



Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Report on the National Consultations on the SDG Indicator Framework: Jamaica

March 2016



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Statistical Institute of Jamaica

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Background

The concept of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, in 2012. The primary objective of the SDG was to produce a set of universally applicable goals that balances the three dimensions of sustainable development: environmental, social, and economic.

The Sustainable Development Goals aims to build on the foundation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and other global development pacts. In 2000, world leaders agreed on an unprecedented global pact to combat poverty and inequality. The MDGs were a set of "quantified targets for addressing extreme poverty in its many dimensions-income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter, and exclusion-while promoting gender equality, education, and environmental sustainability" by 2015.

The SDGs were advanced with the intention of continuing the global effort towards development which were started by the MDGs. On September 25, 2015, global leaders agreed on 17 goals and 169 targets to combat poverty and engender sustainable development on a global scale. The ambition of the SDGs is that these goals and targets will be achieved by 2030 as a result of deliberate and sustained actions on the part of Governments, NGOs, Civil Society, and International Development Partners et al.

Akin to the development of the SDGs was the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework to assess progress towards attaining the goals and targets. The United Nations Statistical Commission in 2015, at its forty-sixth (46th) session, mandated the creation of an Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators. This group was charged with the responsibility of developing a global indicator framework for the goals and targets of the post-2015 development agenda at the global level, and to support its implementation.

The IAEG¹ consists of representatives from the national statistics offices of member states with regional and international agencies as observers. The IAEG members were selected to ensure equitable regional representation and technical expertise. The IAEG engaged in various consultations in 2015 where they discussed the compilation of SDG indicators and their metadata. In 2016, at the 47th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the IAEG proposed two hundred and thirty (230) indicators to monitor the SDGs as well as the means of implementation.

Emphasis was placed on the level of disaggregation as the Statistical Commission had the view that 'no one should be left behind'. The IAEG agreed on an overarching principle of data disaggregation to accompany the list of indicators that:

¹ Representatives in the IAEG came from national statistical offices in 28 countries. See the list in Appendix

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Disaggregation will allow the data to be analysed for different groups and hence we will be able to identify any inequality that exist among these groups. It has however been acknowledged that the disaggregation as outlined above will pose a significant challenge to national statistics systems (NSS). National Statistics Systems are constrained in their ability to provide the SDG indicators in a disaggregated way given the need for legislative/policy change, the challenge of maintaining the confidentiality of respondents and limited financial and other resources among others.

Jamaica, represented by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), serves as one of two representatives for the Caribbean region on the IAEG-SDGs. In addition to advocating the position of the Region, STATIN has also engaged with local stakeholders and MDAs in an effort to assess the country's ability to meet the reporting requirements of the SDGs.

In March 2016, national consultations on the SDG indicators were held to determine the country's ability to effectively monitor the SDGs. These consultations were conducted in three thematic groups for discussion purposes namely:

- Economic indicators,
- Social indicators, and
- Environmental and multi-domain indicators.

Overview of the National Consultations

The Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) in collaboration with the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) hosted three days of consultations on the SDG indicators. The objective of the consultations was to determine Jamaica's ability to produce the SDG indicators. Various representatives from the different Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), International Development Partners, and civil society participated in the consultations².

Prior to the consultations, the indicators were arranged into three thematic groups for discussion purposes; these were social, economic and environment. The three days of consultation were organized based on these groups, with one group discussed each day. There were indicators that could be placed under more than one of these categories and in those instances the indicators were discussed in more than one sessions.

Presentations and Discussion Points

Each round of consultation included a presentation on the Alignment of Vision 2030 Jamaica with the SDGs. "Vision 2030 Jamaica is our country's first long-term National Development Plan which aims to put Jamaica in a position to achieve developed country status by 2030." (PIOJ, 2008). There are 4 national goals and 15 national outcomes of Vision 2030. The national outcomes can be aligned with the SDGs³ and hence should make it easier to monitor the SDGs.

A presentation was also done on the SDG indicator framework. In this presentation, an overview of the SDG goals, targets and means of implementation were done. The presenter also gave the discussion points⁴ for the breakout groups and the criteria for proxies and any additional indicator that may be suggested. Participants were also urged to identify for each indicator whether or not it was:

- Currently being produced
- Not currently being produced, but data existed that could be used to produce it
- Not currently being produced, and no data exists to produce it

Following these presentations, there were break-out groups where each group discussed a subset of the indicators relevant to that consultation.

- The economic indicators were split into three sub-groups: Group 1 discussed GDP related indicators, Group 2 discussed official development assistance, foreign direct investment, international trade and international commitments. Group 2 also discussed the economic indicators not related to the themes of each breakout group. These indicators related to the banking system, credit unions, financial services commission and deposit insurance. Group 3 discussed government spending, policies and programmes and labour market related indicators.

² See list of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in attendance is in the Appendix.

³ See alignment of SDGs with the national outcomes of Vision 2030 in Appendix

⁴ See Guiding Questions in Appendix

- The social indicators were split into health, education, gender and poverty.
- For the environmental consultation, group 1 discussed goals 2, 6 and 12, group 2 discussed the environmental indicators of 1,3,7,10,11 and 13 and group 3 discussed goals 14 and 15.

The purpose of the additional step to further split the indicators based on their subject area was to enable meaningful break-out groups where the representatives of the various MDAs were familiar with the subject area being discussed. In the case of the environment consultation, where themes were not explicitly assigned, MDAs went to a breakout group based on their assessment of the goals and which goal best related to the role of their organization.

Each breakout group had a facilitator and at least one rapporteur. The role of the facilitator was to lead the discussion and ensure that the objectives of the consultations were met while the rapporteurs recorded the notes.

Following the consultations, STATIN undertook a validation exercise to verify the information received and to capture information from key entities who did not participate. Also included in the validation exercise was an assessment of the flow of information locally, regionally and internationally.

Summary of Results

The results of the national consultations, are presented below. The findings of these consultations will however have to be further validated and verified through discussions with the MDAs on the methodologies used.

- Of the 223 unique and applicable indicators, 66 indicators are currently being produced locally. This represents approximately 29.6 per cent of the total indicators.
 - Of all the goals, goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) recorded the highest proportion of indicators currently being produced by Jamaica. That is, 53.8 per cent of all the indicators of goal 5 are currently being produced. However, it should be noted that some of the indicators of this goal are proxy indicators.
 - Of all the goals, goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) recorded the second highest proportion of indicators currently being produced by Jamaica. That is, 50 per cent of the indicators of goal 3 are currently being produced. These indicators not considered to be proxy indicators.
- 69 of the remaining 157 indicators are not currently being produced but data is available that can be used to produce these indicators. This represents 30.9 per cent of the total indicators.
 - Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development) has the most indicators that are not being produced but data is available that can be used to produce these indicators. This represents 61.9 per cent of all the indicators of goal 7.
- 88 indicators are not being produced and no data is available that could be used to produce these indicators. This represents 39.5 per cent of the total indicators.
 - Goal 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development) has the most indicators that are not being produced and no data is available that can be used to produce these indicators. This represents 80 per cent of all the indicators of goal 16.

Most of the indicators that are currently being produced can be disaggregated by sex, age and geographical area. The other levels of disaggregation are not commonly done in Jamaica.

