



SDG CIFRA

The Sustainable Development Goals
Comprehensive **I**ndicator **F**ramework **A**ruba

Phase 1 of the National SDG Indicator Framework
as part of the process of localizing the SDGs

September 2019

“A robust follow-up and review **mechanism** for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires a solid framework of **indicators** and **statistical data** to monitor progress, inform **policy** and ensure accountability of all stakeholders.”

– *United Nations*



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Dushi Tera!

SDG-Indicator Working Group
SDG-IWG

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Executive summary

The SDG-Indicator Working Group (SDG-IWG) is a working body within the National SDG Institutional Framework, established by ministerial decree with the main purpose of leading and coordinating the process of monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs, and of supporting the Central Bureau of Statistics in establishing the National Statistical System.

Aruba has started the process of developing a national SDG indicator framework, the SDG Comprehensive Indicator Framework Aruba (SDG CIFRA). In order to develop the indicator framework, the SDG-IWG together with the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Expert Working Groups for the National Strategic Plan (NSP), and the Sustainable Development Planning Section of the Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry, responsible for coordinating the NSP process, assessed which SDG targets are addressed by the NSP programs and which SDG indicators were necessary for monitoring. Available SDG indicators not addressed by the NSP are also incorporated in the SDG CIFRA.

Besides mapping out the SDG indicators to be incorporated in the first phase of SDG CIFRA, potential SDG indicators and potential localized indicators were also identified. The incorporation of these potential indicators in SDG CIFRA requires further assessment. The engagement of stakeholders will be broadened in subsequent phases of SDG CIFRA for further assessment of national relevance SDG indicators.

There are different challenges regarding SDG indicator production. A prioritization and realistic phased approach need to be undertaken for SDG indicator production for the best use of available resources. Data quality aspects of indicator production need to be taken into account.

The commitment of stakeholders is vital to align work processes and allocation of resources, in order to advance the implementation of the SDG Agenda in Aruba.

Contributors

The SDG-Indicator Working Group was installed by ministerial decree in January 2017 and is a working body within the National SDG Institutional Framework. The SDG-Indicator Working Group is a collaboration between different Governmental Departments and the National Statistical Office (NSO), with the main purpose of leading and coordinating the process of monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs, and supporting the Central Bureau of Statistics in establishing the National Statistical System.

The SDG-IWG is inspired by the opportunities provided by the unifying SDG framework and aspires to build strong partnerships on all fronts in order to attain common goals, through cooperation and coherence and by pursuing them in an orderly, rational and coordinated manner.

The collaboration with stakeholders has extended for the development of the first phase of SDG CIFRA. Special gratitude goes to the representatives of the Expert Working Groups (EXWGs) of the National Strategic Plan (NSP), the Sustainable Development Planning Section, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

A special thanks to all the SDG-IWG members, representing the following departments; Department of Social Affairs, Department of Education, Department of Public Health, Department of Labor and Research, Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry, Department of Nature and Environment, Aruba Tourism Authority, and Central Bureau of Statistics. The spirit of cooperation exerted by each one of them is exceptional.

Introduction

In 2017, the SDG-IWG was installed and began exploring the Global SDG indicator framework. A quick scan of indicator availability was conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics, which was included in the report of the Voluntary National Review 2017. In the first half of 2018 the SDG-IWG together with the Central Bureau of Statistics conducted the Aruba Sustainable Development Goals Baseline Measurement. The availability of the SDG indicators was assessed and the available indicators were calculated for setting baselines. After conducting the baseline measurement, a feasibility study was conducted by the SDG-IWG on the necessary resources to produce the Global SDG indicators. For the feasibility study, the Aruban Model for Indicator Generation Assessment (AMIGA) was created, using inspirations from primarily United Nations models (United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations Statistics Division, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe). In the second half of 2018 a Quick Scan Indicator Relevance for National Policy Survey was conducted.

For the development of the national SDG indicator framework in order to have an overview of the SDG indicators to be monitored for the national SDG process and global reporting, and development of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the SDGs, the SDG-IWG conducted an exercise where the SDG targets and indicators addressed by the NSP programs were identified. The result of this exercise was consequently discussed with the NSP Expert Working Groups, the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Section Sustainable Development Planning. Besides mapping out SDG indicators for the NSP programs, suggestions were made for potential localized indicators. Because of prioritization needs, the SDG-IWG assessed the feasibility of producing the potential localized indicators. This assessment needs to be validated by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

In this first phase of the development of SDG CIFRA, the SDG indicators necessary for the NSP programs, together with other currently available SDG indicators, will be incorporated in the indicator framework. Besides the currently available SDG indicators, there are SDG indicators for the NSP which are not available and have feasibility challenges. According to the feasibility study on indicator production (AMIGA), these indicators can be produced with a strong effort in short/medium-term (2-3 years) or are not feasible even with a strong effort in short/medium-term. There are also indicators for the NSP for which the feasibility assessment is still pending.

Discussion and decision-making need to take place about the production of the needed indicators.

This report presents the approach undertaken by the SDG-IWG for developing a national SDG indicator framework (SDG CIFRA), the first phase of SDG CIFRA. The process, results, challenges, and next steps, will be presented.

Approach taken

The national SDG indicator framework, our SDG Comprehensive Indicator Framework Aruba (SDG CIFRA), has to reflect the local applicability of the SDG indicators; the SDG indicators need to have relevance for national policy. Indicators, which at the time being may not have high national policy relevance, but which are currently available, will be included in the national SDG indicator framework.

The national relevance of indicators is a broad concept. In this first phase of SDG CIFRA, the stakeholders and sectors represented in the development of the National Strategic Plan Aruba were taken as starting point to create the SDG CIFRA, as these stakeholders are collaborating through a policy coherent approach, in the formulation of the national priorities and strategies for the development of the National Strategic Plan. The intent is the improvement of the SDG CIFRA by more stakeholder engagement and by supporting the establishment of the National Statistical System.

The stakeholders participating in the National Strategic Plan, include policy makers from different sectors and other professionals in related fields. These are the Expert Working Groups (EXWG). They are grouped based on the 5 SDG Pillars. It is in this constellation that the NSP programs are being developed. The NSP programs are based primarily upon the SDG Accelerators. These SDG Accelerators were identified during the Mainstreaming Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) mission 2017 conducted by the United Nations Development Program. After the MAPS mission, some Accelerators were added.

In developing SDG CIFRA, the SDG-IWG started by focusing on the indicator needs for the NSP. The SDG-IWG used the tool “SDG target matrix” of step 5 of the Accelerator and Bottleneck Assessment (ABA) of UNDP as a guideline and adapted this where needed.

