



**SDG COMPILATION  
AND GRENADA'S  
StacTact TOOL  
EXPERIENCE**

# ROLE OF CSO

- ❖ Provide high quality data (reliable, timely, consistent and comparable) in order to measure and monitor progress towards the SDG's - Provide the statistics to support the measurement and achievement of the SDG to the Department responsible for reporting on the SDG's (tracking the progress towards Grenada attaining the goals and targets at the policy level.
- ❖ Monitoring the 17 SDGs and the concomitant 169 targets have created new and huge demands on our national statistical system

# ❖ ASSESSMENT OF GRENADA NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

- ❖ **OBJECTIVE OF ASSESSMENT:** TO PROVIDE INSIGHT ABOUT GRENADA'S NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM WITH REGARDS TO OUR CAPACITY TO PROVIDE THE REQUISITE DATA FOR THE PROPER MONITORING OF THE SDG's
- ❖ **IDENTIFY DATA PROVIDERS AND DATA SOURCES FOR THE SDG'S**
  - ❖ An essential outcome of the assessment was the identification and assignment of responsibilities among Line Ministries
- ❖ **CONSIDERED DATA DISAGGGRATION REQUIREMENTS** - The agenda for 2030 placed strong emphasis for the need for disaggregated data to ensure that no one is left behind.
- ❖ **IDENTIFIED DATA GAPS** - The lack of accurate and timely data on marginalized groups and individuals make them invisible and exacerbates their vulnerability.
- ❖ Without data we are unable to track progress to target interventions and investments to ensure the right actions are taken. The 2030 Agenda puts considerable emphasis on country follow-up and review processes as the basis for accountability.

## ACTION PLANNING WORKSHOP TO ADDRESS GRENADA SDG RELATED DATA GAPS

- ❖ National workshop organized by the CSO in collaboration with UNITAR and the UN Statistics Division in March 2019 utilized the StaTact Process.
- ❖ The StaTact Process is a tool that combines three elements in one:
  - ❖ (a) A simple, bottom-up analytical framework for mapping the institutional arrangements for data collection, production, dissemination and utilization to support the implementation of the SDG's and for identifying challenges and good practices around a specific statement.
  - ❖ (b) A participatory methodology for organizing working groups and structuring future partnerships and operational arrangements between data producers, data holders and data users and for planning actions to inform national processes.
  - ❖ (c ) A mechanism to monitor implementation through the online monitoring schedule. The use of focal points in each concerned entity for the related working group and other support.

## OBJECTIVE OF THE STATACT WORKSHOP

- ❖ Provide a space to examine and adopt rapid and cost-effective solutions to the identified pressing data gaps related to the SDG's.
- ❖ Discuss ways for strengthening coordination, partnerships and collaboration between data producers and data users

# PRE-WORKSHOP PHASE

- ❖ Commenced approx. 2 - 3 weeks prior to the workshop. Formulation of measurement related problems which were linked to policies.
- ❖ Participants were grouped according to their area of work and were required to register to the platform
- ❖ The platform created a forum for discussing the measurement related problem and further refinement. - Online collaboration using the StacTact methodology .
- ❖ A group leader was identified in each group and was responsible for guiding the group discussions

# MEASUREMENT RELATED PROBLEMS AND THEIR POLICY LINK

- ❖ 1. There is presently no information available from the Ministry of Agriculture as it relates to livestock and crops to adequately measure agriculture contribution to GDP ( **GOAL 8** )

**POLICY LINK:** This results in the contribution of Agriculture to the local economy not being properly assessed.

## MEASUREMENT RELATED PROBLEMS AND THEIR POLICY LINK

❖ **2.** A clear protocol does not exist for collecting information pertaining to domestic violence and child abuse.

**POLICY LINK:** The lack of information impedes the ability of the Government to make targeted interventions to address this issue.

**SDG Target 5.2:** Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls

**SDG Target 5.3:** Eliminate all harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation

**SDG Target 16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

**SDG Target 16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children



# MEASUREMENT RELATED PROBLEMS AND THEIR POLICY LINK

- ❖ **3.** Untimely reporting of education information by educational institutions (both public and private) to the Ministry of Education **(SDG 4- To ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all)**

**POLICY LINK:** Inability of the Ministry of Education to make timely, data driven decisions and interventions

- ❖ **4.** The non-existence of a robust epidemiology surveillance system to collect non-communicable diseases data **(SDG3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.)**

**POLICY LINK:** Inability of the Ministry of Health to effectively plan, implement and evaluate public health programs targeting these diseases.

# MEASUREMENT RELATED PROBLEMS AND THEIR POLICY LINK

- ❖ **5.** Non-existence of a robust data collection system to collect and compile data as it relates to disaster

**POLICY LINK:** Delays the timely responsiveness of the state mechanism to address emerging issues as it relates to disaster.

Disaster risk reduction relate to **Target 13.1 (Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries) and Goal 11 (make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), among others.**

## MEASUREMENT RELATED PROBLEMS AND THEIR POLICY LINK

- ❖ **6.** The lack of a system for the compilation of Environmental Statistics given the national focus on climate resilience.

**POLICY LINK:** Affect the Government in the assessment of effectiveness of policies to protect the environment and also protect vulnerable populations from natural disasters related to climate change.

- ▶ **SDG Target 8.4, Goal 8, Goal 12, Goal 13, Goal 14 and Goal 15.**

# WORKSHOP PHASE

- ❖ Participants were grouped based on the pre-assigned grouping during the pre-workshop phase.
- ❖ Development of detailed short-term actions plans (9-12months) that could realistically be implemented with a small budget to close the data gaps.
- ❖ A senior official was identified in each group to perform the role of the StaTact champion - one for each of the validated actions plans to ensure implementation.

## POSITIVE OUTCOMES- IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

- ▶ Ministry of Education officials held a one-day meeting with Principals from both private and public schools.
- ▶ Further assessment and follow up meetings were done with farmers (crops and livestock) to capture the requisite information.
- ▶ Hosted Regional Workshop on Environmental Statistics and Climate Change
  - Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics and its tools
  - Climate Change Statistics

# POSITIVE OUTCOMES- IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

## ▶ NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS

- Develop a National Action Plan
- Establish an inter-agency working group
- Introduction of ESSAT ( Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool
- Review Compendium for publication in January of 2020.

## POSITIVE OUTCOMES- IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

- ▶ Ministry of Health redesigned their data capture surveillance forms to capture all of the non-communicable diseases/conditions.
- ▶ Made the electronic medical records platform more user friendly
  - A patient management system that is fully electronic in six health centres
  - Every encounter a patient has with the health system is recorded
  - Patient file is accessible by a medical practitioner in any parish
  - Intent to have that system in all health centres (Public and Private)

# BENEFITS OF USING StaTact

- ▶ Enhanced participants knowledge of the requirements with monitoring the SDGS as it relates to the Institutional and coordination aspects, compilation of indicators and data production.
- ▶ Increased awareness of the role coordination, partnerships and governance can play in making more timely, better quality and disaggregated data available for monitoring the SDGS
- ▶ Improved understanding of key challenges related to measurement and production of data and indicators in the areas that were identified
- ▶ Enabled better dialogue between the key stakeholders involved in data collection, compilation, dissemination and utilization of the SDG'S at the national level.
- ▶ Structures were established /restructured for data collection



**THANK YOU**

**THE END**

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