Jamaica's Readiness to Report on the SDG Indicators

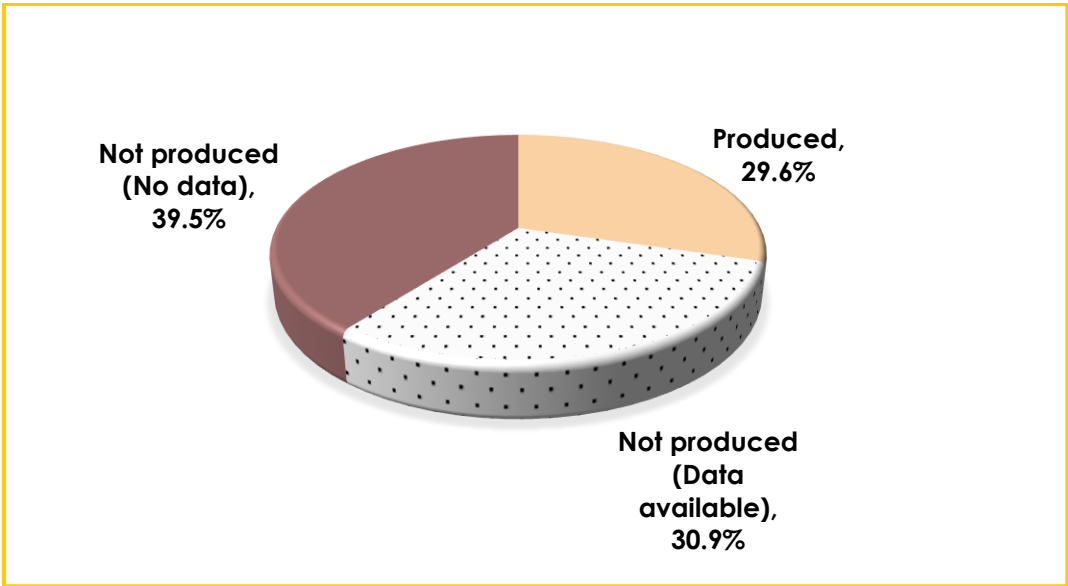
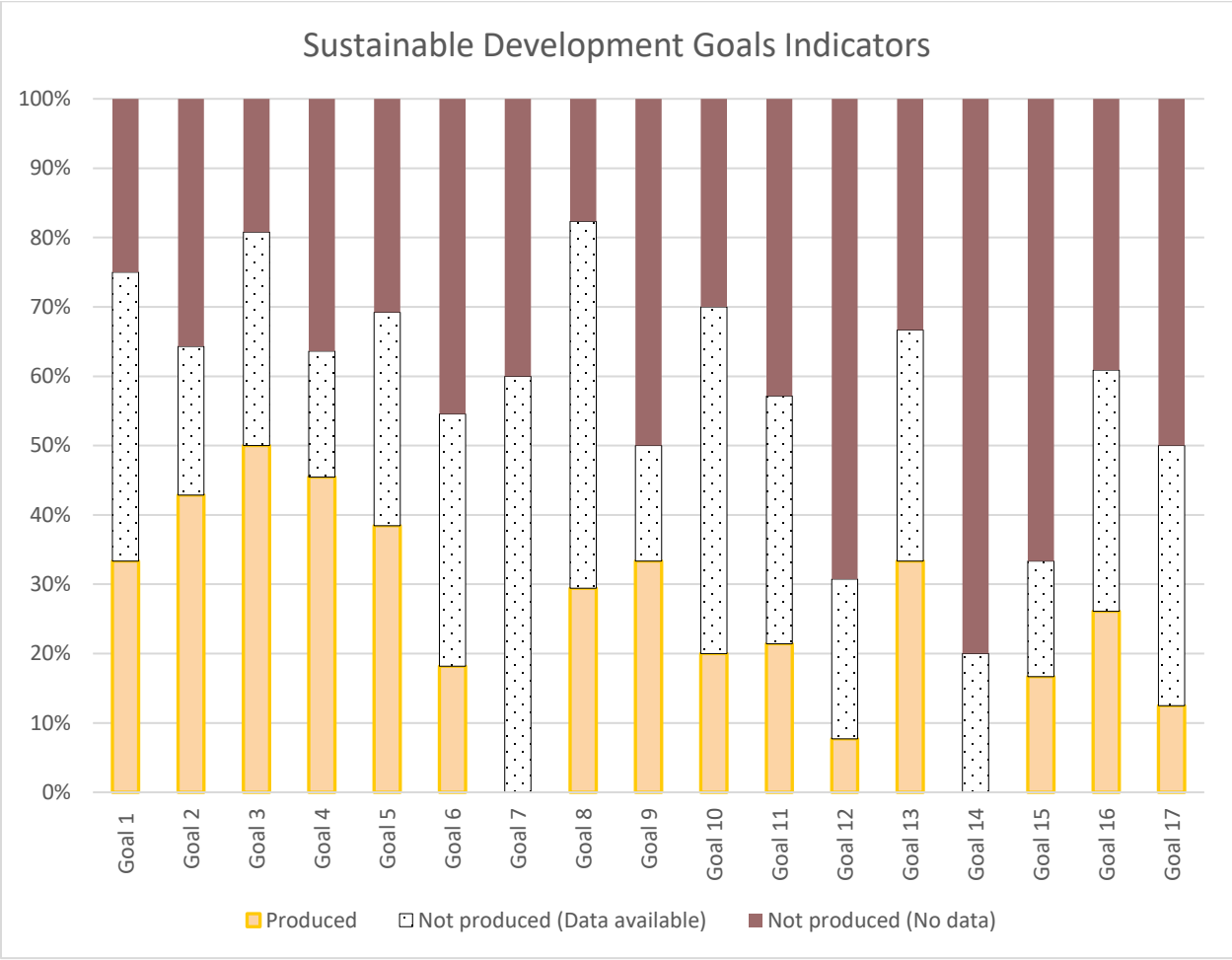


FIGURE 1: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDICATORS

Of the 223 unique and applicable/relevant SDG indicators, 66 are currently being produced by Jamaica. This represents 29.6 per cent of the total indicators. In addition, there are 69 indicators that are not being produced but data is available that can be used to produce those indicators. This represents approximately 30.9 per cent of the total indicators. In total, Jamaica should be able to report on 60.5 per cent of the SDG indicators in the short to medium term. On the other hand, there are 88 indicators (39.5%) that are not being produced and no data is available that can be used to produce those indicators.



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 1 focuses on poverty, social protection, access to basic services, ownership of land and the impact of disasters on people and the economy. The means of implementation include resources allocated to poverty reduction, spending on essential services and resources allocated to vulnerable groups.

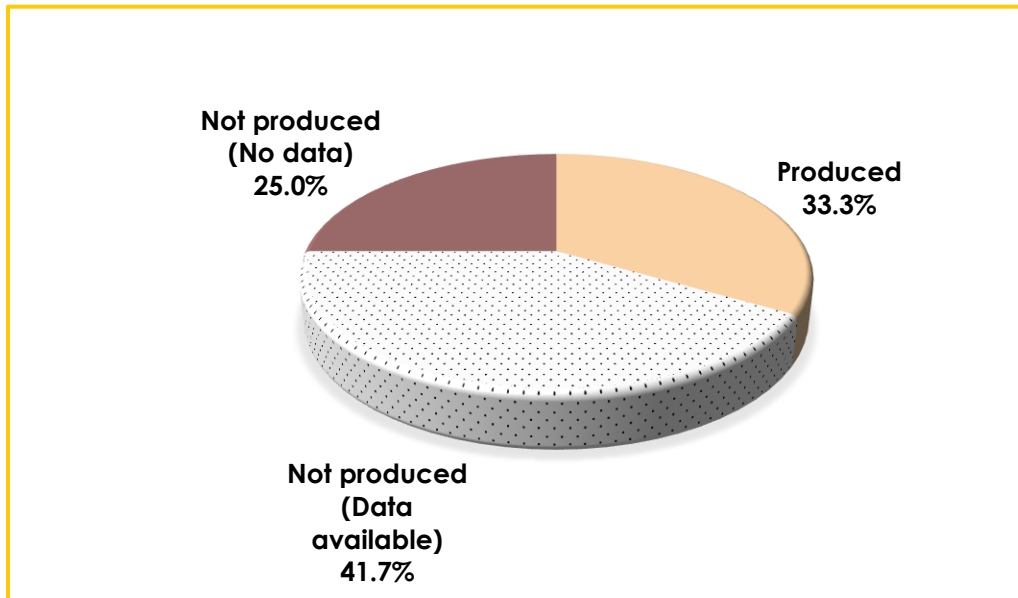


FIGURE 2: NO POVERTY

As shown in the graph above, most of the indicators of goal 1 are not currently being produced but data is available that can be used to produce these indicators. This represents 41.7 per cent of the total indicators of this goal. Currently, 33.3 per cent of the indicators are being produced and the remaining 25 per cent are not being produced and could not be generated from existing data. Jamaica should be able to report on 75 per cent of the indicators of goal 1.

TABLE 1: GOAL 1 INDICATORS

Status	Indicator
NPA	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
PRO	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
NPA	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
NPA	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
NPN	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
NPN	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
PRO	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
PRO	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
PRO	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
NPA	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
NPA	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
NPN	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups

PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
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Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 2 focuses on undernourishment, malnutrition, food insecurity, agriculture productivity, sustainable agriculture and genetic diversity. The means of implementation include spending on agriculture, agriculture subsidies and food price anomalies.

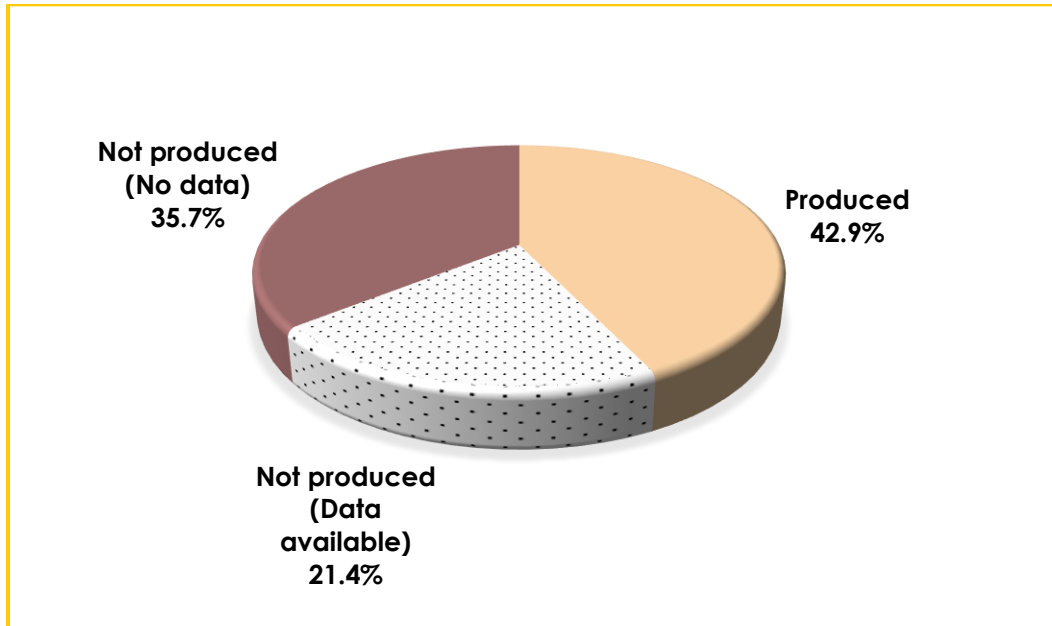


FIGURE 3: ZERO HUNGER

The graph above shows that 35.7 per cent of the indicators of goal 2 are not being produced and there is no data to produce them. The percentage of the indicators that are currently being produced is 42.9 per cent and 21.4 per cent are not being produced but data is available that could be used to produce them. Jamaica should be able to report on 64.3 per cent of the indicators of goal 2.