The approach taken was to assess which SDG target(s) the strategic objectives of the NSP programs addressed directly, and what the expected contribution to impact was (in the long term). After identifying which of the SDG targets were directly addressed by the NSP programs, the next step was to select SDG indicators. This SDG-IWG conducted this initial assessment. For validation of this initial assessment, the SDG-IWG, together with the Central Bureau of Statistics, consulted the EXWGs and the Sustainable Development Planning section.

In these consultations the SDG targets addressed by the NSP programs could be adopted as is or could be localized if needed to reflect the national context. The localization approach for the SDG targets consisted of modifying the set target and/or modifying the SDG target concept(s). Consequently, the SDG indicator could be adopted as is or could be localized. In some cases indicators were adopted as is and additional indicators were proposed. Extra indicators were suggested to reflect all the components of the target. The localization approach for the SDG indicators consisted of the use of international proxy indicators or self-formulated indicators. The self-formulated indicators are potential localized indicators. Further assessment of their feasibility is necessary as, in the majority of cases, the potential local indicators still lack concrete formulation, data availability assessment, and a sound methodology. By identifying the SDG targets and SDG indicators, a prioritization was made for the first phase of SDG CIFRA.

The indicators that are selected for the first phase of the SDG CIFRA are based on the global SDG indicator framework. For these indicators the methodology is clear and Aruba is already collecting this data through statistical sources (surveys or census) or administrative sources. The clear methodology ensures the standardization and comparability over time. Because the data necessary for the production of the indicator is already available, the continuity of the indicator production and its use are assumed to be more or less safeguarded.

Relevant SDG indicators that cannot be produced are not incorporated in the SDG CIFRA. These are primarily indicators for which not all data components are available, or data is not currently collected for their production. The production of these indicators is not feasible in short/medium-term (2-3 years). Relevant indicators for which the availability and feasibility are yet to be assessed are not included in the first phase of SDG CIFRA. If the necessary resources become available for the production of the currently not feasible relevant indicators, and if the relevant indicators awaiting assessment are assessed as available, they could be incorporated in the next phase in SDG CIFRA.

The potential local indicators were suggested in cases where the global SDG indicator did not fully reflect the national circumstances, or in cases where an additional indicator was needed to reflect a component of the target. As mentioned above, in many cases, these potential indicators are not fully formulated, do not have a methodology and the availability of data is yet to be assessed. In order to narrow down which of these potential local indicators can be incorporated in the SDG CIFRA in a next phase, a quick assessment of the feasibility of indicator production has taken place by the SDG-IWG. This assessment needs to be validated with the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The Quick Scan Indicator Relevance for National Policy (QSIRNP) conducted in October 2018, identified the relevant SDG indicators for national policy. Because this was a quick scan, a more thorough assessment was needed for the selection of indicators. Therefore, the SDG indicators identified as necessary for the NSP were matched with the SDG indicators identified as necessary by the QSIRNP Survey. The available indicators not necessary for NSP monitoring, were also matched with the results of the QSIRNP.

The SDG Comprehensive Indicator Framework Aruba (SDG-CIFRA)

SDG targets

The creation of the SDG CIFRA, together with the target setting, is a phased process in which on a gradual basis more stakeholders will be engaged. An initiation was made in setting targets for the SDG targets addressed by the NSP. The targets aim to reflect the local circumstances. In cases where a concrete target setting (e.g., in percentage) was not possible, the target was formulated in terms of 'increase,' 'decrease' or 'maintain' the concept of the target. Target concepts such as 'national poverty' and 'vulnerable groups' need to be defined for target formulation and indicator production. The expected timeline to reach targets was sometimes adapted to reflect the local realities.

There are SDG targets addressed by different NSP Programs, which illustrates the interconnectivity between the different NSP Programs. Within the respective NSP Programs, the SDG targets are addressed by different NSP Program Strategic Objectives. For some of the targets addressed by the NSP, the related indicator is not available. In cases where the SDG target was localized a unique code (AUA) was used as identification. Of the 169 SDG targets, 75 were addressed by the NSP Programs (44%). See annex I.

As Aruba strives to work increasingly in an evidence-based policy manner, available baselines and trends will assist the process of concrete target setting and benchmarking. There are cases where baselines have yet to be measured.

SDG CIFRA and monitoring purposes

The SDG CIFRA aims to have an overview of the indicators to be monitored for the national SDG process and global reporting. For each SDG indicator in SDG CIFRA, the monitoring purpose is described. In this first phase, the monitoring purposes are NSP monitoring and Global reporting. These will be extended in further phases of SDG CIFRA as SDG indicators may have, for instance, sectoral relevance, and relevance for monitoring of different conventions. The development of a national indicator framework for SDGs has stimulated partnerships between stakeholders. Data needs for evidence-based policy formulation are being communicated, and methodological implications are being discussed on a national level. This process needs to be continued structurally.

Criteria for inclusion in SDG CIFRA

The SDG CIFRA aims to be a practical tool that promotes the use of official statistics and of timely available data to assist the process of evidence-based policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation. See box 1. Because of this, only currently available indicators that could guarantee periodicity and standardization are prioritized and incorporated in the framework. There are 19 Global SDG indicators that are not being produced, but which could be produced using existing data sources according to the feasibility study conducted with AMIGA (classification 'B'). See figure 1 and box 2. These are potential indicators not incorporated in phase 1 of SDG CIFRA. In the first phase, 51 SDG indicators are incorporated in SDG CIFRA. See figure 2.

Not all indicators produced for the Aruba Sustainable Development Goals Baseline Measurement 2018, are incorporated in SDG CIFRA. Indicators are not incorporated in SDG CIFRA when: 1) the indicator used was a proxy which did not cover all data components and had a baseline before 2010 and for which continuation of production of the indicator is not feasible in the short term, 2) indicators for which no metadata is available, and 3) indicators which will be compiled by an external agency and the input data do not originate from the national statistical system of the respective country.

Box 1. Definition of “official statistics” at national level

Because UN agencies are dependent upon national statistical offices (NSOs) and other organizations within national statistical systems (NSSs) to provide data it is important to have a common understanding of what should be considered as official statistics at national level.

Official statistics at national level are:

- all statistics produced by the NSO, other than those explicitly stated by the NSO not to be official; and
- all statistics produced by the National Statistical System (NSS) i.e. by other national organizations that have, in some sense, been certified or considered acceptable by the NSO and/or by the international agency with responsibility in the domain to which the statistics refer.

