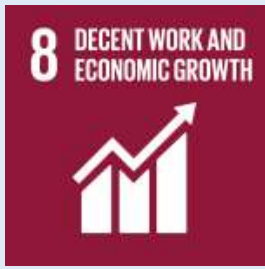
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age



INDICATORS

8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex

8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

8.11.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

8.12.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP



Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

This goal seeks to develop sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being. Promotes sustainable industrialization and the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services, integration into value chains and markets. There is also a focus on scientific research and technology as well as increased affordable access to the Internet by 2020.

NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator
Goal 9: Modern Infrastructure SDG: 9.1.1, 9.8.1
Goals 10: Transport SDG:9.1.1
Goal 13: Business SDG: 9.3.2,
Goal 14: Diversification 9.2.1, 9.3.1, 9.2.2



INDICATORS

9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added

9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

9.6.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

9.7.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

9.8.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology



Reduce inequality within and among countries

By 2030, progressively achieve income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status. Eliminate discriminatory laws, policies and practices and a adopt policies, to achieve greater equality. Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions.

NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator
Goal 7: Poverty and Discrimination SDG: 10.3.1, 10.1.1, 10.2.1
Goals 15: Labour SDG: 10.4.1
Goal 12: Macro Economy SDG: 10.5.1
Goal 14: Diversification SDG: 10.9.1



INDICATORS

10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities

10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators

10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination

10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies

10.8.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

10.9.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

10.10.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted



Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Provide access to safe and affordable housing and basic services for all as well as affordable transportation. Special attention should be given to persons with special needs. Have planned settlements with green spaces and support persons affected by disaster.



NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator

Goal 7: Poverty and Discrimination
SDG: 11.1.1

Goals 10: Transport
SDG: 11.2.1

Goal 11: Environment
SDG: 11.b.1 (11.9.1), 11.6.1, 11.6.2

Goal 16: Culture
SDG: 11.4.1



INDICATORS

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)

11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services



INDICATORS

11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

11.8.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city

11.9.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

1.9.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

11.10.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Targets included:

The sustainable management of natural resources; halving food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reducing waste in the production and supply chains; reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse; promoting sustainable public procurement practices; increasing education and awareness on sustainable development; and the development and implementation of tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that create jobs and promotes local culture.

NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator

Goal 11: Environment
SDG: 12.4.2, 12.5.1,



INDICATORS

12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies

12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

12.3.1 Global food loss index

12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled



INDICATORS

12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development

(including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

12.9.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies

12.10.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed

monitoring and evaluation tools

12.11.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The main focus is one of improving resilience to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries, through better policies, education and climate change-related planning and management. Key targets include:

1. Strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters;
2. Integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning; and
3. Improving education and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation and management.

NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator

Goal 11: Environment
SDG: 13.3.1, 13.1.1



INDICATORS

13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula

13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions

13.4.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment

13.5.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Goal 14 focuses on the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems . This Includes:

1. Sustainably managing and protecting marine and coastal ecosystems,
2. Regulating harvesting and ending overfishing, illegal and unregulated and destructive fishing practices,
3. Conserving at least 10% of costal and marine areas,
4. Providing access for small scale farmers to resources and markets, and
5. Ensure the conservation and sustainable use of oceans

NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator

Goal 11: Environment
SDG: 14.4.1, 14.5.1, 14.2.1,
14.7.1



INDICATORS

INDICATORS

14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density

14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches

14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

14.8.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

14.9.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

14.10.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources



Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Conservation, restoration and the sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems is the focus of this goal. This Includes:

1. Ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services,
2. sustainable management of all types of forest,
3. Reducing the degradation of natural habitats and halting the loss of biodiversity, and
4. sharing the benefits from the use of genetic resources.

NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator

Goal 8: Land
SDG: 15.3.1,

Goal 11: Environment
SDG: 15.1.1, 15.2.1, 15.3.1, 15.8.1



INDICATORS

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

15.5.1 Red List Index

15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control

15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked



Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

This SDG takes a rights based approach to development. It makes the assertion that having the appropriate framework and rule of law is necessary for good governance if the SDGs are to be implemented. It focuses on reducing violence, abuse, exploitation, corruption and torture. It asks for transparency, participatory decision making and the protection of rights and freedoms.

NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator	
Goal 1: Accountable Government SDG: 16.6.1, 16.5.1,	Goal 7: Poverty SDG: 16.2.2
Goal 2: Democracy SDG: 16.6.2, 16.7.2, 16.7.1	Goal 15: Labour SDG: 16.6.2
Goal 4: Administration of Justice SDG: 16.1.1, 16.1.3, 16.3.2, 16.4.2	
Goal 5: Education SDG: 16.6.2	



INDICATORS

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous

12 months

16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments



INDICATORS

16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group



Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Focused in a number of areas related to financing for development

Finance

Mobilising resources and implement investment promotion regimes.

Technology

Encourage technology and innovation capacity building

Capacity building

Targeted capacity building

Trade

Promote trade

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence on development

Encourage Multi-stakeholder partnerships

Build capacity with respect to data, monitoring and accountability

NDP Reference/ SDG Indicator
Goal 12: Macro Economy SDG: 17.1, 17.3 , 17.17, 17.18
Goal 13: Business SDG: 17.1
Goal 14: Diversification SDG: 17.17
Goal 6: Education SDG: 17.17
Goal 7: Poverty SDH 17.18



Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships

17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics



The Proposed of Role Of Civil Society in Implementation of the SDGs in the Bahamas





The Proposed of Role Of Civil Society in Implementation of the SDGs in the Bahamas



Some Potential Roles

1. The Voice of Vulnerable and Marginalised Persons
2. Agents of Accountability
3. Service Delivery Agents
4. Data Collection, Reporting and Monitoring



The Proposed of Role Of Civil Society in Implementation of the SDGs in the Bahamas



The Voice of Vulnerable and Marginalised Persons

1. Proactive gathering of information on conditions and concerns at the community level
2. Translate the concern into rational/ strong arguments (bridge the culture gap)
3. Relationships with government (local/central/departments, etc.)
4. Adopt a Human Rights approach
5. CSO networking/ learning
6. Transformation (training/ advocacy)



The Proposed of Role Of Civil Society in Implementation of the SDGs in the Bahamas



Agents of Accountability

Responsibility – clear, transparent, defined roles for authority.

Persons in authority should have clear rules, defined duties and performance standards

Answerability – transparency/ dissemination of information

public officials and institutions should present logical and articulate justifications for their actions and decisions to those affected, such as the general public, voters and other institutions

Enforcement – rule of law/ justice

implement mechanisms that measure the degree to which government officials and institutions abide by established standards, and that enforce sanctions on officials who do not comply and, when needed, ensure that the proper corrective and remedial action is carried out



The Proposed of Role Of Civil Society in Implementation of the SDGs in the Bahamas



Service Delivery

1. Execution of programs –shape demand/ shape policies/ meet needs
2. Funding – mobilise funding for development balanced by local needs



The Proposed of Role Of Civil Society in Implementation of the SDGs in the Bahamas



Data Collection, Reporting and Monitoring

1. Help fill data gaps – non traditional view of data – disaggregated to focus at the local and community level
2. Create alternative system for data collection - reduce digital exclusion
 1. Directly monitor local implementation – shadow reports (ensure the view of marginalised persons are captured)



The Proposed of Role Of Civil Society in Implementation of the SDGs in the Bahamas



Thank You!

Join us for further discussions during the breakout session

Some Useful References

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/11803Official-List-of-Proposed-SDG-Indicators.pdf>

<http://apps.who.int/nutrition/landscape/report.aspx?iso=bhs>

<http://www.healthdata.org/bahamas>

<http://www.bahamas.gov.bs>

[http://www.vision2040bahamas.org/media/uploads/2nd Working Draft of the NDP website 30.11.17c.pdf](http://www.vision2040bahamas.org/media/uploads/2nd%20Working%20Draft%20of%20the%20NDP%20website%2030.11.17c.pdf)

<http://www.vision2040bahamas.org/resources/index.html>