TABLE 2: GOAL 2 INDICATORS

Status	Indicator
PRO	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
PRO	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
PRO	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
PRO	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
NPN	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
NPN	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
NPA	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
PRO	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities
NPA	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
NPA	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
PRO	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
NPN	2.b.1 Producer Support Estimate
NPN	2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies
NPN	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
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Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The indicators of goal 3 captures data on mortality, skilled attendants at birth, communicable diseases (HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis b and neglected tropical diseases), non-communicable diseases, suicide, substance abuse, road traffic accidents, sexual and reproductive health, essential health services (coverage and access) and deaths and illnesses from pollution and sanitation. The means of implementation includes tobacco use, access to affordable medicine and vaccine, ODA to health and research, health worker density distribution and International Health Regulation (IHR).

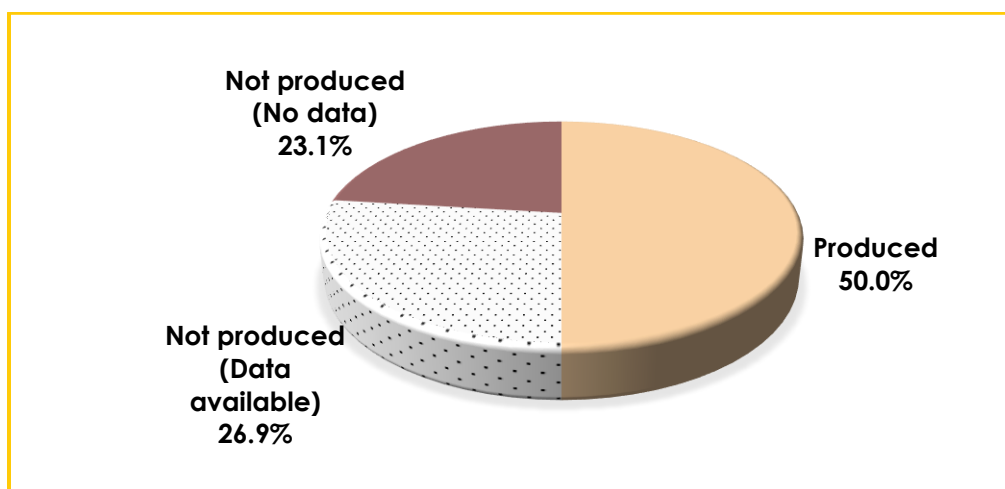


FIGURE 4: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Fifty per cent (50 %) of the indicators of goal 3 are currently being produced and 26.9 per cent are not being produced but data is available that could be used to produce them. In total, Jamaica should be able to report on 76.9 per cent of the indicators of this goal. The remaining 23.1 per cent of indicators are not being produced and data is not available to produce them.

TABLE 3: GOAL 3 INDICATORS

Status	Indicator
PRO	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
PRO	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
PRO	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
PRO	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
NPA	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
PRO	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
PRO	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
NPN	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
NPN	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
PRO	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
PRO	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
NPN	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
PRO	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
PRO	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
PRO	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
PRO	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
NPN	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)
NPA	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1000 population
NPN	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
NPN	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)
NPA	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
PRO	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
NPA	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
NPA	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
NPA	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
NPA	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
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Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 4 focuses on proficiency in literacy and numeracy, children under 5 who are developmentally on track, participation rate for education and training, ICT skills, gender parity and content of education and training. The means of implementation are education facilities, ODA for scholarships and instructor competence.

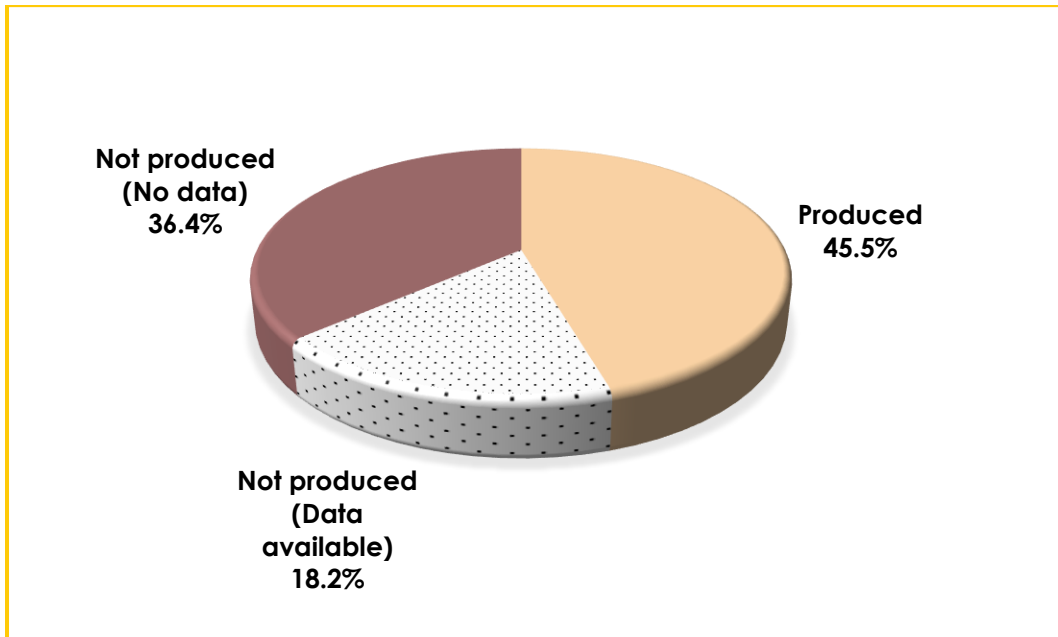


FIGURE 5: QUALITY EDUCATION

In the graph above, 36.4 per cent of the indicators are not being produced and there is no data available to produce them while 18.2 per cent of the indicators are not being produced but data is available. The remaining 45.5 per cent are currently being produced. Jamaica should be able to report on 63.7 per cent of the indicators of goal 4.

TABLE 4: GOAL 4 INDICATORS

Status	Indicators
PRO	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
PRO	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
NPN	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
PRO	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
PRO	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
NPN	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
NPN	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
NPN	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
PRO	4.a.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 hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
NPA	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
NPA	4.c.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

PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
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Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 5 captures data on equality, discrimination, violence against women, sexual violence, union status, female genital mutilation, unpaid domestic work, women in politics and management and sexual and reproductive education. The means of implementation includes land tenure of women, ownership of ICT devices, policies for empowerment and gender equality.

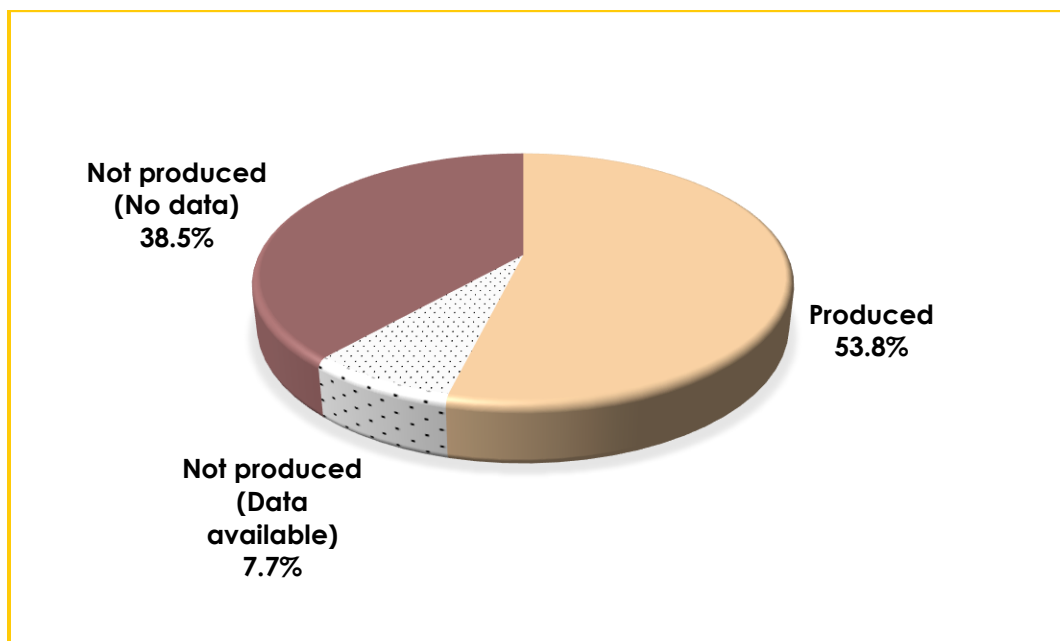


FIGURE 6: GENDER EQUALITY

The percentage of the indicators of this goal that are currently being produced is 53.8 per cent while 7.7 per cent are not currently being produced but data is available that can be used to calculate them. The percentage of the indicators that are not currently being produced and no data is available that can be used to produce them is 38.5 per cent. In total, Jamaica should be able to report on 61.5 per cent of the indicators of goal 5.

TABLE 5: GOAL 5 INDICATORS

Status	Indicators
PRO	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
PRO*	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
PRO*	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
PRO	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
NPA	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
NPN	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
PRO	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments
PRO*	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
NPA	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
NPN	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
NPN	5.a.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
NPN	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
PRO	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
NPN	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
PRO*	Proxy Indicator Available				

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 6 focuses on safe drinking water and sanitation, wastewater treatment, ambient water quality, water resource management and water-related eco-systems. The means of implementation includes water and sanitation related ODA, policies and procedures for water and sanitation management.