Source: United Nations Statistics Quality Assurance Framework, 2017

Figure 1. Distribution of indicator availability according to the ECLAC methodology

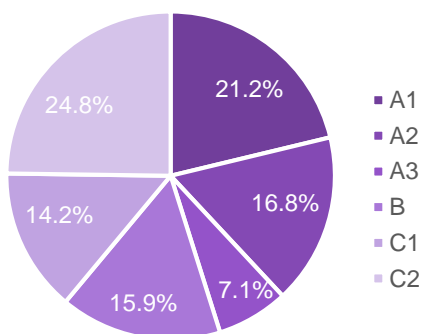


Figure 2. Number of SDG indicators by SDG goal



Relevance for national policy

In the first phase of SDG CIFRA, the NSP was the starting point for assessing the policy relevance of Global SDG indicators. As mentioned above, in 2018, a Quick Scan Indicator Relevance for National Policy Survey was conducted among the EXWGs. Nearly all the SDG indicators incorporated in SDG CIFRA were assessed as relevant for national policy in the QSIRNP Survey. The NSP-SDG linkage was a more thorough assessment. As a result of the NSP-SDG linkage, 55 Global SDG indicators are needed as is for the NSP. When analyzing the correspondence between the SDG indicator needs for the NSP and the results of the QSIRNP Survey, there was almost full correspondence. (Except for two indicators).

The current phase of the SDG CIFRA focuses on available indicators that can guarantee periodicity, standardization, and methodological soundness. Of the 55 SDG indicators needed for monitoring of the impact of the NSP programs, 27 are available. Figure 3 shows the distribution of availability of the Global SDG indicators necessary for the NSP programs (according to the feasibility study conducted in 2018 with AMIGA). See box 2 and 3 for definitions. Of the SDG indicators necessary for the NSP, 49% are available (total of A1, A2 and A3), 5% could be produced using existing data sources, 15% cannot be produced (total of C1 and C2), 11% are Tier III, and 20% have yet to be assessed. The latter are primarily indicators corresponding to goal 16.

Box 2. Indicator availability according to ECLAC methodology (elaborated by SDG-IWG)

A1: The exact SDG indicator is produced according to the UN prescribed methodology with all levels of required disaggregation published or available in databases of the members of the National Statistical System.

A2: The SDG indicator is produced according to the UN prescribed methodology, however not all levels of disaggregation are available or one or more data component(s) is not available.

A3: Proxy indicator. Proxy indicators are indicators measuring a similar concept using a different methodology.

B: The indicator is not produced but it could be produced using existing data sources

C1: Some data is available but further refinement and complementary information is required to produce the indicator

C2: Data are not available to produce the indicator

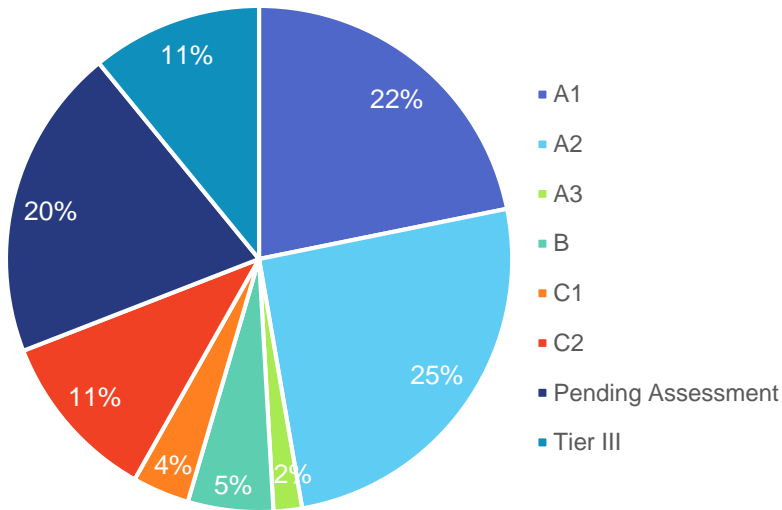
Box 3. Tier classification

Tier I: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

Tier II: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier III: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

Figure 3. Distribution of availability of Global SDG indicators necessary for NSP according to UN ECLAC methodology



Potential SDG indicators

Potential SDG indicators to be incorporated in SDG CIFRA have undergone assessment initially for the baseline measurement and consequently for the feasibility study with AMIGA. The assessment of these indicators are categorized according to the elaborated ECLAC methodology, which assesses whether the indicator is being produced, could be produced using existing data sources or could not be produced due to unavailability of necessary, or all data components. For some of the SDG indicators there is no internationally established methodology or standards. Multiple needs for unavailable SDG indicators for different NSP Programs, can be a criterion used in further prioritization of indicator production. See Annex II.

Potential localized indicators

In the conducted NSP-SDG linkage, localized indicators were suggested. These are called “potential localized indicators.” There are about 70 potential localized indicators. Some are formulated, others are yet to be formulated. The potential localized indicators to be incorporated in SDG CIFRA need further assessment of data availability and methodology. See annex III.

Data sources

Different sources are providing the necessary data for the calculation of the actual indicators in SDG CIFRA (currently available indicators). Figure 4 shows the distribution of data sources for the indicators in SDG CIFRA. The majority of the indicators are calculated using administrative sources, namely 51%, followed by statistical sources (survey or census), 39% respectively. The quality of the data used to produce (SDG) indicators is an essential factor to take into account. See figure 5.

Figure 4. Distribution of data sources of SDG CIFRA indicators

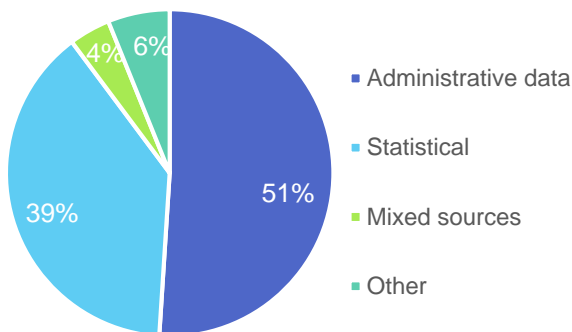
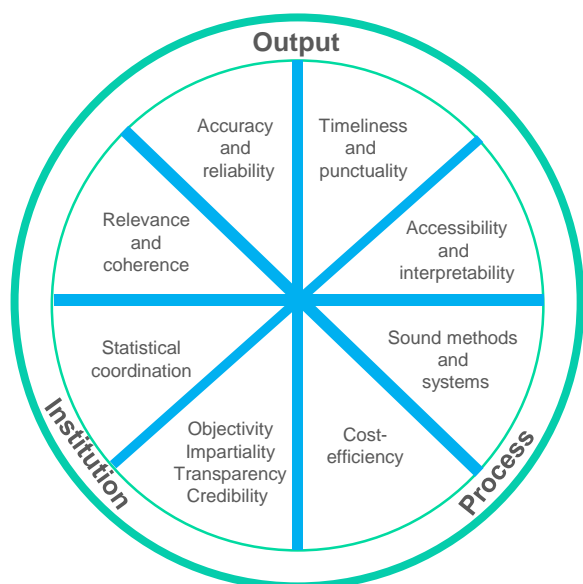


Figure 5. Quality dimensions of the UN Statistical Quality Assurance Framework



SDG CIFRA – Phase 1

Table 1 presents the SDG CIFRA, phase 1. The currently available SDG indicators are incorporated. For some of the indicators there is no baseline yet. The indicator availability assessment conducted during the baseline in 2018, was updated during the feasibility study with AMIGA. For the indicators assessed as available with no baseline, a baseline needs to be set.

