

CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY INTERVENTIONS ON 3ai

Item 3 (a) (i). Data in support of the post-2015 development agenda – Broader Measures of Progress

Made points made/further explanation:

(i) Support the intervention made by colleague from Barbados on the need for a dual-set of indicators which can comprise a minimum core set that countries like CARICOM Small Island Developing States (SIDS) can compile immediately while transitioning to the broader data set.

(ii) The indicator framework should be grounded in development priorities of Countries/Region to ensure policy relevance; focused and appropriate interventions and successful outcomes;

(iii) There is need to look backwards and make use of the lessons learnt from the MDG process. In the case of CARICOM countries there was need to make the system of targets and indicators more relevant. This was done primarily through the development of Caribbean Specific Millennium Development Goals (CSMDG) targets and Indicators including in the areas of Early Childhood Development (ECD); Non-communicable Diseases; Gender including Violence and disaggregating all indicators by sex.

(iv) Fundamentally at the international level countries of the CARICOM Region were amongst those that pushed for the addition of a target/corresponding indicators on achieving universal access to reproductive health services because of the developmental challenges as it related for example to Adolescent pregnancy and Gender concerns relative to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. The need for relevance of the priorities and challenges is therefore of importance as per this example;

(v) It is also important to strike a balance in reducing the number of indicators and still remaining policy relevant and such a process should not be arbitrary and should remain transparent and inclusive;

(vi) Finally there is need for statistical capacity building to produce the SDG indicators particularly for CARICOM SIDS.