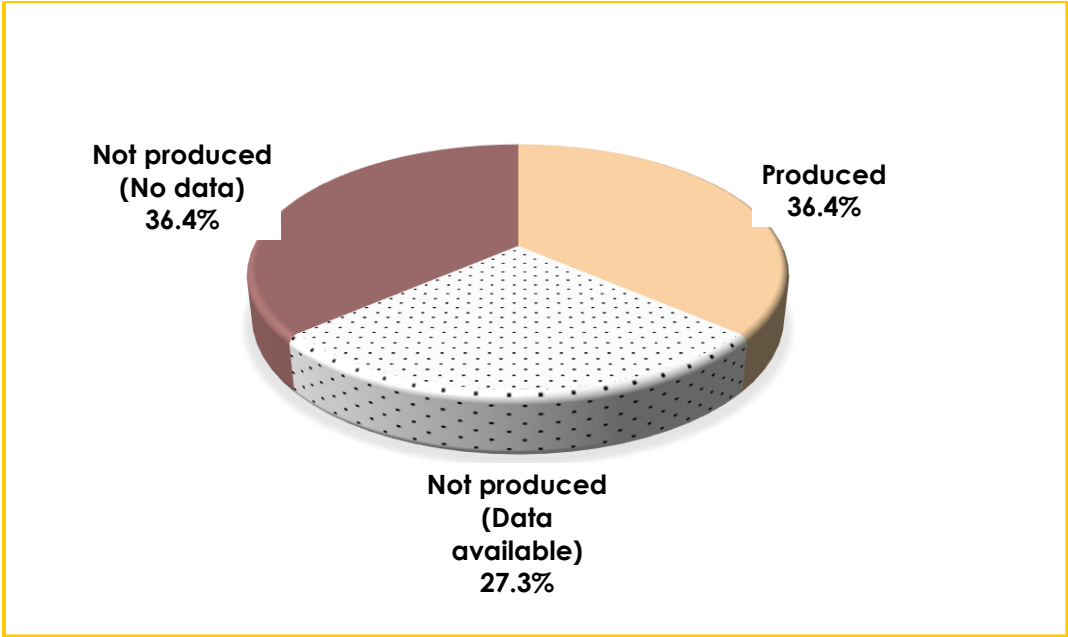


FIGURE 7: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Figure 7 shows that 36.4 per cent of the indicators of goal 6 are not being produced and no data is available to produce these indicators. The graph also shows that 27.3 per cent of the indicators are not being produced but data is available to produce them while 36.4 per cent are currently being produced. In total, Jamaica should be able to report on 63.7 per cent of the indicators.

TABLE 6: GOAL 6 INDICATORS

Status	Indicators
PRO	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
PRO	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
PRO	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
PRO	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
NPN	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
NPA	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
NPN	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
NPN	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
NPN	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
NPA	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
NPA	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
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Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The indicators of goal 7 captures data on access to electricity, clean fuels and technology, renewable energy consumption and energy intensity. The means of implementation includes ODA and investment in energy efficiency.

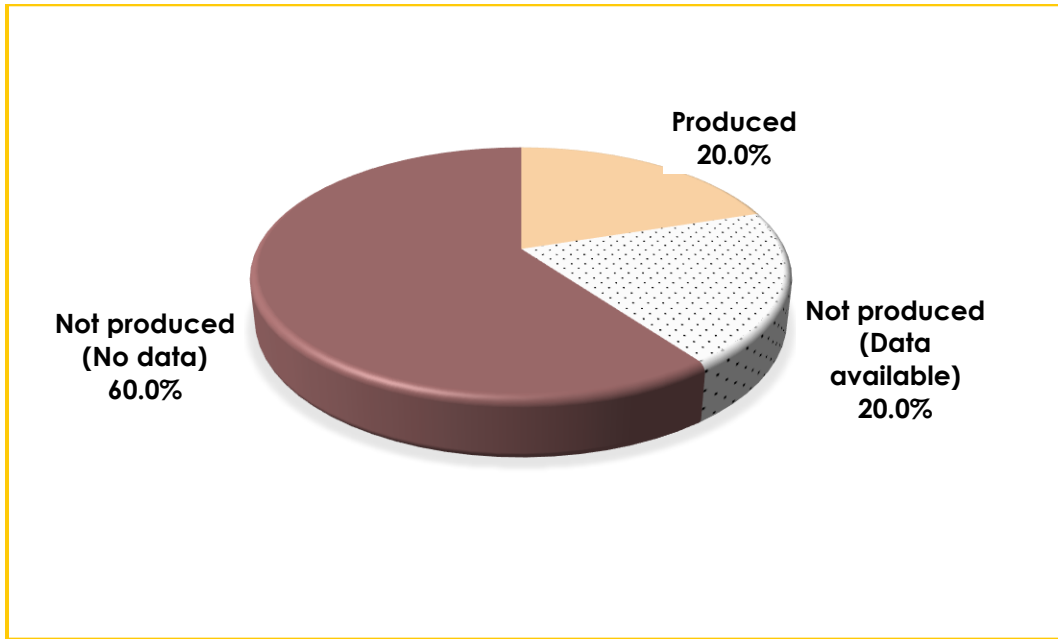


FIGURE 8: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

As shown in Figure 8 above, 20 per cent of the indicators of goal 7 are currently being produced. Most of the indicators (60 per cent) are not being produced and no data is available that could be used to calculate these indicators. Similar to the percentage of indicators that are currently being produced, 20 per cent are not being produced but data is available to produce them.

TABLE 7: GOAL 7 INDICATORS

Status	Indicators
PRO*	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
NPN	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
NPN	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
NPA	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
N/A	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
NPN	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services

PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
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Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustained economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

The indicators of goal 8 captures data on GDP growth rate, informal employment, material footprint and employment, earnings, unemployment, NEET youth, child labour, occupation injuries, labour rights, tourism direct GDP and the use of financial services. The means of implementation include aid for trade and government spending on social protection and employment.

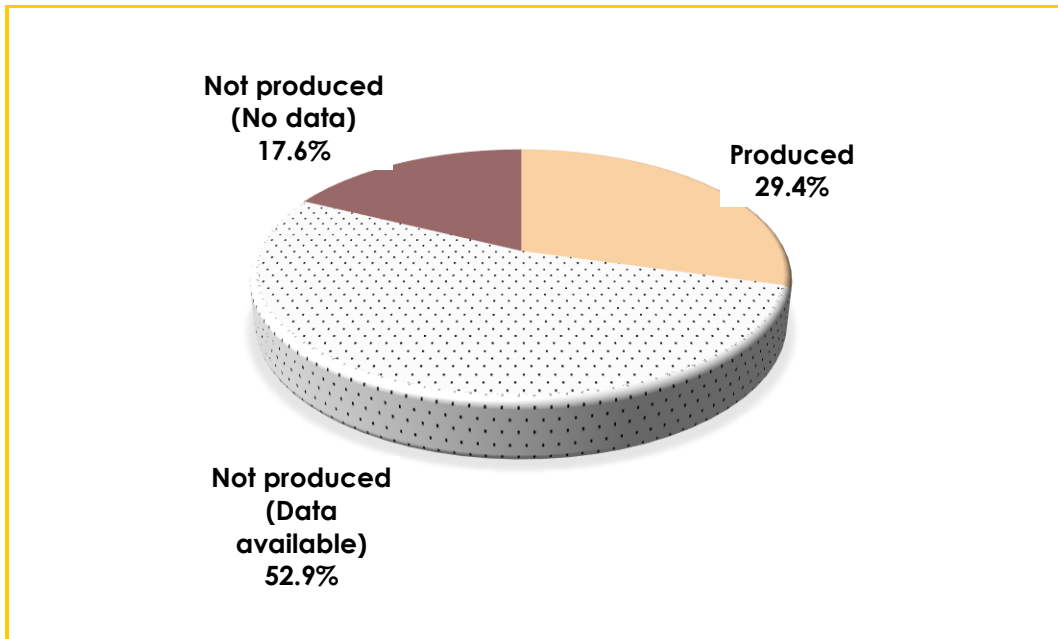


FIGURE 9: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Figure 9 shows that majority of the indicators of this goal are not being produced but data is available to produce them (52.9 per cent). Of the remaining 47.1 per cent, 29.4 per cent are currently being produced and the remaining 17.6 per cent are not being produced and no data is available.

TABLE 8: GOAL 8 INDICATORS

Status	Indicators
PRO	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
NPA	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
PRO	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
NPA	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
NPN	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
NPN	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
PRO	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
NPA	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
PRO	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
NPA	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
NPA	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
PRO	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
NPA	8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex.
NPA	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
NPN	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
NPA	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
NPA	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
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Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 9 focuses on road access, passenger and freight volumes, manufacturing value added, manufacturing employment, small scale industries value added, loan or line of credit to SMEs, CO2 emission and research and development. The means of implementation include official international support to infrastructure, medium and high tech industry value added and coverage of mobile network.