SDG CIFRA presents an overview of the available indicators, baseline availability and year of baseline, type of data source, name of data source, responsible agency, and monitoring purpose. After it is decided from which year onwards the time-series will be produced, this range will be incorporated in SDG CIFRA. UNECE CES suggests time-series to be ideally from 2000 onwards. The local priorities and capacity need to be taken into account in deciding on time-series production of SDG indicators.

As mentioned above, indicator priorities need to be set, and a plan needs to be developed where the stakeholders involved are committed and accountable. Work processes need to be developed and institutional arrangements need to be strengthened. The assessment of data quality and the establishment of guidelines should be carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics and the to be established Data Working Group. See figure 6. A manageable set of indicators is recommended in order for the National Statistical System, (to be established), to be better able to produce quality data. Furthermore, awareness is needed about the gold standard of official statistics in order for data users to be better equipped to make informed decisions when choosing between data sources.

Figure 6. Quality guidelines structure of the UN Statistical Quality Assurance Framework

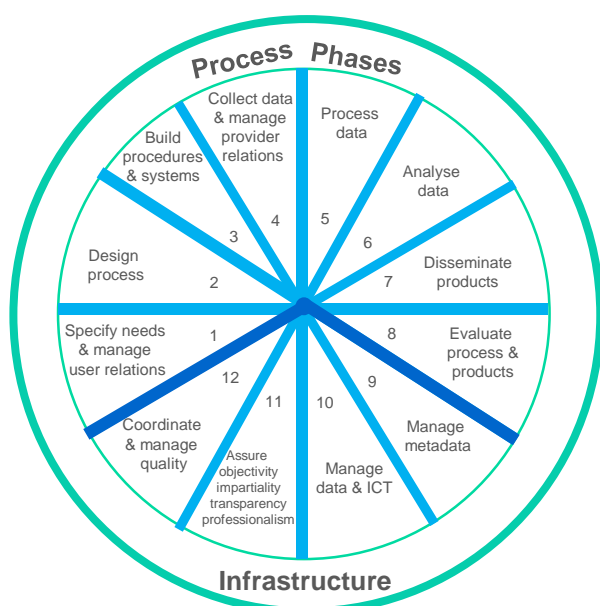







Table 1 presents the SDG Comprehensive Indicator Framework (SDG CIFRA) – Phase 1.





SDG target	Indicator	Baseline	Baseline Year	Data source type	Data source name	Responsible agency	Monitoring purpose
<p>1  End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p>							
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Yes	2016	Statistical (Survey)	Income and Expenditure Survey	Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG
AUA1.2 By 2030, maintain the current level of wealth of men, women and children of all ages according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Yes	2010	Statistical (Census)	Population and Housing Census	Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG, NSP
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Yes	2010	Statistical (Census)	Population and Housing Census	Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG, NSP
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	No		Administrative	Department of crisis management Damage assessment	Department of crisis management	Global SDG
2  End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Yes	2010	Administrative	National Accounts Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.1 Agricultural export subsidies	Yes	2018	Other	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	Global SDG
<p>3  Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>							
AUA3.1 By 2030, maintain and reduce the current local maternal mortality ratio per 100,000.	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Yes	2016	Administrative	Registration system Department of Public Health	Department of Public Health	Global SDG, NSP
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Yes	2016	Administrative	Department of Public Health General Health Insurance	Department of Public Health, General Health Insurance	Global SDG 14




SDG target	Indicator	Baseline	Baseline Year	Data source type	Data source name	Responsible agency	Monitoring purpose
AUA3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, aiming to maintain the current neonatal mortality rate and under-5 mortality.	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	Yes	2017	Administrative	Population Registry Office	Population Registry Office	Global SDG, NSP
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Yes	2016	Administrative	Registration system Department of Public Health	Department of Public Health	Global SDG, NSP
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Yes	2017	Administrative	Registration system Department of Public Health Registration	Department of Public Health	Global SDG
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Yes	2016	Administrative	Registration system Department of Public Health	Department of Public Health	Global SDG
AUA3.4 A relative reduction in the overall mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Yes	2016	Administrative	Registration system Department of Public Health	Department of Public Health	Global SDG, NSP
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Yes	2016	Administrative	Registration system Department of Public Health	Department of Public Health	Global SDG, NSP
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Yes	2016	Administrative	Registration system Department of Public Health	Department of Public Health	Global SDG
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Yes	2017	Administrative	Population Registry Office	Population Registry Office	Global SDG, NSP
AUA3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of illnesses due to air pollution	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Yes	2016	Administrative	Registration system Department of Public Health	Registration system Department of Public Health	Global SDG, NSP

SDG target	Indicator	Baseline	Baseline Year	Data source type	Data source name	Responsible agency	Monitoring purpose
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all							
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States					Health workforce registration	Department of Public Health	Global SDG
<p>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>							
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Yes	2015	Administrative	Pupil tracking system	Department of Education	Global SDG, NSP
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex		No					
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Yes	2017	Statistical (Survey)	ICT Survey	Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG, NSP
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, and children in vulnerable situations	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	Yes	2015, 2017	Administrative, Statistical (Survey)	Pupil tracking system, Population and Housing Census, ICT Survey	Department of Education, Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG, NSP
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	Proxy 4.6.1.a Proportion of youth and adults not attending school, by highest level of educational attainment by sex.	Yes	2010	Statistical (Population and Housing Census)	Population and Housing Census	Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG, NSP

SDG target	Indicator	Baseline	Baseline Year	Data source type	Data source name	Responsible agency	Monitoring purpose
	Proxy 4.6.1.b Literacy rate by age category and sex	Yes	2010	Statistical (Population and Housing Census)	Population and Housing Census	Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG, NSP
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	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 handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Yes	2018	Administrative	Department of Education	Department of Education	Global SDG
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	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	Yes	2015	Administrative	Teacher registration Department of Education	Department of Education	Global SDG, NSP
<p>5 Gender Equality</p> <p>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>							
5.a Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Yes	2018	Administrative	Population Registry Office	Population Registry Office	Global SDG
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Yes	2016	Statistical (Survey)	Labour Force Survey	Department of Labour and Research	Global SDG
	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Yes	2017	Statistical (Survey)	ICT Survey	Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG
<p>6 Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <p>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>							
AUA6.1 By 2030, maintain universal access to safe drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Yes	2010	Statistical (Population and Housing Census)	Population and Housing Census	Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG, NSP
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Yes	2010	Statistical (Population and Housing Census)	Population and Housing Census	Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG

SDG target	Indicator	Baseline	Baseline Year	Data source type	Data source name	Responsible agency	Monitoring purpose
<p>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>							
<p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p> 	<p>AUA7.1 By 2030, maintain a high percentage of grid penetration.</p> <p>7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity</p>	Yes	2010	Statistical (Population and Housing Census)	Population and Housing Census	Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG, NSP
	<p>7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</p>	Yes	2010	Statistical (Population and Housing Census)	Population and Housing Census	Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG, NSP
<p>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>							
<p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> 	<p>AUA8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 2 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum</p>	Yes	2017	Administrative	Central Bank of Aruba	Central Bank, Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG, NSP
	<p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p>	Yes	2016	Administrative	Central Bank of Aruba	Central Bank, Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG, NSP
	<p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>	Yes	2016	Statistical (Survey)	Labour Force Survey	Department of Labour and Research	Global SDG, NSP
	<p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p>	Yes	2016	Statistical (Survey)	Labour Force Survey	Department of Labour and Research	Global SDG, NSP
	<p>AUA8.6 By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p>	Yes	2016	Statistical (Survey)	Labour Force Survey	Department of Labour and Research	Global SDG, NSP

SDG target	Indicator	Baseline	Baseline Year	Data source type	Data source name	Responsible agency	Monitoring purpose	
 <p>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p> <p>9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries</p>	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Yes	2016	Statistical (Survey)	Labour Force Survey	Department of Labour and Research	Global SDG	
	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Yes	2018		Department of telecommunication Affairs	Department of telecommunication Affairs	Global SDG
	 <p>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</p>	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	No		Administrative	Department of crisis management Damage assessment	Department of crisis management	Global SDG
 <p>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p> <p>AUA13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters</p>		13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	No		Administrative	Department of crisis management Damage assessment	Department of crisis management	Global SDG
	 <p>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p> <p>14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</p>	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Yes	2017	Administrative		Department of Nature and Environment, Department of Infrastructure and Planning, Department of Public Works	Global SDG, NSP

SDG target	Indicator	Baseline	Baseline Year	Data source type	Data source name	Responsible agency	Monitoring purpose
 <p>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</p> <p>AUA15.1 By 2022, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and rooi ecosystems and their services, in particular tropical dry forest and xeric shrubland, wetlands, sero and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p>	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	No		Survey	Mangrove canopy assessment	Department of Nature and Environment	Global SDG,
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	No		Survey	KBA assessment	Department of Nature and Environment	Global SDG, NSP
	<p>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</p>						
 <p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p>AUA16.1 Reduction of all forms of violence against children</p>	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	No		Administrative	Mortality registration	Department of Public Health	Global SDG, NSP
	<p>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</p>						
 <p>AUA17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology</p> <p>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p> <p>17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</p>	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Yes	2017	Statistical (Survey)	ICT Survey	Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG, NSP
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Yes	2018	Other	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Global SDG
	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	Yes	2019	Other	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics, Population Registry Office	Global SDG

Conclusion and next steps

The initial phase of SDG CIFRA has brought stakeholders together and initiated the necessary discussions regarding indicator formulation. During the process of aligning the NSP with the SDGs, dialogue between policy-makers and statisticians was stimulated in terms of data needs and quality, proposed indicators and methodological implications and challenges. This cooperation and in-depth content discussions need to continue and be structured within our work processes.

Challenge: indicator production

Besides the available and standardized indicators incorporated in the first phase of SDG CIFRA, several challenges remain. The challenge for the indicator needs that cannot be addressed in the first phase of SDG CIFRA is primarily the resource limitations, both human and financial. Additionally, there are several localized indicators awaiting formulation and the development of sound methodology. In order for these localized indicators to be incorporated in SDG CIFRA, participation of the Central Bureau of Statistics is imperative. The Central Bureau of Statistics is now in the process of preparing for the Population and Housing Census 2020 and is conducting a Pilot Census in October 2019. The continuous availability of other stakeholders also pose a challenge. As already mentioned above, the availability of necessary human resources, the availability of financial resources also poses a challenge. It is within the current budget (with minimal additions) that the production of indicators will have to be financed. Therefore, it is paramount to focus on indicators for which data is already available in the formulation of local indicators.

Challenge: data quality

The quality of the data used to produce the SDG indicators is a vital aspect to take into consideration by the data producers and data users. The future establishment of an NSS will assist in the monitoring of data quality. The Central Bureau of Statistics will set up a working group that will focus on the quality of the data produced and the necessary guidelines for this.

Prioritization of SDG indicators for data production, a phased approach

The challenges and the limitations in resources of Aruba as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), need to be acknowledged. Commitment on reporting a more manageable smaller set of indicators is more feasible and realistic. The prioritization of SDG indicators for data production may be considered as a phased approach. The production of data for SDG indicators can be sequenced over time, aiming to expand data coverage gradually. For instance, in the current phase, multiple needs for unavailable SDG indicators for different NSP Programs can be a criterion used in further prioritization of indicator production. These multiple needs can be further assessed when engaging with other stakeholders in subsequent phases.

For periodicity challenges in data production for indicator calculation, the Central Bureau of Statistics will focus on the upcoming National Statistical System, on the use of administrative data sources.

Monitoring and evaluation

The concept of Monitoring & Evaluation is high on the agenda in Aruba for both national purposes and the global reporting requirements. The concept of Monitoring & Evaluation is the opportunity to bring stakeholders together in order to align and integrate national M&E systems with the SDG indicator framework. The NSP as a national planning process, the sectoral plans, the budget control cycle, and the SDGs, are all interconnected. Alignment and integration of M&E systems will assist the process of implementation and monitoring of national priorities from the level of input of resources, through the process and the results (impact).

The SDG-IWG has initiated the process of exploration of M&E frameworks and has seen the need for aligning and integrating different M&E frameworks. The SDG-IWG is in the process of engaging with stakeholders in order to create this together. Collaboration is necessary to avoid duplication of work and to create a better product for all, making the best use of the limited available resources.

Conclusion and next steps

Commitment and accountability are imperative for progress to be made regarding high-quality data production. The development of SDG CIFRA aims to be a solid framework of indicators to monitor progress, inform policy, and ensure accountability of all stakeholders. Business as usual will not be sufficient. The time has come to together with stakeholders, go to the next level and be more practical and applied in the use of indicators in evidence-based policy. Structural communication for the setting of priorities, alignment of work processes, and allocation of the available financial resources is highly needed in order to make the necessary advancements.

A plan needs to be developed for the approach to be taken on the production of necessary indicators, taking into consideration the limited available resources. Discussions need to take place to address the following issues: production of indicators, measuring frequencies, use of sources, and multi-annual budgeting.