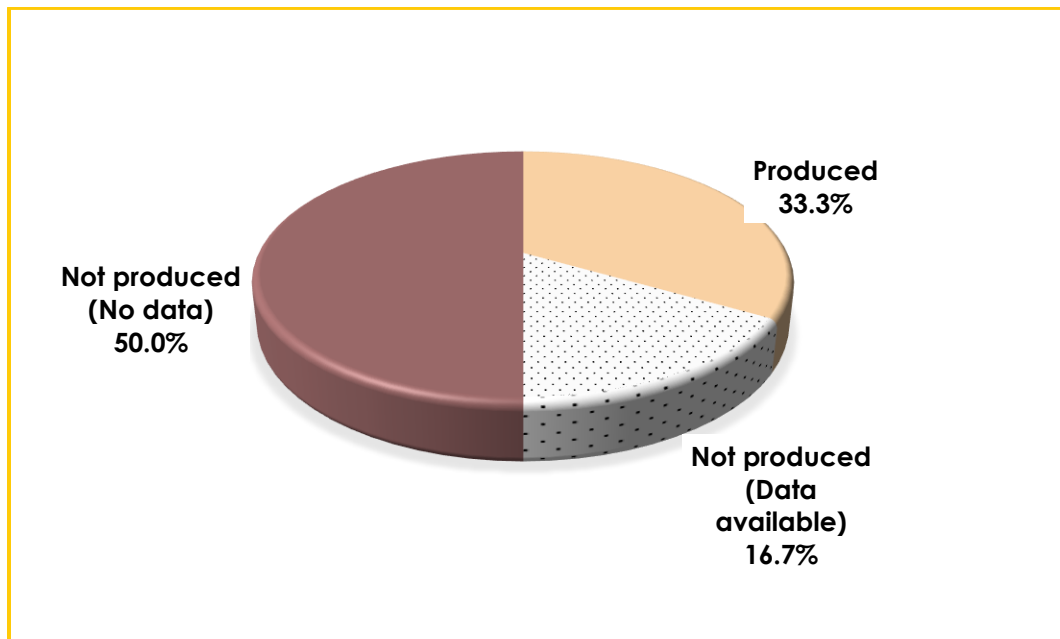


FIGURE 10: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

As Figure 10 shows, 50 per cent of the indicators of goal 9 are not being produced and no data is available to produce them. Of the remaining 50 per cent, 33.3 per cent are currently being produced and 16.7 per cent are not being produced but data is available to produce them.

TABLE 9: GOAL 9 INDICATORS

Status	Indicators
NPN	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
PRO	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
PRO	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
PRO	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
NPN	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
NPN	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
NPA	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added
NPN	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
NPN	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
NPA	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
NPN	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
PRO	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
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Goal 10: Reduced inequality within and among countries

Goal 10 focuses on household income per capita for the bottom 40 per cent of the population, median income, discrimination and harassment, financial soundness and migration. The means of implementation includes import tariff, resource flow and remittance costs.

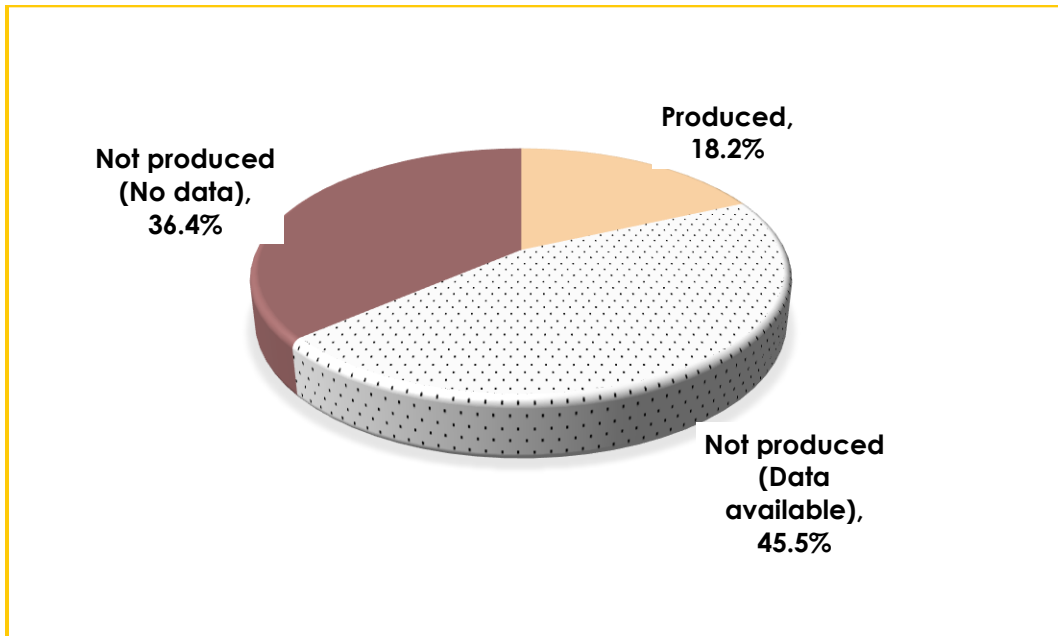


FIGURE 11: REDUCE INEQUALITIES

Figure 11 shows that 18.2 per cent of the indicators of goal 10 are currently being produced. Of the total indicators of this goal, data is unavailable to produce 36.4 per cent of them while data is available to produce 45.5 per cent of these indicators. Jamaica should be able to report on 60.0 per cent of the indicators of goal 10.

TABLE 10: GOAL 10 INDICATORS

STATUS	Indicators
NPA	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
NPA	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
NPN	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
NPA	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
NPN	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
PRO	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
NPN	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
PRO	10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
NPA	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
NPA	10.b.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)
NPN	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
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Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The indicators of goal 11 captures data on housing quality, public transportation, land consumption, preservation, protection and conservation, disaster and resilience, solid waste management, pollution and access and safety of public spaces. The means of implementation includes urban planning, disaster risk reduction and sustainable and resilient buildings.

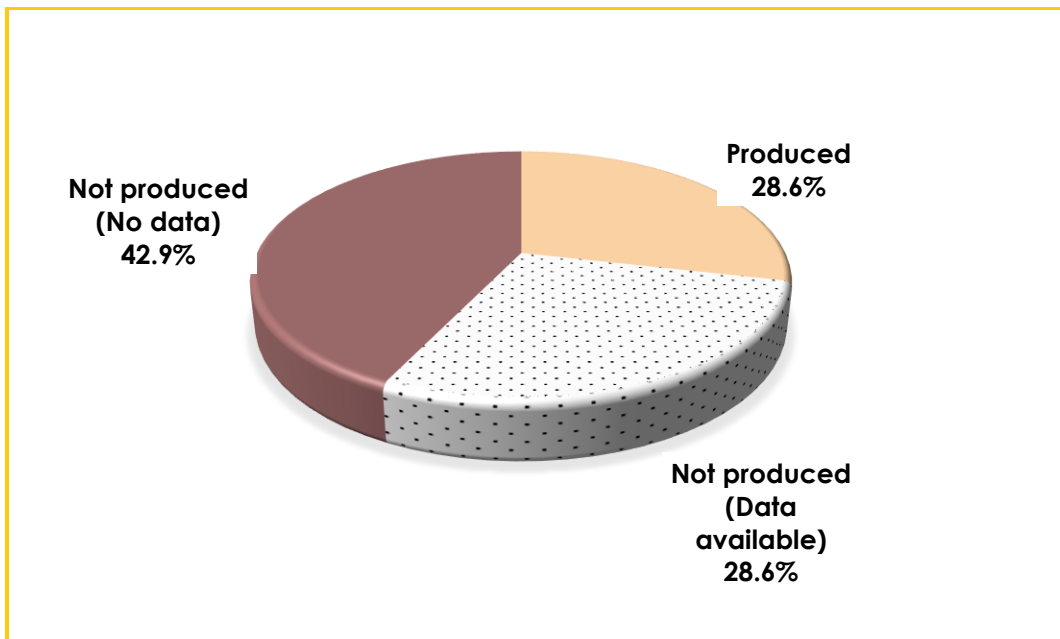


FIGURE 12: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

The larger proportion of the indicators of goal 11 are not currently being produced and no data is available to produce them. This represents 42.9 per cent of the total indicators. Data is available to produce 28.6 per cent of the indicators that are not currently being produced and a similar 28.6 per cent are currently being produced.

TABLE 11: GOAL 11 INDICATORS

Status	Indicators
NPN	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
NPN	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
NPN	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
NPA	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
NPN	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)
PRO	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
PRO	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
NPA	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
NPA	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
NPN	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
PRO	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
NPA	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
NPN	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
PRO	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
N/A	11.c.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

PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
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Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The indicators of goal 12 captures data on sustainable consumption and production, material footprint, food loss index, environmental agreements, hazardous waste, recycling and sustainability. The means of implementation are support for research and development, sustainable tourism and fossil fuel subsidies.

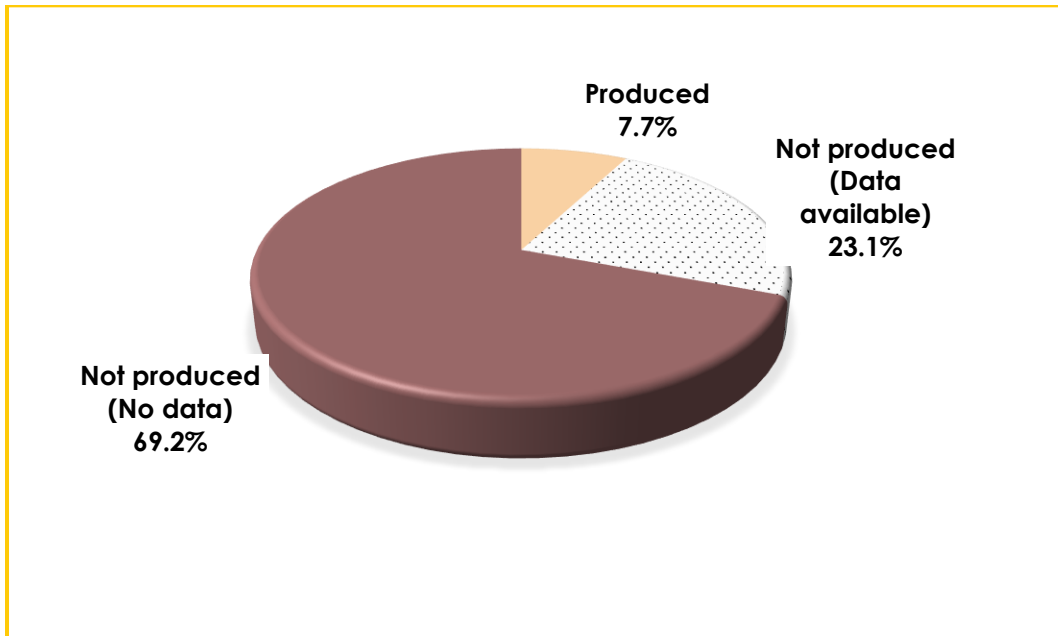


FIGURE 13: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

As shown in the graph above, 69.2 per cent of the indicators of goal 12 are not being produced and no data is available that could be used to produce these indicators. Of the remaining 30.8 per cent, 23.1 per cent are not currently being produced but data is available to produce them while 7.7 per cent are currently being produced.

TABLE 12: GOAL 12 INDICATORS

Status	Indicator
NPN	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
NPA	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
NPN	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
NPN	12.3.1 Global food loss index
PRO	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
NPA	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
NPN	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
NPN	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
NPA	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
NPN	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
NPN	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
NPN	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
NPN	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels

PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
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Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 13 focuses on disaster risk reduction, impact of disasters, policies, strategies and plans to address climate change, education on early warning and capacity building. The means of implementation include financial commitments and mechanisms for raising capacity.

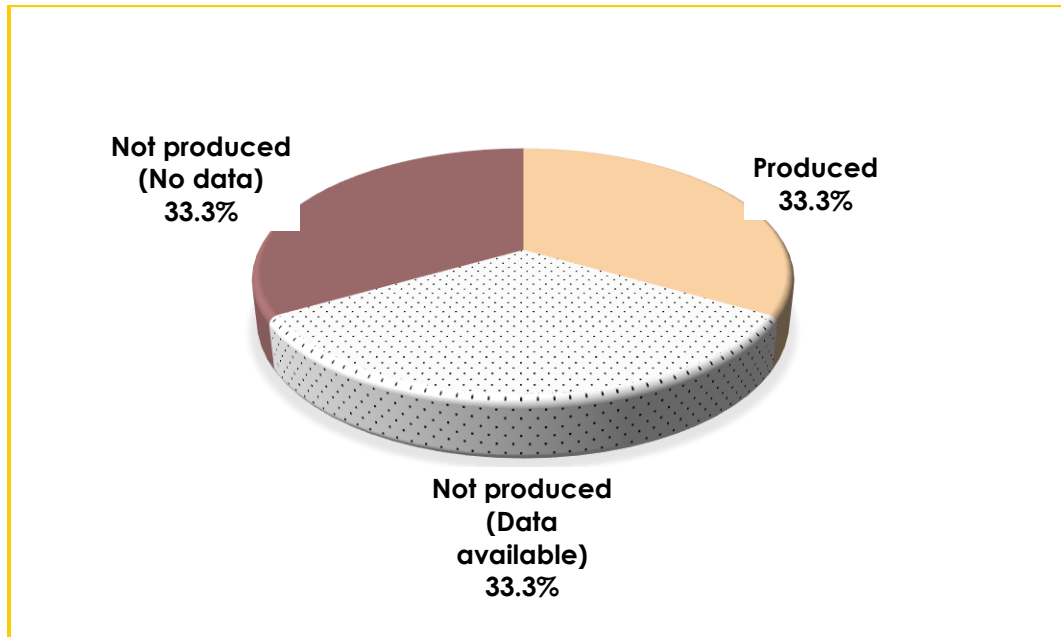


FIGURE 14: CLIMATE ACTION

For goal 13, similar percentages of the total indicators are currently being produced, not currently being produced but data is available and not currently being produced and no data is available. This figure is 33.3 per cent. Jamaica should be able to report on 66.6 per cent of the indicators of goal 13.

TABLE 13: GOAL 13 INDICATORS

Status	Indicators
PRO	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
PRO	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
NPA	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)
NPN	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula
NPN	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
N/A	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
NPA	13.b.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

PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
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Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 14 captures data marine pollution, management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, marine acidity, fish stocks and sustainable fishing and protected areas. The means of implementation are research and development for marine technology, access rights for small scale fisheries and implementation of ocean-related international law.

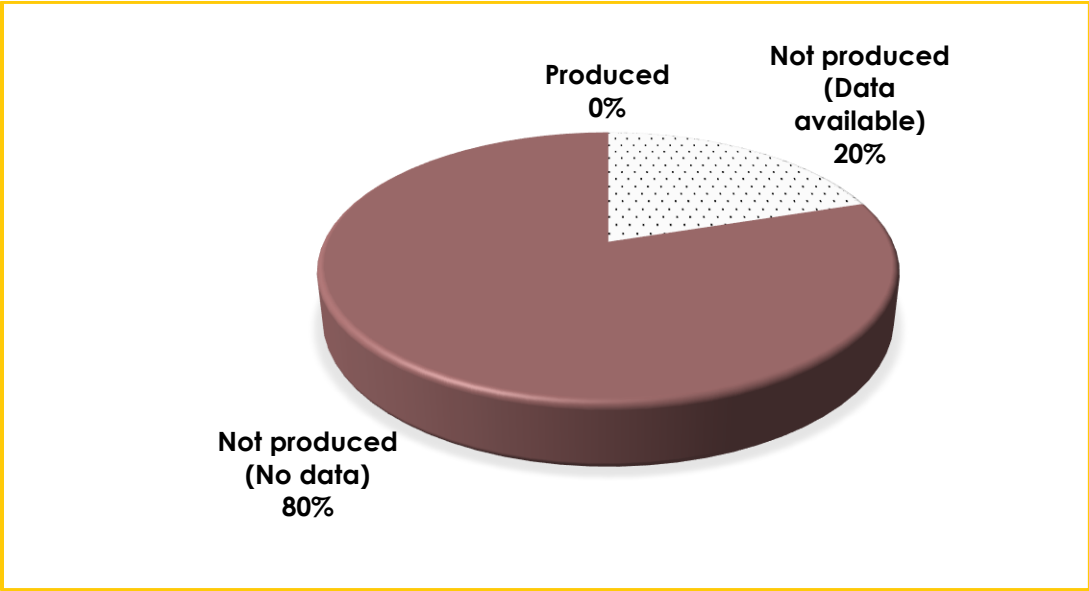


FIGURE 15: LIFE BELOW WATER

As observed in the graph above, none of the indicators of goal 14 are currently being produced. Of the indicators of goal 14, 20 per cent are not being produced but data is available to produce them while 80 per cent are not being produced and there is no data available to produce them.

TABLE 14: GOAL 14 INDICATORS

Status	Indicators
NPN	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
NPN	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
NPN	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
NPA	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
NPA	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
NPN	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
NPN	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
NPN	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
NPN	14.b.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
NPN	14.c.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

PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
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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.

Goal 15 captures data on forest area, biodiversity, sustainable forest management, land degradation, policy frameworks, wildlife poached and trafficked and control of invasive species. The means of implementation include official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation, biodiversity and ecosystems and illegal trade in wildlife.

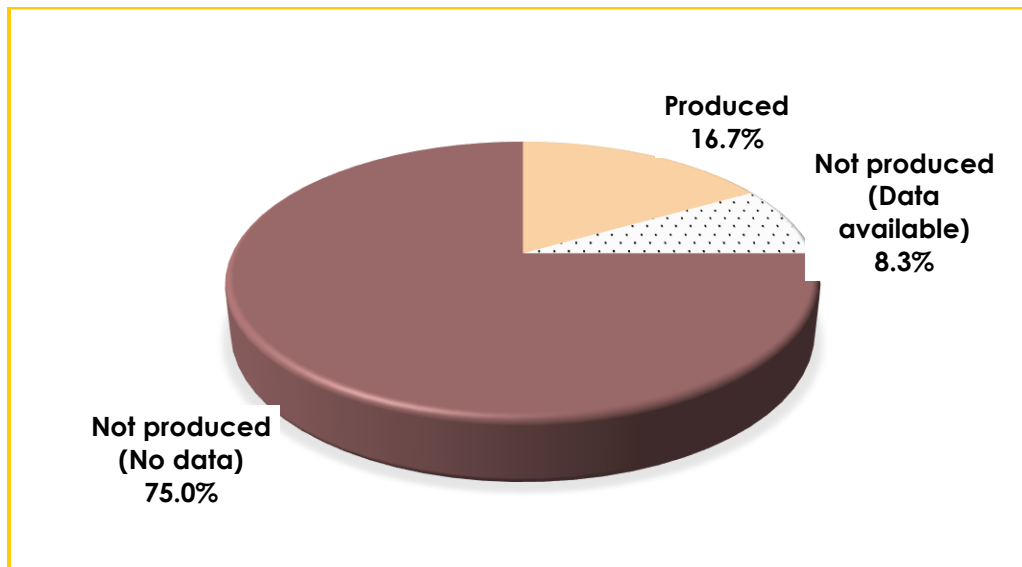


FIGURE 16: LIFE ON LAND

Most (75 per cent) of the indicators of goal 15 are not being produced and data is not available to produce them. Of the remaining 25 per cent, 16.7 per cent are currently being produced and 8.3 per cent are not being produced but data is available to produce them.