Indicators are only useful for national purposes if they are used in the process of decision making. Therefore, next to indicator production planning, processes for the use of indicators in the policy formulation process, need to be developed as well.

In order to gain political support and commitment, the SDG CIFRA will be presented to the Special SDG Commission formed by members of the parliament, the Parliament, and the Council of Ministers.

The SDG-IWG will continue the process of exploration of M&E frameworks in order to develop an aligned and integrated M&E framework. The underlying process accompanying the M&E framework, where roles and responsibilities will be described, will also be developed. This underlying process accompanying the M&E framework, will assist the planning of activities, accountability of partners, and will stimulate the strengthening of institutional arrangements. These are necessary steps in order to advance the implementation of the SDG agenda in Aruba.

The NSP and other sectoral plans define issues of national priorities and identify indicators required to monitor them. The SDG CIFRA has now focused on the currently available indicators and the indicators addressed by the NSP. In the second phase of SDG CIFRA, the scope will be broadened and other stakeholders will also be engaged in order for the SDG CIFRA to be more comprehensive and also reflect the sectoral linkages with the SDGs.

Lastly, the SDG-IWG will be preparing for the upcoming Voluntary National Review in 2021.



An SDG circle logo represents availability of one or more SDG indicator(s) and incorporation in SDG CIFRA



NSP program Quality of life and well-being



NSP program Youth Empowerment



NSP program Natural resource management



NSP program Entrepreneurship and enabling business environment



NSP program Energy efficiency



NSP program Sustainable Tourism



NSP program Strengthen institutional quality and capacity



NSP program National Statistical System



NSP program Aruba as a model for sustainable development

Box 2. Indicator availability according to ECLAC methodology (elaborated by SDG-IWG)

A1: The exact SDG indicator is produced according to the UN prescribed methodology with all levels of required disaggregation published or available in databases of the members of the National Statistical System.

A2: The SDG indicator is produced according to the UN prescribed methodology, however not all levels of disaggregation are available or one or more data component(s) is not available.

A3: Proxy indicator. Proxy indicators are indicators measuring a similar concept using a different methodology.

B: The indicator is not produced but it could be produced using existing data sources

C1: Some data is available but further refinement and complementary information is required to produce the indicator

C2: Data are not available to produce the indicator

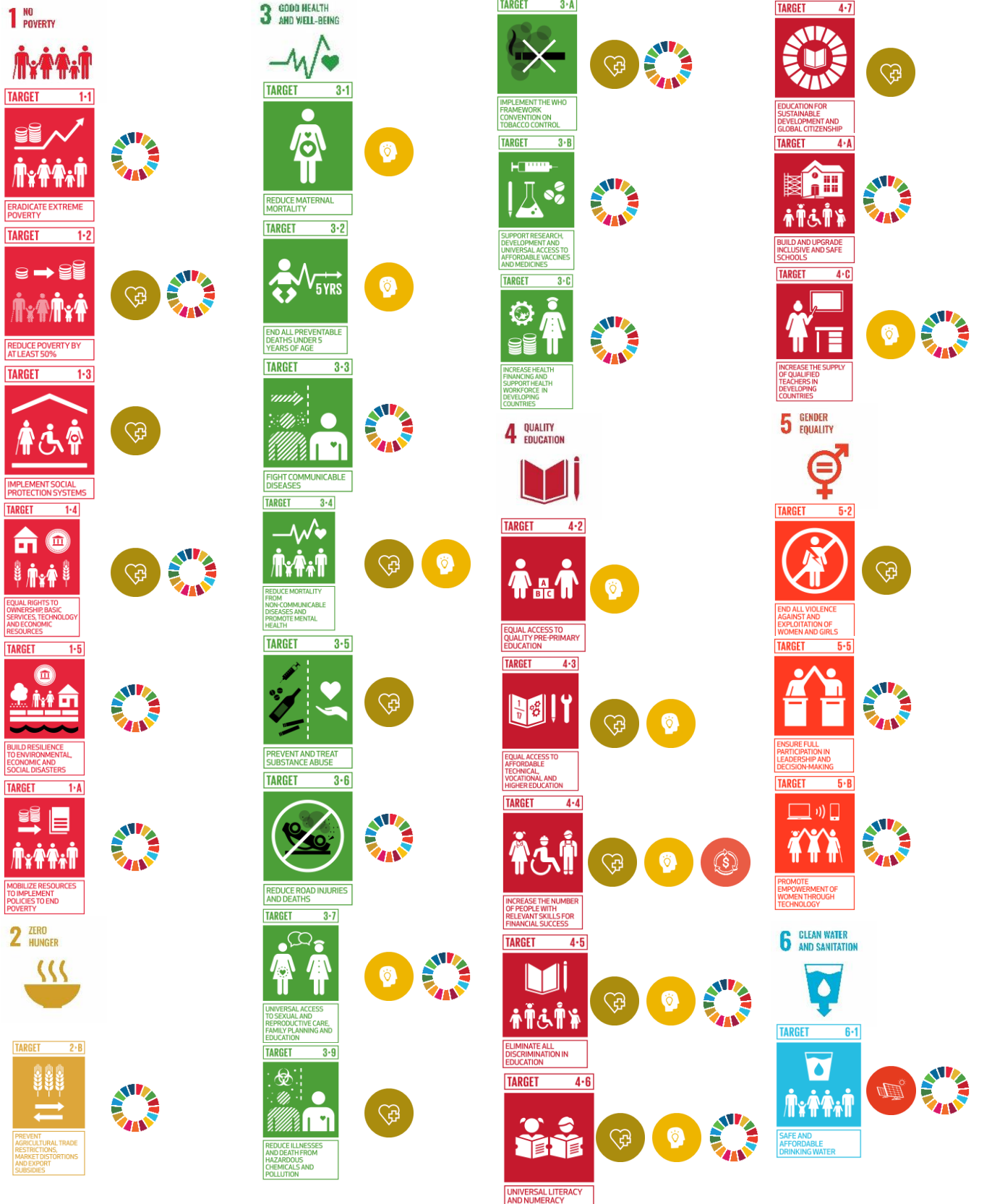
Box 3. Tier classification

Tier I: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

Tier II: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier III: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

Annex I¹ – SDG target by SDG indicator(s) incorporated in SDG CIFRA and by linkage with NSP program



¹This figure presents the SDG targets for which one or more SDG indicator(s) is available, and the SDG targets addressed by the NSP programs. An SDG circle logo represents availability of one or more SDG indicator(s) and incorporation in SDG CIFRA. The NSP program logo represents the NSP-SDG linkage. In cases where there is no accompanying SDG circle, the SDG indicator is either not available or a localized indicator is suggested. See annex II for the potential SDG indicators and annex III for the potential localized indicators.

Annex I¹ – SDG target by SDG indicator(s) incorporated in SDG CIFRA and by linkage with NSP program

TARGET 6-2



END OPEN DEFECATION AND PROVIDE ACCESS TO SANITATION AND HYGIENE

TARGET 6-3



IMPROVE WATER QUALITY, WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND SAFE REUSE

TARGET 6-8



SUPPORT LOCAL ENGAGEMENT IN WATER AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



TARGET 7-1



UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MODERN ENERGY

TARGET 7-2



INCREASE GLOBAL PERCENTAGE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

TARGET 7-3



DOUBLE THE IMPROVEMENT IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



TARGET 8-1



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

TARGET 8-2



DIVERSIFY, INNOVATE AND UPGRADE FOR ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY

TARGET 8-3



PROMOTE POLICIES TO SUPPORT JOB CREATION AND GROWING ENTERPRISES

TARGET 8-4



IMPROVE RESOURCE EFFICIENCY IN CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

TARGET 8-5



FULL EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK WITH EQUAL PAY

TARGET 8-6



PROMOTE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

TARGET 8-8



PROTECT LABOUR RIGHTS AND PROMOTE SAFE WORKING ENVIRONMENTS

TARGET 8-9



PROMOTE BENEFICIAL AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



TARGET 9-3



INCREASE ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS

TARGET 9-4



UPGRADE ALL INDUSTRIES AND INFRASTRUCTURES FOR SUSTAINABILITY

TARGET 9-5



ENHANCE RESEARCH AND UPGRADE INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES

TARGET 9-C



UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



TARGET 10-2



PROMOTE UNIVERSAL SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INCLUSION

TARGET 10-3



ENSURE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND END DISCRIMINATION

TARGET 10-4



ADOPT FISCAL AND SOCIAL POLICIES THAT PROMOTE EQUALITY

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



TARGET 11-3



INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION

TARGET 11-5



REDUCE THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS

TARGET 11-6



REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



TARGET 12-1



IMPLEMENT THE 10-YEAR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION FRAMEWORK

TARGET 12-4



RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS AND WASTE

TARGET 12-5



SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE WASTE GENERATION

TARGET 12-6



ENCOURAGE COMPANIES TO ADOPT SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

TARGET 12-7



PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PRACTICES

13 CLIMATE ACTION



TARGET 13-1



STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY TO CLIMATE-RELATED DISASTERS

TARGET 13-2







































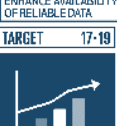



























INTEGRATE CLIMATE CHANGE MEASURES INTO POLICIES AND PLANNING


















TARGET 13-3



BUILD KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY TO MEET CLIMATE CHANGE

Annex I¹ – SDG target by SDG indicator(s) incorporated in SDG CIFRA and by linkage with NSP program











<p>TARGET 13-A</p>  <p>IMPLEMENT THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE</p>		<p>TARGET 15-2</p>  <p>END DEFORESTATION AND HALT THE DEGRADATION OF FORESTS</p>		<p>TARGET 16-6</p>  <p>DEVELOP EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS</p>		<p>TARGET 17-14</p>  <p>ENHANCE POLICY COHERENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</p>	
<p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p> 		<p>TARGET 15-8</p>  <p>PREVENT INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES ON LAND AND IN WATER ECOSYSTEMS</p>		<p>TARGET 16-10</p>  <p>ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS</p>		<p>TARGET 17-16</p>  <p>ENHANCE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</p>	
<p>TARGET 14-1</p>  <p>REDUCE MARINE POLLUTION</p>		<p>TARGET 15-A</p>  <p>INCREASE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO FINANCE AND SUSTAIN JUST USE OF ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY</p>		<p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p> 		<p>TARGET 17-17</p>  <p>ENCOURAGE EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS</p>	
<p>TARGET 14-2</p>  <p>PROTECT AND RESTORE ECOSYSTEMS</p>		<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> 		<p>TARGET 17-1</p>  <p>Mobilize resources to improve domestic revenue collection</p>		<p>TARGET 17-18</p>  <p>ENHANCE AVAILABILITY OF RELIABLE DATA</p>	
<p>TARGET 14-5</p>  <p>CONSERVE COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS</p>	 	<p>TARGET 16-1</p>  <p>REDUCE VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE</p>		<p>TARGET 17-6</p>  <p>KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND COOPERATION IN HIGH ACCESS TO SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION</p>		<p>TARGET 17-19</p>  <p>FURTHER DEVELOP MEASUREMENTS OF PROGRESS</p>	
<p>TARGET 14-7</p>  <p>INCREASE THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE RESOURCES</p>		<p>TARGET 16-2</p>  <p>PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE</p>		<p>TARGET 17-7</p>  <p>PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</p>			
<p>TARGET 14-A</p>  <p>INCREASE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY FOR OCEAN HEALTH</p>		<p>TARGET 16-3</p>  <p>PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE</p>		<p>TARGET 17-8</p>  <p>STRENGTHEN THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION CAPACITY FOR LEAG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</p>			
<p>TARGET 14-C</p>  <p>IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE INTERNATIONAL SEA LAW</p>		<p>TARGET 16-4</p>  <p>COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME AND ILICIT FINANCIAL AND ARMS FLOWS</p>		<p>TARGET 17-9</p>  <p>ENHANCE SDG CAPACITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</p>			
<p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p> 		<p>TARGET 16-5</p>  <p>SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY</p>		<p>TARGET 17-11</p>  <p>INCREASE THE EXPORTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</p>			
<p>TARGET 15-1</p>  <p>CONSERVE AND RESTORE TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS</p>	 						

SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Availability indicator	Baseline	NSP Program
 Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere				
AUA1.2 By 2030, maintain the current level of wealth of men, women and children of all ages according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	A1	Yes	
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	A1	Yes	
	AUA1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	PA	
 Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages				
AUA3.1 By 2030, maintain reduce the current local maternal mortality ratio per 100,000.	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	A1	Yes	
AUA3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, aiming to maintain the current neonatal mortality rate and under-5 mortality.	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	A2	Yes	
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	A2	Yes	
AUA3.4 A relative reduction in the overall mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	A1	Yes	
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	A2	Yes	
AUA3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of illnesses due to air pollution	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	C2		
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	A1	Yes	
 Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all				
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	A2	Yes	
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	A2	No	
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	A2	Yes	
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, and children in vulnerable situations	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	A2	Yes	 

SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Availability indicator	Baseline	NSP Program
4.B By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	Proxy 4.6.1.a Proportion of youth and adults not attending school, by highest level of educational attainment by sex.	A3	Yes	 
	Proxy 4.6.1.b Literacy rate by age category and sex	A3	Yes	 
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	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	A2	Yes	
 Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls				
AUA5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women, girls, men and boys in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	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	C2		
	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	C2		
 Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all				
AUA6.1 By 2030, maintain universal access to safe drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	A1	Yes	
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	PA		
 Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all				
AUA7.1 By 2030, maintain a high percentage of grid penetration.	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	A1	Yes	
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	A3	Yes	
AUA7.2 Increase the share of renewable energy in the local energy mix to 40% by 2026 and to 50% by 2030.	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	C1		
 Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work				
AUA8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 2 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	A1	Yes	 
	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	A1	Yes	

SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Availability indicator	Baseline	NSP Program
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	A2	Yes	
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	A2	Yes	   
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	A1	Yes	   
AUA8.6 By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	A2	Yes	 
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	C1		
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	B		
	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	Tier III		
 Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation				
AUA9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors , including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	C2		
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries				
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	B		
 Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable				
AUA11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	C2		 
AUA11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact including by paying special attention to air quality and other waste management	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	C2		 
 Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns				
AUA12.4 By 2030, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Tier III		

SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Availability indicator	Baseline	NSP Program
 Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development				
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	Tier III		
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	A1	Yes	 
 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				
AUA15.1 By 2022, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and dry river beds ecosystems and their services, in particular tropical dry forest and xeric shrubland, wetlands, hills and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	A2	No	
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	A2	No	 
 Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels				
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere AUA16.1 Reduction of all forms of violence against children	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	A2	No	 
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	PA		
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	PA		
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	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	PA		 
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	PA		
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	Tier III		
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	PA		

SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Availability indicator	Baseline	NSP Program
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	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	PA		
	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	PA		
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	PA		
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	PA		
 Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development				
AUA17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	PA		
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	PA		
17.6. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	B		
AUA17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	A1	Yes	 

Annex III – Potential localized indicators for NSP

Potential localized indicators

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

AUA1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by age and sex

AUA1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land with legally recognized documentation

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

AUA3.4.1 Cancer incidence, by type of cancer, per 100 000 population

AUA3.4.2 Proportion youth diagnosed with (a) mental health problem(s)

AUA3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders by AZV

AUA3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year

AUA3.a.1a Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 18+ years

AUA3.a.1b Prevalence of current tobacco use among adolescents

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

AUA4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with education completed in technical and vocational field

AUA4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

AUA5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered men and boys 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

AUA5.2.2 Proportion of men and boys 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

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

AUA6.b Proportion of local population/households that make use of independent, personal water catchment facilities or manage their water (reverse osmosis)

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

AUA8.1.1 Real GDP per capita

AUA8.2.1 Research and development investments by businesses

AUA8.3.1 New business registration by sector and number of employees

AUA8.4.1a Import of fruit and vegetable per capita in value and weight (including tourists)

AUA8.4.1b Fossil and fuel consumption

AUA8.8.1 Frequency rate of absenteeism related to work safety and health

AUA8.9.1 Percentage of total tourism contribution to GDP

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

AUA9.3.1 Proportion of SME's in total value added

AUA9.3.2a Proportion of SME's with a loan or line of credit

AUA9.3.2b Percentage of SME's that export

AUA9.3.2c Ease of doing business index score

AUA9.4.1 Total CO2 emission

AUA9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP by sector

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

AUA10.1.1 GINI coefficient

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

AUA11.6.1a Solid waste regularly collected in tons and with adequate final discharge

AUA11.6.1b Landfill capacity

AUA11.6.1c Annual tonnage of waste and percentage recycled waste

AUA11.b.1 National disaster risk strategy is implemented

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

AUA12.1.1 Number of policies related to sustainable production and consumption that have moved through the policy cycle

AUA12.5.1 Report on recycling rate incinerator/plastic

AUA12.6.1a Number of companies that have a certification according to their adoption of sustainable practices/strategies

AUA12.6.1b Number of companies reporting nationally

AUA12.7.1 Number of sustainable public procurement policies and action plans implemented

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

AUA13.2.1 Number of environmental policies, strategies and plans related to climate change that have gone through the "policy cycle"

AUA13.2.1 CO2 per capita

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

AUA14x Beach sludge

AUA14.1.1a Measured weight of beach litter at annual clean-ups versus beach litter at pristine areas (Colab Arikok)

AUA14.1.1b Annual mean microplastic concentration on beach

AUA14.1.1c Mean pH, pCO₂, DO (bouy measurement) throughout year, mean annual Chl-a concentration satellite image analyses

AUA14.2.1 Number of local initiatives to restore and achieve healthy productive oceans

AUA14.7.1 Tourists and Local population willingness to pay for enhanced nature protection

AUA14.a.1 Proportion of total government budget allocated to research in the field of aquatic technology

AUA14.c.1 Number of ocean resource policies going through "policy cycle"

Annex III – Potential localized indicators for NSP

Potential localized indicators

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

AUA15.1.1 Tropical dry forest and xeric shrubland as a proportion of total land area

AUA 15.1.2a Percentage land protected area

AUA 15.1.2b Percentage built and undeveloped land

AUA15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable tropical dry forest and xeric shrubland management

AUA15.a.1: Public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems as proportion of total public expenditure

AUA15.8.1a Number national policies, plans, strategies towards prevention and mitigation alien species

AUA15.8.1b Number of initiatives towards prevention, mitigation invasive alien species

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

AUA16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, and (b) sexual violence in the previous 12 months by sex and age group

AUA16.1.4 Proportion of population/households experiencing inconvenience in their immediate environment from crime

AUA16.6.2 Proportion of clients satisfied with their last experience of public services of specific departments.

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

AUA17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between Aruba and other countries, by type of cooperation

AUA17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding to and from other countries (especially among SIDS) to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

AUA17.11.1 Aruba's share of global exports

AUA17.14.1 Number of government departments with mechanisms in place to enhance evidence-based policy coherence of sustainable development

AUA17.16.1 Yearly progress report in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring the progress and achievement of the sustainable development goals

AUA17.17.1 Amount of florins committed to (a) public-public and (b) public-private partnerships

AUA17.18.1a Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with relevant disaggregation

AUA17.18.1b Proportion of nationally relevant indicators produced at the national level with relevant disaggregation

AUA17.18.2a National legislation compliant with the fundamental principles of official statistics

AUA17.18.2b Proportion of government departments with necessary legislation for data sharing/protection in place

AUA17.18.3 Fully funded national statistical plan is approved by relevant authorities

AUA17.19.1 Proportion of government budget allocated for statistical capacity building

AUA17.19.2a Having conducted (a) at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) having maintained 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

AUA17.19.2b Proportion of government departments with interlinked data registration systems compliant with national and international standards



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