TABLE 15: GOAL 15 INDICATORS

Status	Indicators
PRO	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
NPA	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
NPN	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
NPN	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
NPN	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
NPN	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
PRO	15.5.1 Red List Index
NPN	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
NPN	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
NPN	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
NPN	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
NPN	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
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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

Goal 16 focuses on intentional homicide, conflict-related deaths, physical, psychological and sexual violence, safety, human trafficking, unsentenced detainees, seizure of small arms and light weapons, bribery and corruption, etc. The means of implementation includes independent human rights institutions and reports of discrimination and harassment.

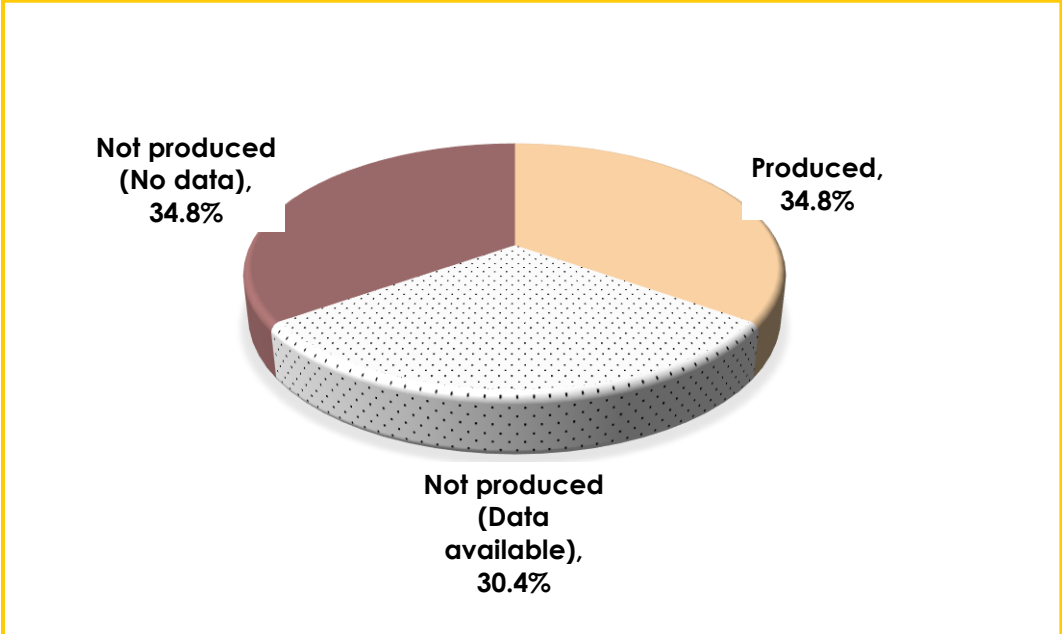


FIGURE 17: PEACE, JUSTICE AND INSTITUTIONS

Data is unavailable to produce 34.8 per cent of the indicators while data is available to produce 30.4 per cent of them. The remaining 34.8 per cent of the indicators are currently being produced. Jamaica should be able to report on 65.2 per cent of the indicators.

TABLE 16: GOAL 16 INDICATORS

Status	Indicators
PRO	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
NPA	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
PRO	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
PRO	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
NPN	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
PRO	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
NPN	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
PRO	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
NPA	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
NPN	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
NPA	16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments
PRO	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
NPN	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
NPA	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
NPN	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services
NPN	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
NPN	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
PRO	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
NPA	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
NPA	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
NPA	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
PRO	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

Status	Indicators
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NPN	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
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PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
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Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

The indicators of goal 17 captures data on government revenue, domestic budget funded by domestic taxes, ODA and FDI, remittances, debt service, investment promotion, broadband internet access and use, environmentally sound technologies, financial and technical assistance, tariff and share of global exports, macroeconomic dashboard, policy coherence, public-private partnerships and statistical capacity.

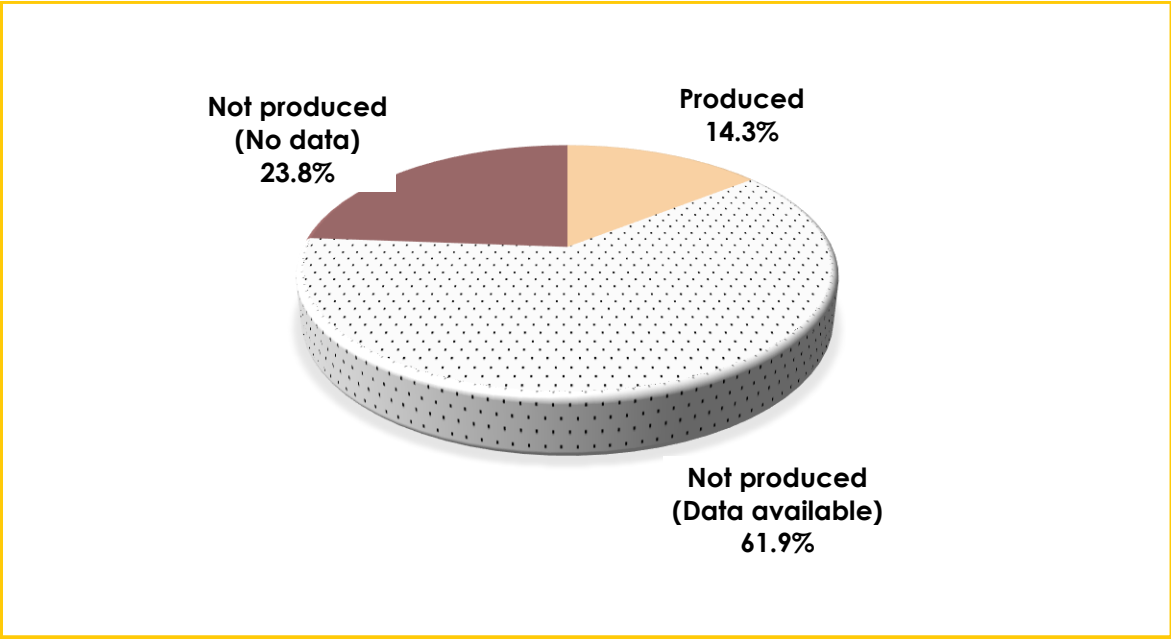


FIGURE 18: PARTNERSHIP FOR GOALS

Figure 17 shows that 23.8 per cent of the indicators of goal 17 are not being produced and no data is available to produce them. Of the remaining 76.2 per cent, 61.9 per cent are not being produced but data is available that can be used to produce these indicators. The remaining 14.3 per cent are currently being produced.

TABLE 17: GOAL 17 INDICATORS

Status	Indicators
NPA	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
NPA	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
N/A	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
NPA	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget
NPA	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
NPA	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
NPN	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
NPN	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation
NPA	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
NPA	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
PRO	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
N/A	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
N/A	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
NPA	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
N/A	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
NPN	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard
NPA	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
NPA	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
NPN	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals
NPA	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships
NPA	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
PRO	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
NPN	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
NPA	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
PRO	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

PRO	Produced	NPA	Not produced (Data available)	NPN	Not produced (No data)
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Appendix I. MDAs in Attendance

Social Consultation

1. Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN)
2. Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)
3. Ministry of Transport and Mining
4. Ministry of National Security (MNS)
5. Bureau of Gender Affairs
6. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFAFT)
7. Ministry of Health (MOH)
8. Jamaica Youth Advocacy Network (JYAN)
9. Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities
10. Jamaica National Building Society (JNBS)
11. The Global Fund Board (NGO Delegation)
12. National Family Planning Board (NFPB)
13. Jamaica Coalition for a Healthy Society (JCHS)
14. Ministry of Education, Youth and Information
15. Private Sector Organization of Jamaica (PSOJ)
16. Caribbean Vulnerable Communities (CVC)
17. Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers (JNRWP)
18. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
19. United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
20. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
21. Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS)
22. Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)
23. Jamaica Commodity Trading Company (JCTC)
24. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
25. Jamaica Family Planning Association (FAMPLAN)
26. Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF)
27. Cabinet Office
28. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
29. Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation
30. Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS)
31. Office of the Public Defender
32. Registrar General Department (RGD)

Economic Consultation

1. Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN)
2. Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)
3. Broadcasting Commission of Jamaica (BCJ)
4. Ministry of Health
5. Office of the Public Defender
6. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
7. Jamaica Customs Department

8. Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF)
9. Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS)
10. Financial Services Commission of Jamaica (FSC)
11. Cabinet Office
12. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFAFT)
13. Jamaica Family Planning Association (FAMPLAN)
14. Ministry of Transport and Mining
15. Bureau of Gender Affairs
16. University of the West Indies (UWI)
17. Jamaica Deposit Insurance Corporation (JDIC)
18. National Commission on Science and Technology (NCST)
19. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
20. Ministry of Tourism
21. Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities (JCPD)

Environment Consultation

1. Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN)
2. Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)
3. St. Catherine Parish Council
4. St. Elizabeth Parish Council
5. Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
6. National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA)
7. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
8. National Commission on Science and Technology (NCST)
9. Forestry Division
10. Water Resources Authority (WRA)
11. Ministry of Transport and Mining
12. Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF)
13. Ministry of Science, Energy and Technology (MSET)
14. National Water Commission (NWC)
15. Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation
16. University of the West Indies (UWI)
17. Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Agriculture
18. Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF)
19. Environment Solutions Ltd

Appendix II. List of Countries in IAEG on SDG indicators

1. Jamaica
2. Cuba
3. Brazil
4. Columbia
5. Mexico
6. Russian Federation
7. Canada
8. France
9. Germany
10. Netherlands
11. Sweden
12. Fiji
13. Samoa
14. China
15. India
16. Kyrgyzstan
17. Philippines
18. Armenia
19. Bahrain
20. Egypt
21. Algeria
22. Cabo Verde
23. Senegal
24. Botswana
25. Cameroon
26. Uganda
27. United Republic of Tanzania
28. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Appendix III. Alignment of Vision 2030 with SDGs

National Outcomes –Vision 2030	Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)		
A Healthy and Stable Population			
World Class Education and Training			
Effective Social Protection			
Authentic and Transformational Culture	<p>With Agenda 2030, culture is viewed as a cross cutting theme related to education, sustainable cities, food security, the environment, economic growth, sustainable consumption and production patterns, peaceful and inclusive societies.</p>		
Security and Safety			
Effective Governance			

National Outcomes –Vision 2030	Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)		
A Stable Macroeconomy	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 		
Enabling Business Environment	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	
Strong Economic Infrastructure	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	
Energy Security and Efficiency	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 
A Technology-Enabled Society	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 		
Internationally Competitive Industry Structures	2 ZERO HUNGER 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 
	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	

Appendix IV. Guiding Questions for Discussion

Indicator Level Discussion

1. Is this indicator already being produced? (Yes/No)

YES, INDICATOR ALREADY BEING PRODUCED

1. What MDA, or other entity currently produces this indicator? (Provide name and contact information)
2. How often is this indicator produced? (monthly/quarterly/annually/other)
3. What is the level of coverage for this indicator? (regional/national/other)
4. What kind of data is used to produce this indicator? (survey data/ administrative data)
5. Is there metadata available for this indicator? (Yes/No)
6. Does the methodology used to produce this indicator adhere to international standards and best practices? (Yes/No)
7. Is this indicator currently available to the public via a report or on a website or other medium? (Specify the name of the report/ website etc.)
8. Can this data be disaggregated as required?

NO, INDICATOR NOT CURRENTLY BEING PRODUCED

1. Is there data that is currently available that may be used to produce this indicator? (Yes/No)

YES, DATA IS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE

1. What kind of data is this? (Survey data/ Administrative data)
2. In what format is the data available? (dataset, paper records/reports, database, other)
3. What MDA, or other entity currently produces this data? (Provide name and contact information)
4. How often is this data produced? (monthly/quarterly/annually/other)
5. What is the level of coverage for this data? (regional/national/other)
6. Is there metadata available for this data? (Yes/No)

NO, CURRENTLY THERE IS NO AVAILABLE DATA

1. Is there an alternative indicator that is currently being produced that may be used as a proxy for this indicator? (Yes/No)
 - a. What MDA, or other entity currently produces this proxy indicator? (Provide name and contact information)
 - b. How often is this proxy indicator produced? (monthly/quarterly/annually/other)
 - c. What is the level of coverage for this proxy indicator? (regional/national/other)

- d. What kind of data is used to produce this indicator? (survey data/ administrative data)
 - e. Is there metadata available for this proxy indicator?
 - f. Does the methodology used to produce this indicator adhere to international standards and best practices? (Yes/No)
 - g. Is this indicator currently available to the public via a report or on a website or other medium? (Specify the name of the report/ website etc.)
2. Is it possible to produce this indicator in the future? Specify one
 - a. In the short-term (less than 1 year)?
 - b. In the medium term (1- less than 3 years)?
 - c. In the long term (3 years or more)?
 - d. Not at all in the next 15 years?
 3. What resources, if any, would be required for the production of this indicator? (people, technology, financing)

Goal Level Discussion for National Indicators

1. Do the proposed indicators cover all relevant aspects of the target? (Yes/No)
2. Are there any additional relevant indicators that should be measured at the national level? Specify

Requirements for Proxies and Additional Indicators

1. Indicator should be SMART
 - a. Specific – Be specific in terms of what is to be measured
 - b. Measurable – In an objective way
 - c. Assignable – Identify possible producer of this information
 - d. Relevant – Must be coherent with national strategies and plans
 - e. Time-bound – Possible timeframe for production
2. A recognized standard must exist for the production of the indicator
3. The indicator should be able to be produced currently with little or no additional resources required

Disaggregation

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

(General Assembly resolution 68/261).

Appendix V. Agendas for Thematic Consultations



**Inter-Ministerial Working Group
Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Consultations on the Global Indicators
Wednesday, March 2, 2016 at 9:00 AM
Don Mills Training Room, PIOJ
SOCIAL INDICATORS AGENDA**

**Chair, Mrs Toni-Shae Freckleton
Manager, Population and Health Unit, PIOJ 9:00-9:05**

PRAYER

OPENING REMARKS

- *Ambassador Sheila Sealy Monteith*
Under-Secretary, Multilateral Affairs Division, MFAFT 9:05-9:10
- *Ms Carol Coy*
Director General, STATIN 9:10-9:15
- *Dr. Elsie Laurence Chounoune*
Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP 9:15-9:20

PRESENTATION

- *Alignment of VISION 2030 Jamaica with the SDGs*
Ms Elizabeth Emmanuel,
Programme Director, VISION 2030 Jamaica Secretariat 9:20-9:40
- *SDG Indicator Framework*
Ms Leesha Delatie-Budair
Director of Research, Design and Evaluation, STATIN 9:40-10:45

BREAK

BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Goal 1,2,3,4,5, Target 12.8 Don Mills Training Room 11:00-12:30
Goal 16 Ground Floor East Meeting Room

LUNCH 12:30-1:30

BREAKOUT SESSION CONT'D 1:30-3:30

NEXT STEPS & CLOSING REMARKS 3:30-3:35



Inter-Ministerial Working Group
Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Consultations on the Global Indicators
Wednesday, March 14, 2016 at 9:00 AM
Don Mills Training Room, PIOJ
ECONOMIC INDICATORS AGENDA

Chair, Ms. Kadi-Ann Hinds
Head, Classifications & Standards Unit, STATIN **9:00-9:05**

PRAYER

OPENING REMARKS

- Mrs. Sharon Willis
Director, Economic Affairs Department, MFAFT **9:05-9:10**
- Mr. Richard Lumsden
Deputy Director General, STATIN **9:10-9:15**
- Dr. Elsie Laurence Chounoune
Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP **9:15-9:20**

PRESENTATION

- Alignment of VISION 2030 Jamaica with the SDGs
Ms Elizabeth Emmanuel,
Programme Director, VISION 2030 Jamaica Secretariat **9:20-9:40**
- SDG Indicator Framework
Ms Leesha Delatie-Budair
Director of Research, Design and Evaluation, STATIN **9:40-10:45**

BREAK **10:45-11:00**

BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Group 1: GDP –Gross Domestic Product

Hibiscus Meeting Room **11:00-12:30**

**Group 2: ODA- Official Development Assistance, Foreign Direct Investments,
International**

Trade and International Commitments

O –Other indicators (Financial Services Commission, private bankers,
Jamaica Deposit

Insurance Corporation, credit unions, ICT) **Don Mills Training Room**

Group 3: *GS&P –Government spending, policies and programmes*

LM –Labour Market indicators

Ground Floor East Meeting

Room

LUNCH	12:30-1:30
BREAKOUT SESSION CONT'D	1:30-3:30
NEXT STEPS & CLOSING REMARKS	3:30-3:35



Inter-Ministerial Working Group
Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Consultations on the Global Indicators
Wednesday, March 23, 2016 at 9:00 AM
Don Mills Training Room, PIOJ
ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS AGENDA

Chair, Ms. Le-Anne Roper,
Environment Planning Officer, Sustainable Development and Social Planning,
PIOJ **9:00-9:05**

PRAYER

OPENING REMARKS

- Ms. Carol Coy
Director General, STATIN **9:05-9:10**
- Mr. Richard Kelly
Programme Specialist, UNDP **9:10-9:15**

PRESENTATION

- Alignment of VISION 2030 Jamaica with the SDGs
Ms Elizabeth Emmanuel,
Programme Director, VISION 2030 Jamaica Secretariat **9:15-9:35**
- SDG Indicator Framework
Ms Leesha Delatie-Budair
Director of Research, Design and Evaluation, STATIN **9:35-10:40**

BREAK **10:40-10:55**

BREAKOUT SESSIONS **10:55-12:30**

LUNCH **12:30-1:30**

Group 1: Goals 2, 6 and 12

Group 2: Goal 1, 3, 7, 10, 11 and 13

Group 3: Goals 14 and 15

BREAKOUT SESSION CONT'D **1:30-3:30**

NEXT STEPS & CLOSING REMARKS **3:30-3:35**

Appendix VI. Repeated Indicators

- **1.5.1/11.5.1** Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000
- **1.5.2/11.5.2** Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
- **1.5.3/13.1.1/11.b.2** Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
- **8.4.1/12.2.1** Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
- **8.4.2/12.2.2** Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
- **7.a.1/13.a.1** Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
- **10.3.1/16.b.1** Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
- **10.6.1/16.8.1** Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
- **15.a.1/15.b.1** Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
- **15.7.1/15.c.1** Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Appendix VII. Indicators that are Not Relevant or Not Applicable to Jamaica

- **7.a.1** Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
- **11.c.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
- **13.a.1** Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
- **17.2.1** Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
- **17.10.1** Worldwide weighted tariff-average
- **17.9.1** Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries