REPORT:
Civil Society Views on the Sustainable Development Goals and the Samoa Pathway

A CIVIL SOCIETY CONSULTATION

Golden Palm Event Centre, Rodney Heights
November 29 – 30, 2016

Report from a Consultation with Civil Society Organisations to prioritise the Sustainable Development Goals and the Samoa Pathway, organized and hosted by the Coalition of Civil Society Organisations of Saint Lucia in collaboration with the Saint Lucia National Trust with funding from the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme, which is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme, November 29 – 30, 2016

Preface

The adoption of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 signalled a renewed commitment by the international community to individual and collective actions to improve the lives of the disadvantaged millions worldwide. Such international effort is essential to addressing the challenges that many contend with in a world characterised by accelerating natural resources depletion, the growing gap between the haves and have-nots, and development models that promote the privatization of profits and socializing of related costs.

The seventeen SDGs are organised under the so-called 5 Ps (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships) in a way that underscores a collective determination "*to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature*". The SDGs are ambitious and transformational. They place people, and in particular the poor at the centre of the development agenda. They also call for open, transparent and inclusive governance to give a voice to all in their implementation.

The SDGs are not independent, standalone goals. They are interconnected in ways that achievement of one will, at the same time, require progress with, as well as support the achievement of others. There are also synergies with the SAMOA pathway. These interrelationships and inter-connections require careful analysis and understanding if limited resources are to be directed to achieving the most pressing development needs.

This Report presents the priority ranking of the SDGs and the targets under each goal following careful analysis and debate by participating civil society organisations. The exercise and outcome contributed to a deeper understanding of the SDGs and their goals. The expectation is that it will contribute to informing the development of policies, plans and programmes both within Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and at the national level to promote sustainable human development.

Bishnu Tulsie
Chair, Coalition of Civil Society Organisations in Saint Lucia.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Abbreviations

ACP	Assistant Police Commissioner
CCSOS	Civil Society Organisations of Saint Lucia
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF-SGP	Global Environment Facility – Small Grants Programme
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
RSLPF	Royal Saint Lucia Police Force
SAMOA Pathway	SIDS Accelerated Modalities for Action
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SLNT	Saint Lucia National Trust

Summary for Policy Makers

KEY MESSAGES

1. Civil society has a major role to play in Sustainable Development

●**2.** National Government cannot do it alone

3. Sustainable Development requires an integrated, participatory and inclusive approach

●**4.** The Coalition of Civil Society Organisations is a platform for engaging civil society as equal partners with the public and private sectors in the sustainable development of Saint Lucia

5. Prioritizing the SDGs and the Samoa Pathway is critical for achieving SDG targets

●**6.** This process contributes to national development in line with the SDGs Plan of Action focused on **P**eople, **P**rosperity, **P**eace, **P**artnership and the **P**lanet

Figure 1: Key Messages

INTRODUCTION

In September 2015, governments throughout the world, including Saint Lucia, adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which came into effect in January 2016. This includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that are accompanied by 169 targets including poverty alleviation, economic growth and environmental objectives that build upon the successes of the former 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Similarly, the Third United Nations Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Summit held in September 2014, saw leaders of SIDS reaffirming their commitment to the sustainable development of small islands by adopting the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. The implementation for both the SDGs and the SAMOA Pathway call for involvement and collaborative efforts among all stakeholders and provide an opportunity for development that is integrated and locally focused across all sectors.

The Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF—SGP) supported the Coalition of Civil Society Organisations of Saint Lucia (CCSOS) in collaboration with the Saint Lucia National Trust (SLNT) in hosting a consultation to obtain the views and priorities of Saint Lucia's civil society in localizing the SDGs and the SAMOA Pathway. The CCSOS is a network of CSOs that

was established primarily as a platform for engaging civil society as equal partners along with the public and private sectors in the sustainable development of Saint Lucia.
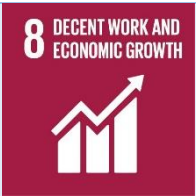
It must therefore be noted that national governments cannot on their own realise these ambitious goals as they require collective and individual efforts at the local, national and international levels. In that regard, the CCSOS in collaboration with the SLNT demonstrated leadership and hosted the consultation to obtain the views of civil society on the SDGs to inform decision making, identify their role in achieving SDG targets, realise associated benefits and contribute to the overall national development process in Saint Lucia. The consultation also aimed at educating and providing civil society with more detailed information about the SDGs. Further, consulting with civil society to ensure their participation in the SDG implementation process demonstrates inclusiveness, a requirement of the 2030 sustainable development agenda.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The consultation was aimed at engaging civil society, given their potential role in advancing the implementation of the SDGs, by bringing to the fore the needs of the poor, filling service delivery gaps and promoting good governance (Motala *et al.*, 2014 as cited by African Civil Society Circle, 2016). In addition, civil society actions can influence national and global development processes. Based on the ranking of the SDG Goals at the consultation, participants ranked the top 3 goals as Goal 2 – Zero Hunger, followed by Goal 4 – Quality Education and Goal 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation. Goal 3 - Good Health and Well-Being was ranked 4th.   A summary of priority targets selected by CSOs for each SDG is presented below.

Table 1: Goals Ranked at the End of the Consultation in Order of Priority by Civil Society

SDG Goal	SDG Target	Highest Ranked Target by CSOs
2 ZERO HUNGER	2.2	By 2030, **end all forms of malnutrition**
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to **quality early childhood development**, care and pre-primary education
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	6.3	By 2030, **improve water quality** by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials

SDG Goal	SDG Target	Highest Ranked Target by CSOs
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	3.8	Achieve **universal health coverage** as most important to ensure that the **poor and most vulnerable** receive equal access to **health care** as other groups of the population
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	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**
1 NO POVERTY	1.4	Ensure that all **men and women**, particularly the **poor and the vulnerable**, 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**
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	7.1	By 2030, ensure **universal access** to affordable, reliable and **modern energy service**
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	14.1	By 2025, prevent and **significantly reduce marine pollution** of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
13 CLIMATE ACTION	13.2	**Integrate climate change** measures into national policies, strategies and planning
15 LIFE ON LAND	15.5	Take urgent and significant action to **reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity** and, by 2020, protect and **prevent the extinction of threatened species**

SDG Goal	SDG Target	Highest Ranked Target by CSOs
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's **cultural and natural heritage**
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	9.4	By 2030, **upgrade infrastructure** and retrofit industries to make them sustainable
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	12.5	By 2030, substantially **reduce waste generation** through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	16.2	**End abuse, exploitation, trafficking** and all forms of **violence against and torture of children**
5 GENDER EQUALITY	5.1	End all forms of **discrimination** against all poor women and girls everywhere
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	10.2	By 2030, **empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion** of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status11

While Civil Society ranked SDG Goals 2, 4 and 6 as the top 3 priorities, in addressing the priority targets, other SDG goals and targets will also be achieved. This is depicted in the network diagram below which shows the linkages between the priority goals selected by civil society and the other SDG goals. It is noteworthy that achieving all goals contribute to achieving Goal 1 – No Poverty.

While civil society ranked the SDG targets, it must be understood that the goals are linked directly and indirectly in that the achievement of targets under any one goals also contributes to the achievement of targets under others. Therefore, to mainstream the views of civil society and involve them in national development, ranking is done to assist with undertaking strategic actions to address their needs. Further, in the context of small island developing states (SIDS), SDG 13 on climate action must be mainstreamed as part of any strategy to achieve all other SDG goals. Tables 2 – 4 below demonstrate the linkages between the three highest priority goals and other SDGs.

Goal 2

Figure 2: SDG 2 Linkages

Achieving targets under SDG 2 – Zero Hunger also contribute to achieving goals 6, 12, 14 and 5.

Goal 4

Achieving targets under SDG 4 – Quality Education also contribute to achieving goals 1, 3, 5, 8, 10 and 12.

Goal 6

Figure 4: SDG 6 Linkages

Achieving targets under SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation also contributes to achieving goals 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 13 and 15.

Ending poverty in all its forms and ending malnutrition was critical to participants and the results of the consultation revealed that for civil society it is the highest ranked target. Early childhood education and development was also viewed as critical, since education in the formative years is vital to one's growth and development and very important to an individual's overall well-being. Improving water quality and access to safe drinking water was also seen as a high priority in addition to universal health care coverage as participants believed that all citizens should receive equal access to health care. Ending discrimination and violence against women and girls was also seen as a generally important to civil society.

From the results, it can be seen also that the support for productive activities such as entrepreneurship, formalization of micro, small and medium enterprises and access to financial services is important to civil society since many civil society organisations require such government support to provide opportunities for the poor and most vulnerable sections of the population. Participants believed that access to affordable, reliable and modern energy service as most important, given that high oil prices often makes it difficult for the poor and most vulnerable to afford energy services.

Additionally, significantly reducing marine pollution was also seen as important given that marine and coastal resources make a significant contribution to the livelihoods of civil society groups and gross domestic product (GDP). The integration of climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning was viewed as critical to addressing the impacts on the island. Also, reducing the degradation of habitats and halting biodiversity loss and safeguarding cultural and natural heritage is a priority for civil society.

The upgrade of infrastructure and retrofitting of industries to make them sustainable was also seen as important, in addition to empowerment and promotion of social, economic and political inclusion of all. Civil society further felt that the promotion of greater resource productivity that includes reduction, recycling and reuse is critically important to effective waste management. Finally, ending abuse, ensuring equal access to justice and reducing violence against and torture of children was also seen as a priority by civil society.

CONCLUSION

The hosting of this consultation with civil society on the SDGs and the attendance confirms that the group has a major role to play in national development. Through this prioritization of goals and targets, the insight received on the relevance and feasibility of achieving targets within our context is intended to provide input into national level planning to achieve the SDGs. Making the process participatory and inclusive will facilitate easier implementation and contribute to ensuring success.

Civil Society feels that SDGs 2, 4 and 6 are top priorities. In analysing the results of the prioritization of targets, it is evident that civil society places high on the agenda, poverty, malnutrition, universal health care, gender and inequality issues, early childhood development and all forms of violence and discrimination against women and children. In addition, the group felt that improved water quality, access to affordable, reliable and modern sources of energy, reducing waste, marine pollution, degradation and halting biodiversity loss were also priorities. Further, of critical importance to the group, was the need to integrate climate change into national development planning, support of policies that engender growth, job creation and other productive activities, social, economic and political inclusion as well as adequate infrastructure and the protection of natural and cultural heritage.

All in all, this consultation can be viewed as a mechanism through which civil society groups bring to the fore the views of the poor and marginalised. Therefore, it is hoped that these priorities identified by civil society will inform national level prioritization and selection of SDG goals and targets, despite current resource constraints so that the results improve the quality of life of all citizens.

Background

In September 2015, governments throughout the world, including Saint Lucia, adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which came into effect in January 2016. The SDGs build upon the successes of the former 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as they are broader in scope, address more complex challenges, and require more inclusive and collaborative partnerships both at the national and international levels. This 2030 agenda includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) accompanied by 169 targets which include poverty alleviation, economic growth and environmental objectives. The 2030 Agenda also promises to deliver an opportunity for development that is integrated and locally focused, calling for greater participation and collaboration among stakeholders and across all sectors.

Similarly, the Third United Nations Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Summit held in September 2014, saw leaders of SIDS reaffirming their commitment to the sustainable development of small islands by adopting the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. The implementation of the SAMOA Pathway also calls for the involvement and collaborative efforts among all stakeholders. . The new SDGs entail a more robust mechanism involving follow up, review and reporting to measure progress as opposed to the MDGs that were global in nature, therefore skewing what really was happening across countries. The SDGs are thus more advantageous as they promote national ownership, an inclusive and participatory approach, universality, leaving no one behind and a human rights-based approach.

The Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF—SGP) supported the Coalition of Civil Society Organisations of Saint Lucia in collaboration with the Saint Lucia National Trust in hosting a consultation to obtain the views and priorities of Saint Lucia's civil society in localizing the SDGs and the SAMOA Pathway. The Coalition of Civil Society Organisations of Saint Lucia is a network of CSOs involved in various areas of interest in the country and was established primarily as a platform for engaging civil society as equal partners along with the public and private sectors in the sustainable development of Saint Lucia.

In that regard, it must be noted that national governments cannot on their own realise these ambitious goals as they require collective and individual efforts at the local, national and international levels. Moreover, governments will need broader involvement of other stakeholders, such as the private sector, the public and civil society organisations (CSOs). CSOs play a major role in localising the SDGs by[1]:

1. Acting as the voice of the poorest and most marginalized citizens — "leaving no one behind";
2. Acting as agents of accountability to ensure that governments are held accountable;

---

[1] African Civil Society Circle. 2016. *The Roles of Civil Society in Localising the Sustainable Development Goals*. Position Paper. http://www.acordinternational.org/silo/files/the-roles-of-civil-society-in-localizing-the-sdgs.pdf. Accessed December 17, 2016.

3. Acting as service delivery agents — while national governments are primarily responsible for service delivery, the private sector, communities and CSOs also play a key role especially in situations where governments lack capacity, capability or the will to provide essential services; and

4. Playing a role in data collection, monitoring and reporting - data gaps include insufficient use of data and differences in indicator values between national and international sources that hampered the MDG process. Managing data in the new 2030 Agenda will require a more inclusive and transparent process comprising statistical experts and CSOs focused on the local level to capture statistics about the most poor, vulnerable and marginalised citizens of society.

Against this background, the Coalition of Civil Society Organisations of Saint Lucia in collaboration with the Saint Lucia National Trust demonstrated leadership by hosting the consultation to obtain the views of civil society on the SDGs to inform decision making, identify their role in achieving SDG targets, realise associated benefits and contribute to the overall national development process in Saint Lucia.

Summary of Welcome Address

The welcome address was delivered by Mr. Bishnu Tulsie, Director of the Saint Lucia National Trust who welcomed all participants to the consultation on behalf of the Coalition of Civil Society Organisations in Saint Lucia and the Trust. He mentioned that registering the Coalition as a non-profit membership organisation is in the final stages. This process is led by a steering committee and facilitated by the dedicated Mrs. Joanna Rosemond. The steering committee is chaired by Mr. Bishnu Tulsie and the Coalition in pursuit of its vision and mission shall make every effort to:

- strengthen the capacity of its members and the Coalition as a whole in pursuit of a shared vision for a sustainable future;
- facilitate opportunities for members to develop their capacity in pursuit of their own mandates;
- provide a platform for discussion and debate among members and with the wider society on matters related to sustainable development and good governance;
- become a mechanism for civil society to influence national, regional and international policy;
- monitor progress towards, and achievement of sustainable development goals;
- participate in various fora that may be of benefit to its members;
- undertake research and evaluation to support the Coalition's mission;
- promote, advocate for, and where possible facilitate effective social accountability; and
- engage government and development partners in mobilizing resources to achieve its mandate.

Mr. Tulsie noted that there were several drivers that led to a decision to create the Coalition, including seeking the views of civil society organisations on issues of priority for consideration at

the Third International Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island States held Samoa in 2014. Additionally, he noted that the world had now entered the implementation phase of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, commonly called the SDGs. Given that the SDGs and their predecessors all called for the inclusion and active participation of civil society in the formulation and delivery of the sustainable development policies and plans, this call is growing louder and wider in the international arena with calls for civil society to be engaged in monitoring and accountability as well.

In Saint Lucia, Mr. Tulsie highlighted that effective civil society engagement has been virtually non-existent. From time to time civil society groups are simply invited to meetings or consultations to endorse plans or to provide views on those being produced, often to satisfy donor requirements. Mr. Tulsie stated that blame for this should be placed on CSOs themselves as they are generally not organized, do not develop their capacity to meaningfully engage in the process or demand such an engagement, except for a few well organised and financed CSOs.

However, Mr. Tulsie mentioned that this is about to change and the consultation marked a major step forward in civil society taking a lead in recommending policy to government. He noted that the output of the exercise would inform government of civil society's priorities for sustainable development in the context of the SDGs. As part of continued efforts Mr. Tulsie noted that CSOs must organise in a manner that allows for follow-up to ensure that their views are considered as the country pursues the SDGs. For this to happen, CSOs must come together under the umbrella of the Coalition to advance their individual and collective development aspirations.

Mr. Tulsie ended by informing participants that the coalition would soon be inviting organisations to apply for membership and urged them to consider joining the movement to give CSOs a greater voice in the country's future development. He also urged participants to intensively examine and prioritize the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their 169 targets.

Methodology

The consultation utilized an international approach of engaging civil society that has over the years been used and adapted to the local context. Prior to the consultations, information on the linkages between the SAMOA Pathway and the SDGs was circulated to CSOs for discussion among their membership. CSOs were also provided with a list of the SDGs and were asked to rank them in order of their organisation's priority and submit at the beginning of the first day of the consultation (See Annex 2 – Ranking Sheet). Thereafter, discussions guided by facilitators on each of the 17 goals took place over the two days, followed by each group of participants discussing targets and ranking each target in order of priority after each discussion segment. Participants discussed the targets based on their knowledge and on information presented by various presenters and video clips during the session. Participants then utilized a ballot to rank the targets associated with each SDG. The ballots were then collected, analysed and presented in plenary sessions to highlight the results on the ranking exercise.

Limitations

While the methodology has proven itself overtime in engaging and obtaining the views of civil society on various subjects, a few limitations were observed during the exercise, as follows:

a) The views of knowledgeable persons within the groups e.g. in their areas of expertise, may have influenced how individual group members raked targets;

b) Some persons may not have ranked the targets taking into consideration the Saint Lucia country context; and

c) The information gathered during the consultation may not necessarily represent the views of the entire civil society population in Saint Lucia as some organisations were not present.

Group and Plenary Discussions

The group discussions were guided by facilitators. This was aided by various short video presentations that were shown on the SDGs. The discussions allowed all participants to present their views, while listening to the perspectives of others. This therefore prepared participants for ranking the targets in order of priority based on their perspectives at the end of the discussions. This section will highlight the presentation delivered by Assistant Police Commissioner (ACP) George Nicholas of the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force (RSLPF) on *Goal 16 — Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions*.

ACP Nicholas noted that the homicide rate for 2016 stood at 25 at the time of his presentation. He noted also that the crime detection rate had increased. He however noted that the RSLPF is seeing an upsurge in crime in the south of the island. ACP Nicholas also noted that the RSLPF had received training in human rights related issues in the wake of the impact of the "*Impacs Report*".

The questions and answers from the discussion are presented in the table below:

Table 2: Questions and Answers from Discussion with Assistant Police Commissioner

QUESTIONS/CONCERNS	ANSWERS
What is the Police Force doing to curb violation or ill-treatment of citizens by police?	ACP Nicholas stated that the RSLPF has a very good disciplinary system where officers who engage in such acts are dismissed, demoted or fined (up to 10 days of pay) in addition to non-financial disciplinary measures. ACP Nicholas also noted that demotion may not always work for disciplining police officers who violate rules and this poses a major concern as it does not resolve the root cause of problems to enable changes in police officers' behaviour. He further noted that every profession has persons who violate rules, however when it comes to the police, citizens need to be careful in how they are criticized. Thus, this can result in police officers not responding to crime and this can create an environment where criminals feel that they can take over, since police officers are backed into a corner.
Are there statistics on the details of criminals as to whether they are local or deportees?	ACP Nicholas noted that when there is a new crime trend, the police pay attention to this as it can sometimes indicate that the crime is being done by a deportee. He also noted that the list of persons

QUESTIONS/CONCERNS	ANSWERS
	released from jail overseas is received, but not enough resources are available to monitor them when they return to Saint Lucia.
Reduction in corruption and bribery is mentioned in the SDGs. How can this be reduced nationally if the police themselves cannot reduce this among themselves?	The police try to improve on the recruitment system to eliminate the possibility of persons who show such tendencies. There are areas where this is more prevalent and the leadership tries to rotate officers frequently for them not to beat the system.
Welfare of police officers is a major concern. What is put in place to assist them to deal with trauma?	Some departments through their connections can access resource persons to undertake debriefing with police officers. Recently a debriefing exercise was undertaken that revealed a lot of information. ACP Nicholas noted that this issue should be addressed at the organisational level or taken up with the Police Welfare Association which should be focusing on such issues, rather than on some of the issues that they focus.
Mr. Kingsley St. Hill noted that he could not see how the "Impacs Report" has affected how police officers performing their duties and praised the officers for their good work	ACP Nicholas pointed out that once the Impacs issue is resolved, it will be a lesson learnt. He did note that some things need to change and that the police are using Impacs as an excuse in that persons who are not directly affected are claiming to be more affected by it.

Results

GOAL RANKINGS
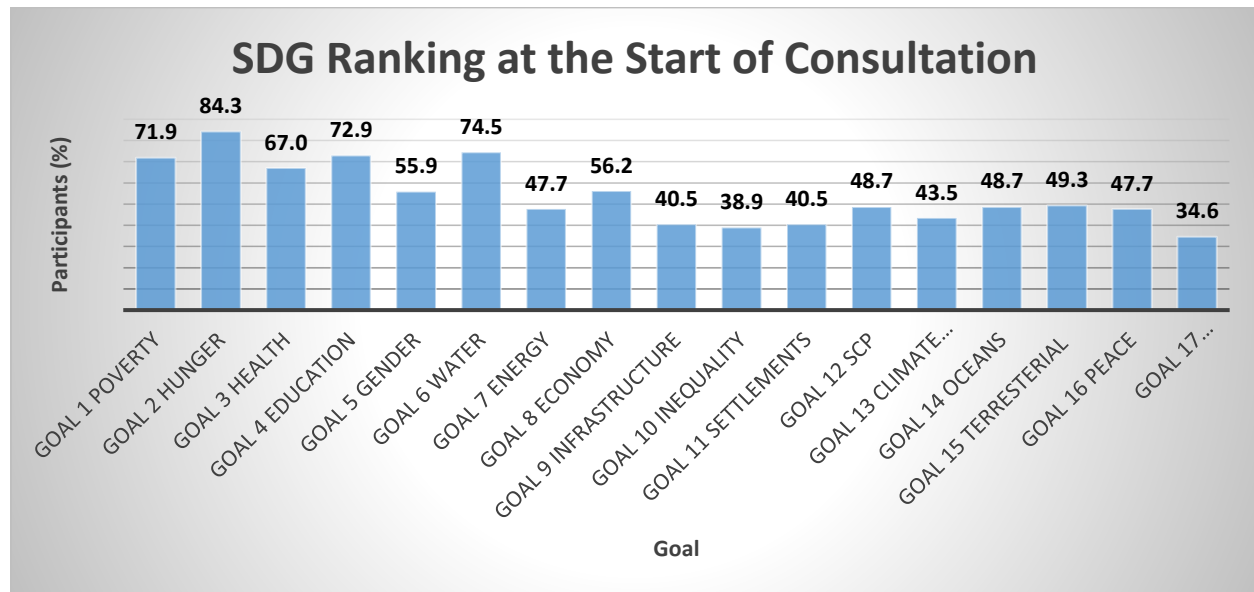
Figure 5: SDG Ranking at the Start of the Consultation

From the graph above, it can be seen that prior to the start of the consultation, 84.3% of participants ranked Goal 2 – Hunger (84.3%) as the highest, followed by Goal 6 – Water (74.5%), Goal 4 – Education (72.9%) and Goal 1 – Poverty (71.9%). At the end of the consultation, as illustrated in the graph below, participants still ranked Goal 2 – Hunger (80.5%) as the highest priority, followed by Goal 4 – Education (73.53%), Goal 6 – Water (69.85%) and Goal 3 – Health (68.75%).

Figure 6: SDG Ranking at the End of Consultation

The rankings after the consultation changed showing that civil society believes that ending hunger is of highest priority in Saint Lucia (80.51%). The second priority shifted from Goal 6 – Water to Goal 4 – Education (73.53%) although the percentage of participants who voted remained about the same. The Third priority was now Goal 6 – Water (69.85%), followed by Goal 3 – Health (68.75%). It can be inferred here that based on the increased understanding about the SDG goals and targets, by the end of the Consultation addressing Goal 1 - Poverty shifted lower as a priority since by addressing the top priorities: Goals 2, 4, 6 and 3, the basic needs of the poverty complex will also be significantly addressed.

TARGET RANKINGS

The aim of the consultation was to engage civil society since it can play a major role in advancing the implementation of the SDGs by effectively articulating the needs and aspirations of the poor, fulfilling critical service-delivery gaps and promoting "good" governance practices (Motala *et al.*, 2014 as cited by African Civil Society Circle, 2016)[1]. This was necessary to obtain Saint Lucia civil society input into the process not only to enhance their engagement, but determine how they can impact the national and global development processes. The results of the consultation are therefore presented below based on the discussions and final voting to prioritise targets.

Goal 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

Under Goal 1, participants ranked target 1.4 (ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, 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) as most important. This target was followed targets 1.1 (eradicate extreme poverty everywhere) and 1.5 (building the resilience of the poor). Targets 1.1 and 1.5 are followed by the need to implement

nationally appropriate social protection systems and by 2030 to reduce by half, persons of all ages living in poverty.
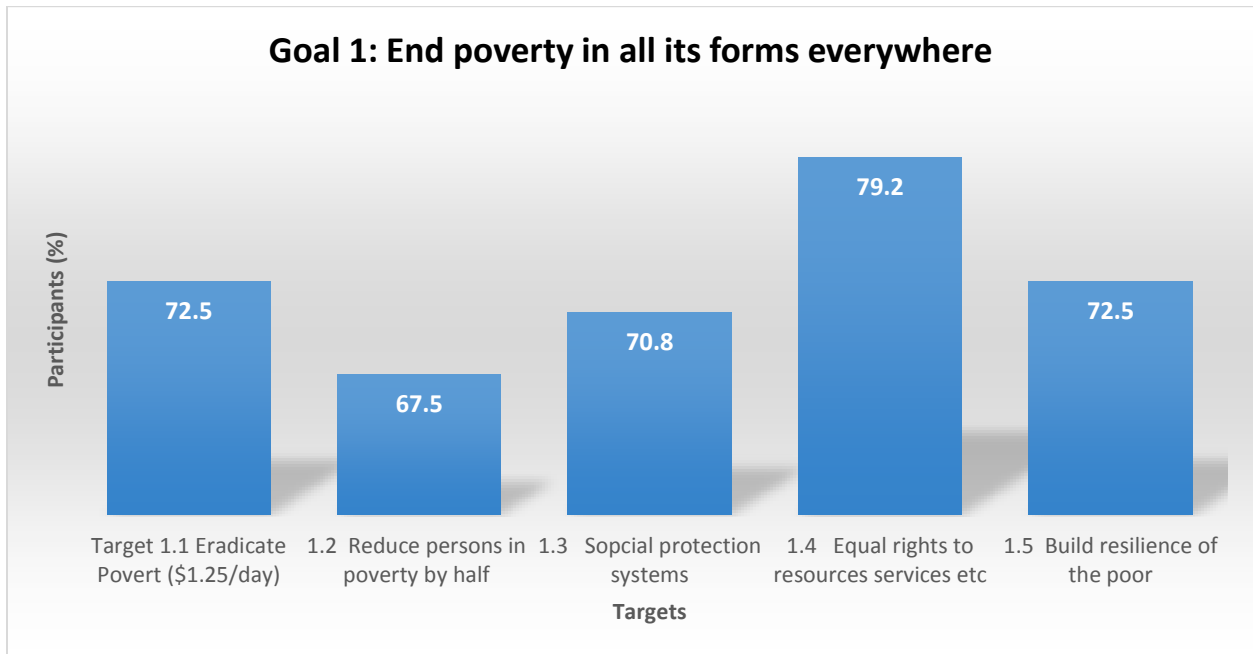

Figure 7: Ranking of Goal 1 Targets

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
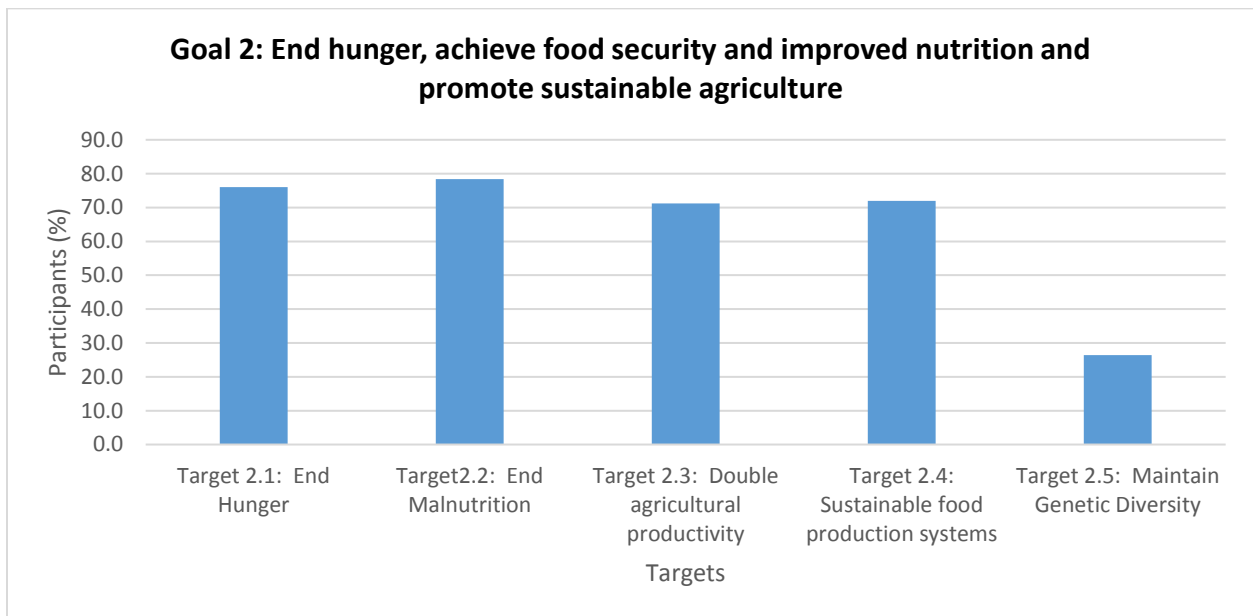

Figure 8: Ranking of Goal 2 Targets

Participants placed high importance on targets 2.1 to 2.4. In prioritizing, participants indicated that target 2.2 – end malnutrition was most important, followed by 2.1 – end hunger, 2.4 - ensure

sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices and 2.3 - double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers. Target 2.5 – maintain genetic diversity was ranked as number 5.

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

Under SDG Goal 3, participants ranked target 3.8 – achieve universal health coverage as most important to ensure that the poor and most vulnerable receive equal access to health care as other groups of the population. This was followed by target 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, target 3.2 - by 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, target 3.7 - by 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, 3.4 - by 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases and 3.9 - by 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination. Ranked 7th, 8th and 9th were targets 3.5 - Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, 3.1 – by 2030 reduce global maternal mortality and 3.6 - by 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
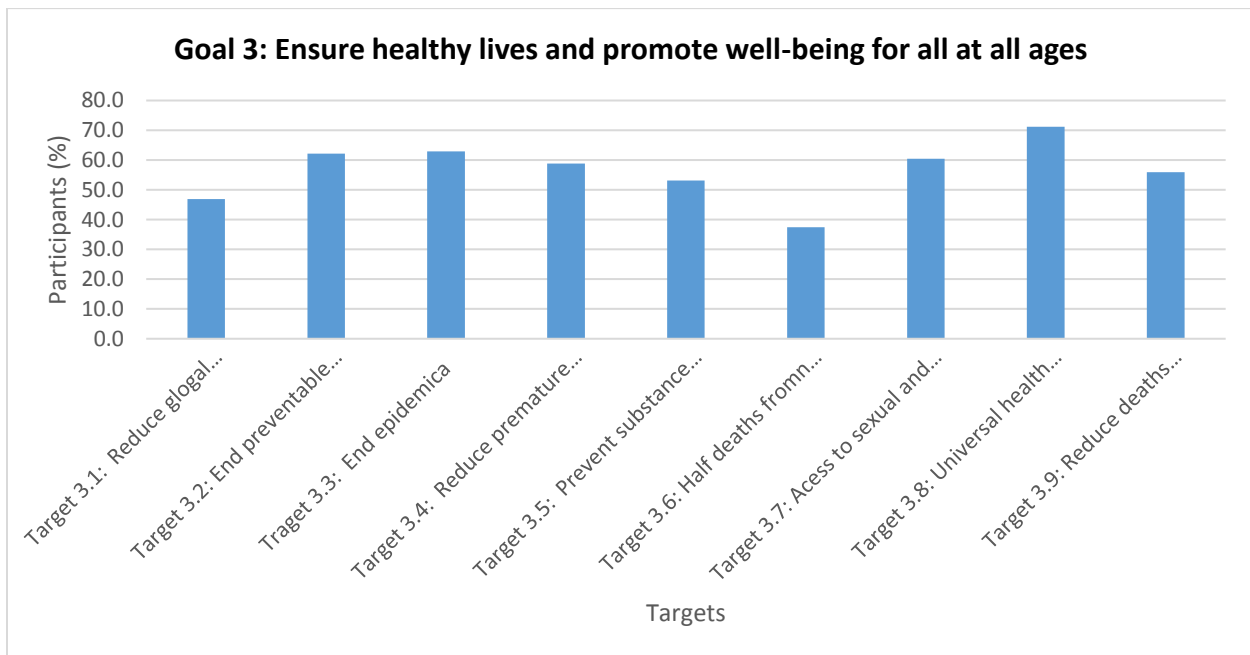
Figure 9: Ranking of Goal 3 Targets

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

Under goal 4, participants felt that target 4.2 - by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education was the highest priority. This was followed by targets 4.1 - by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education, 4.3 - By 2030, ensure equal access for all women

15

and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university and 4.4 - by 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills.

Ranked 4th,5th and 6th are targets 4.6 - by 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy, 4.7 - By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development and 4.5 - by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable.

Based on these results it can be said that civil society is of the view that education in the formative years is critical to one's growth and development and very important to an individual's overall well-being.
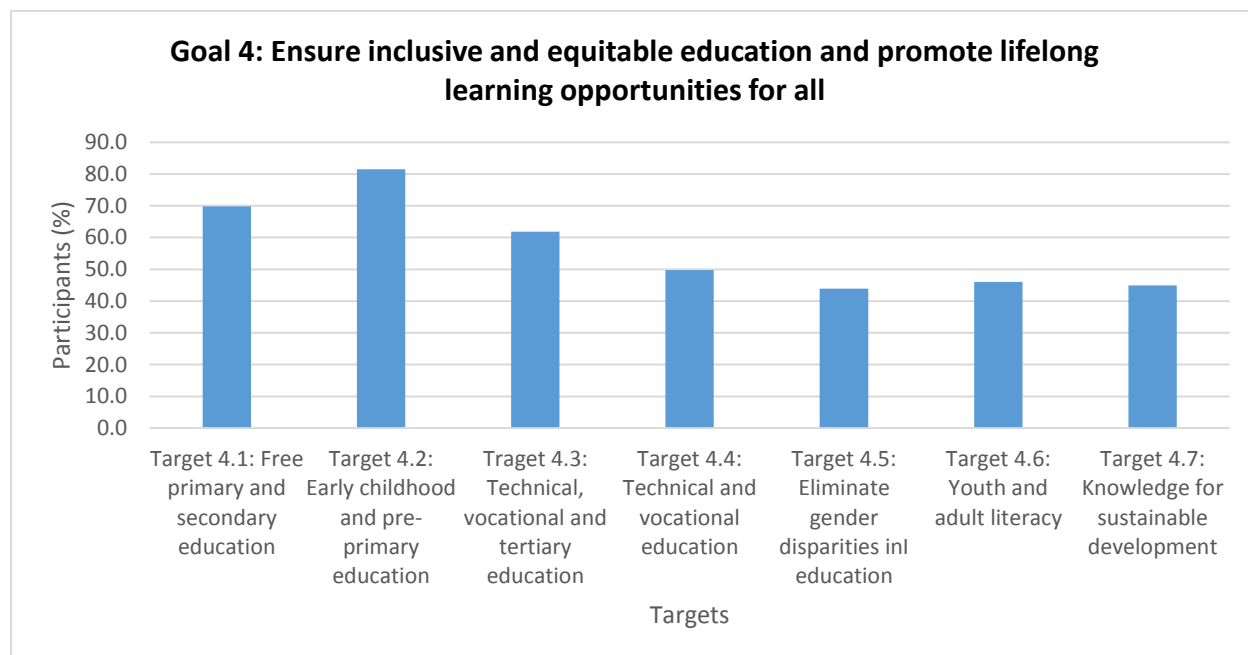
Figure 10: Ranking of Goal 4 Targets

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

Participants ranked the targets under goal 5 illustrating that 5.1 - end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere was most important. This was followed by 5.2 - eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, 5.3 - eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, 5.5 - ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life, 5.4 - recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work and 5.6 - ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. It can therefore be said that civil society views discrimination and violence against women and girls as critically important.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
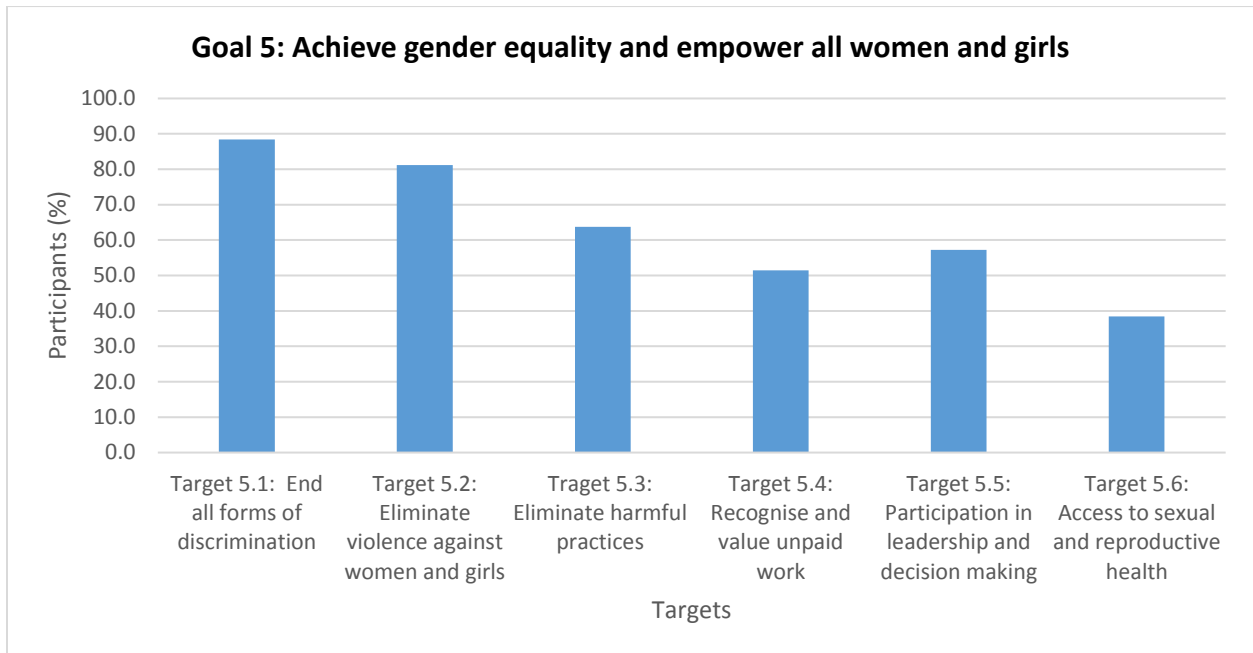
Figure 11: Ranking of Goal 5 Targets

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
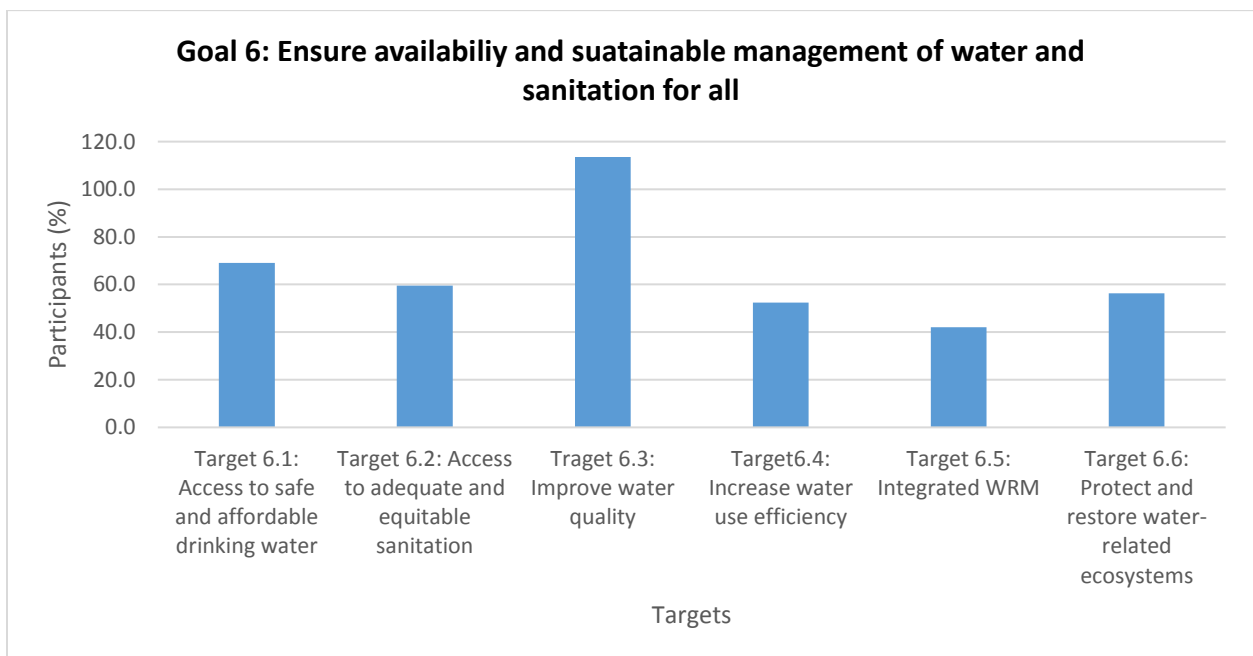
Figure 12: Ranking of Goal 6 Targets

Overwhelmingly, participants ranked target 6.3 – by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials as most important. This was followed by targets 6.1 – by 2030 achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, 6.2 - by 2030, achieve access to adequate and

equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, 6.6 - by 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes, 6.4 - by 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity and 6.5 - by 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels. In sum, priority was therefore placed on water quality and access to safe drinking water.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Under goal 7, participants ranked target 7.1 - by 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy service as most important. This was followed by target 7.2 - by 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix and target 7.3 - by 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

It can therefore be deduced that civil society sees access to affordable sources of energy as critical, given that high oil prices often makes it difficult for the poor and most vulnerable to afford energy services.
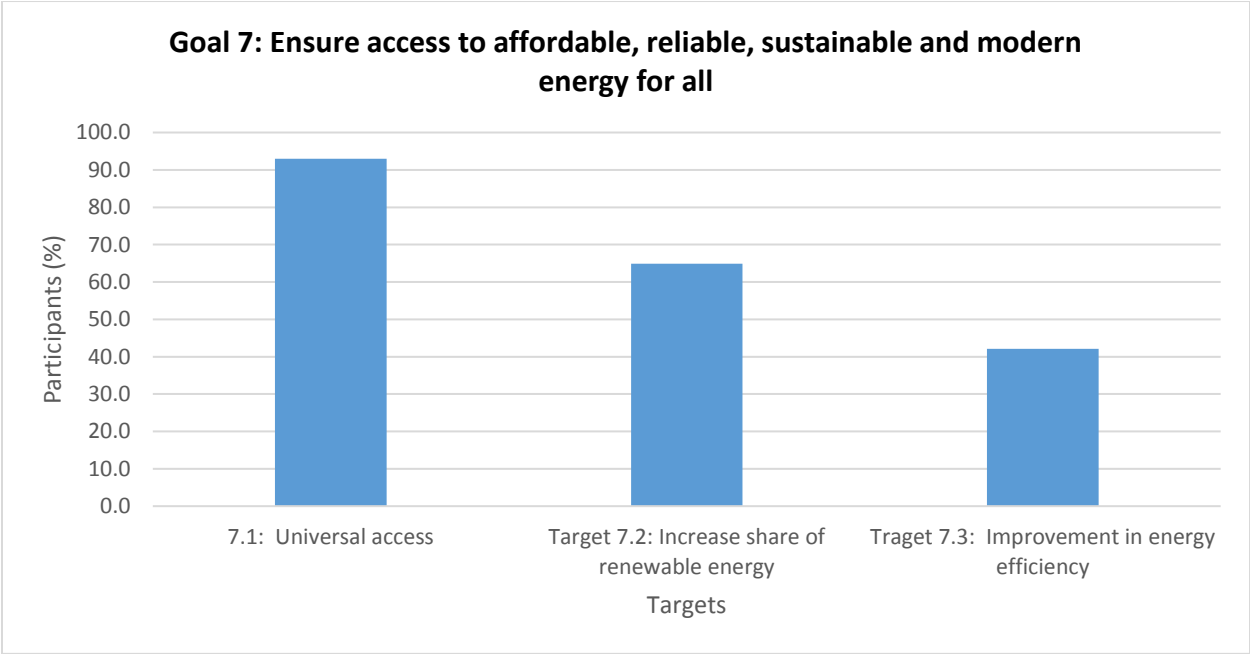
Figure 13: Ranking of Goal 7 Targets

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

Under Goal 8 the highest ranking was assigned to target 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. This was followed by targets 8.2 - achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading

and innovation, 8.6 - by 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training, 8.5 - by 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men and 8.7 - take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms. Target 8.10 - strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all was assigned the lowest ranking.

It can therefore be said that supporting productive activities such as entrepreneurship, formalization of micro, small and medium enterprises and access to financial services is viewed as most important since many civil society organisations require such government support to provide opportunities for the poor and most vulnerable sections of the population.
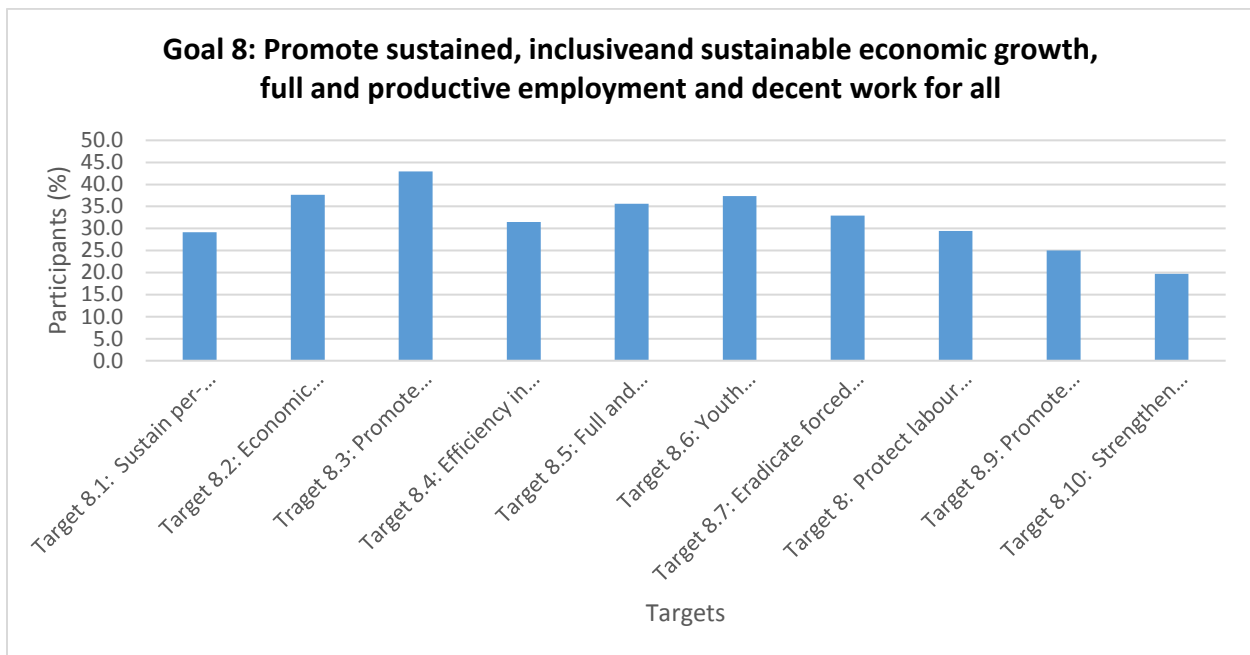
Figure 14: Ranking of Goal 8 Targets

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

While the ranking under this goal was close, participants ranked target 9.4 - by 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable as the highest priority. This was closely followed by targets 9.3 - increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises and 9.2 - promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product which were almost equally ranked. Targets 9.1 - develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure and 9.5 - enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries

were ranked 4th and 5th respectively. Targets 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4 are therefore all very important to civil society.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
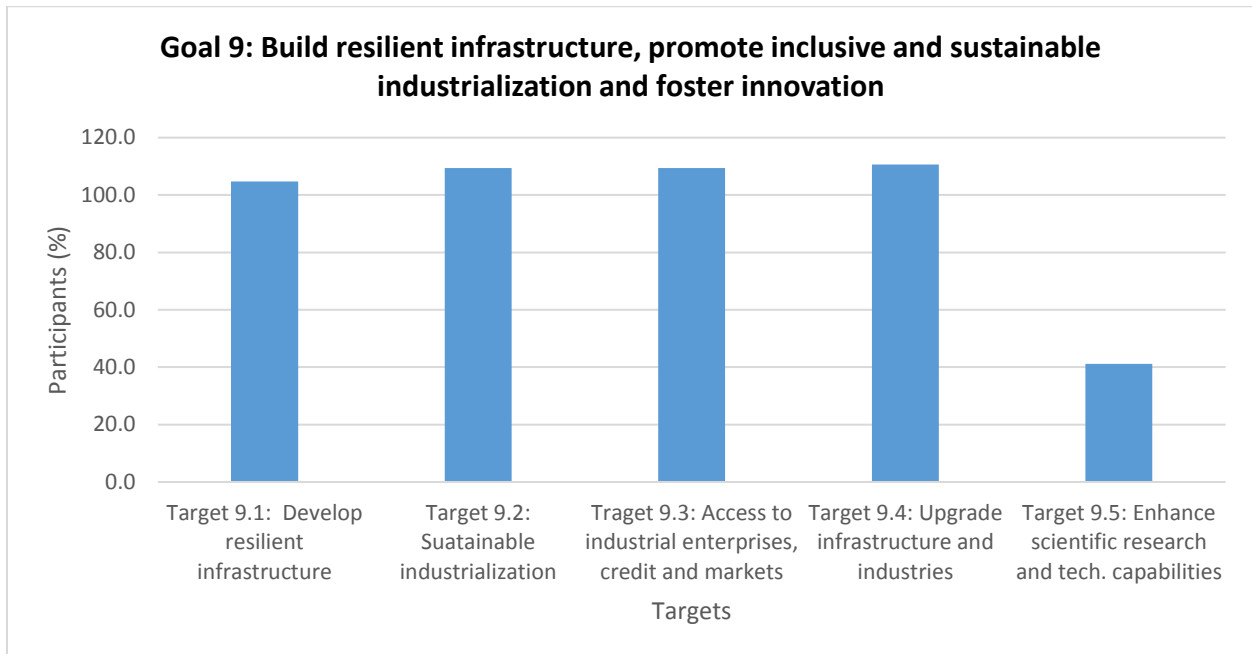
Figure 15: Ranking of Goal 9 Targets

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
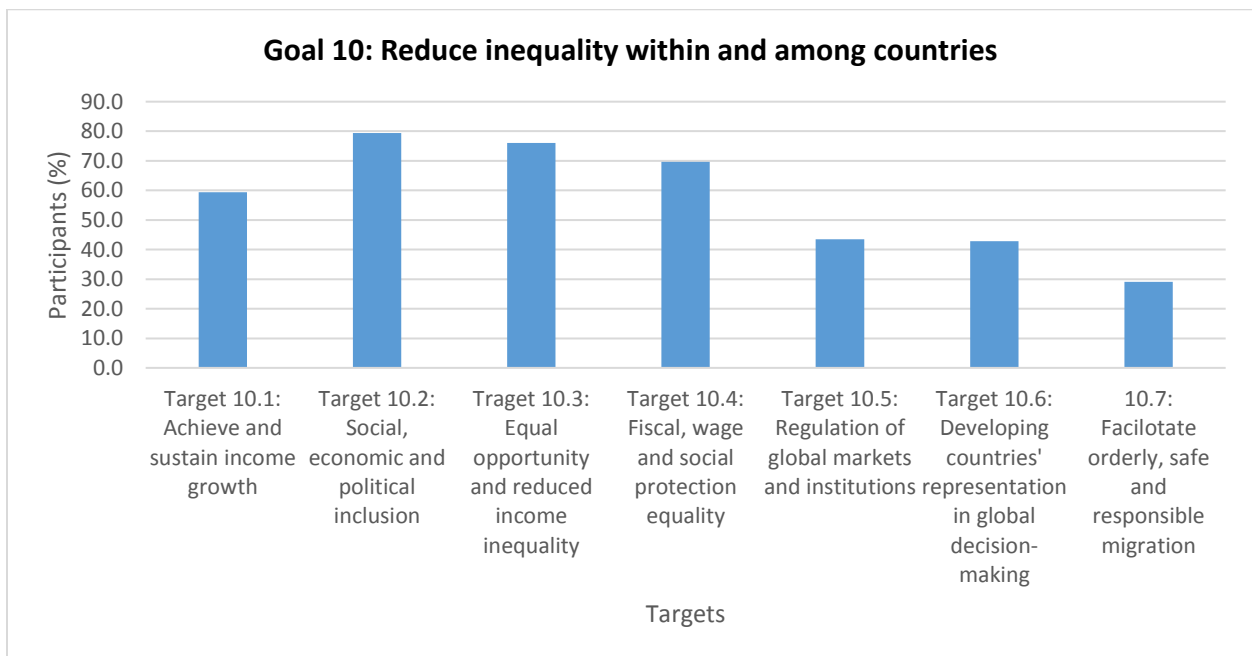
Figure 16: Ranking of Goal 10 Targets

Participants felt that target 10.2 - by 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or

economic or other status was most important. This was followed by targets 10.3, 10.4 and 10.1. Targets 10.5 and 10.6 are equally important, while target 10.7 - facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies was ranked last. While participants viewed inclusion of all as most important, migration and mobility of people was viewed as least important since participants felt that this was not a major issue for Saint Lucia.

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

Under goal 11, targets 11.4 - Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage, 11.3 - By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries and 11.2 - by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, were ranked highest and viewed as approximately equally important. This was followed by targets 11.1 - by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums and 11.6 - by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities which were viewed as approximately equally important.

Ranked 6th and 7th are targets 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 and target 11.7 - by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
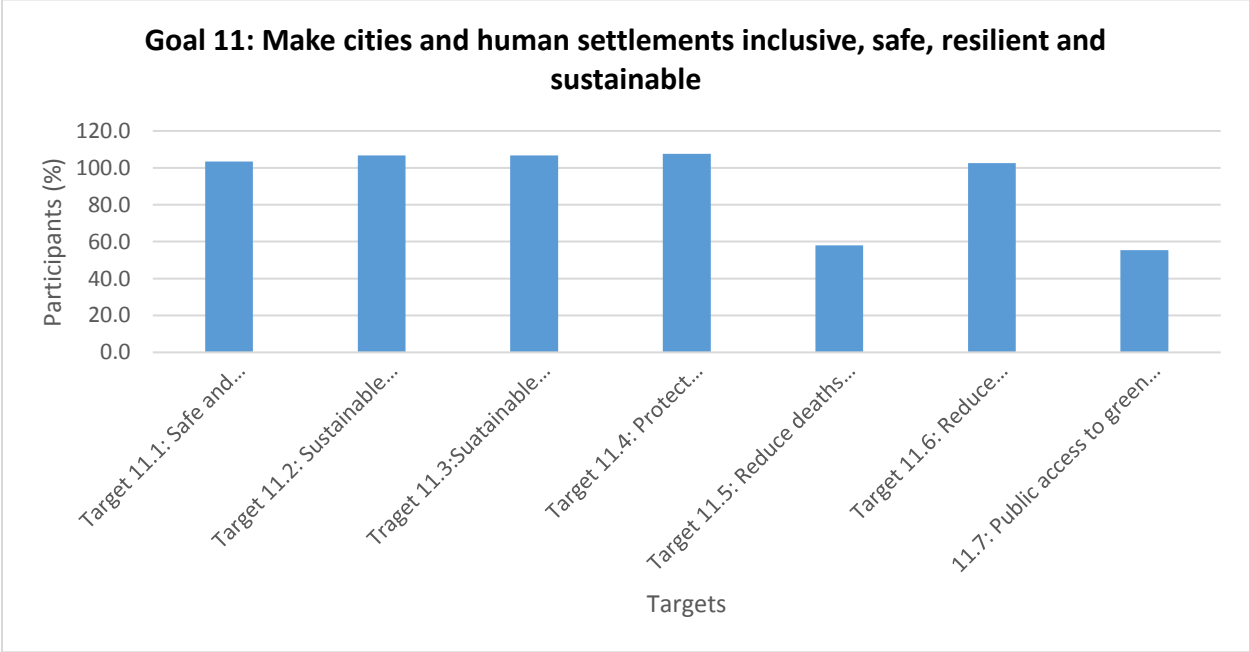
Figure 17: Ranking of Goal 11 Targets

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Under goal 12 targets 12.5 - by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse, 12.2 - by 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources and 12.1 - implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production were ranked first, second and third respectively. Target 12.7 - promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities was ranked last and therefore viewed as least important.
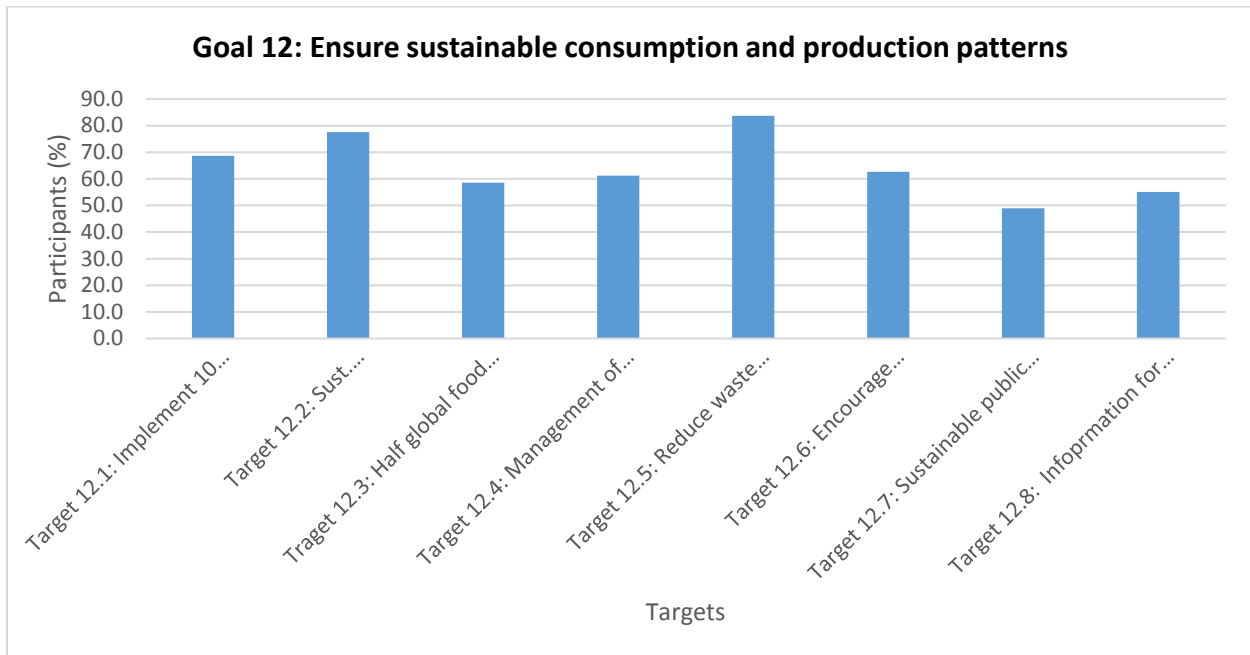
Figure 18: Ranking of Goal 12 Targets

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

Under goal 13, participants ranked target 13.2 - integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning highest. Following was target 13.3 - improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning and ranked third was target 13.1 - strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. Participants therefore feel that the integration of climate change into national policies, strategies and planning will place importance on the issue at the national level and will play a critical role in addressing the impacts on the island.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its effects
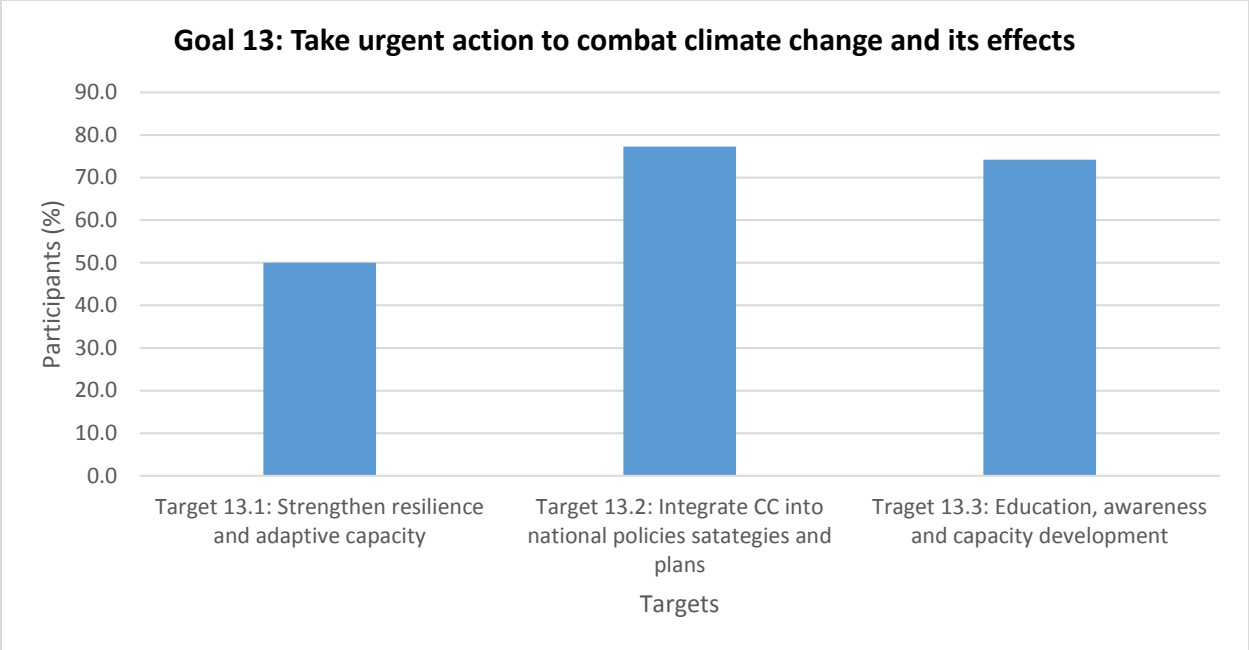
Figure 19: Ranking of Goal 13 Targets

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

Goal 14: Conserve and suatainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
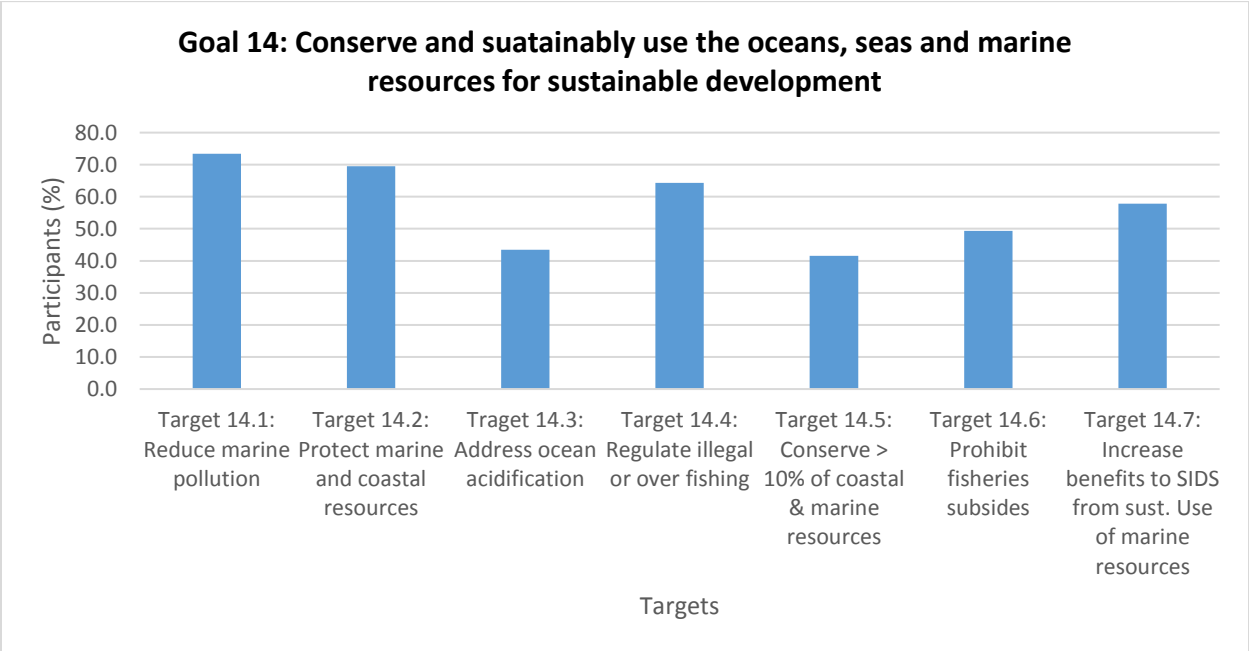
Figure 20: Ranking of Goal 14 Targets

Under goal 14 participants ranked targets 14.1 - by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution, 14.2- by 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts and 14.4 - by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end

overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, first second and third respectively. The least ranked target is 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.

The protection of marine and coastal areas is viewed as most important due to the resources they provide and the contribution they make to the livelihoods of people and gross domestic product (GDP).

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
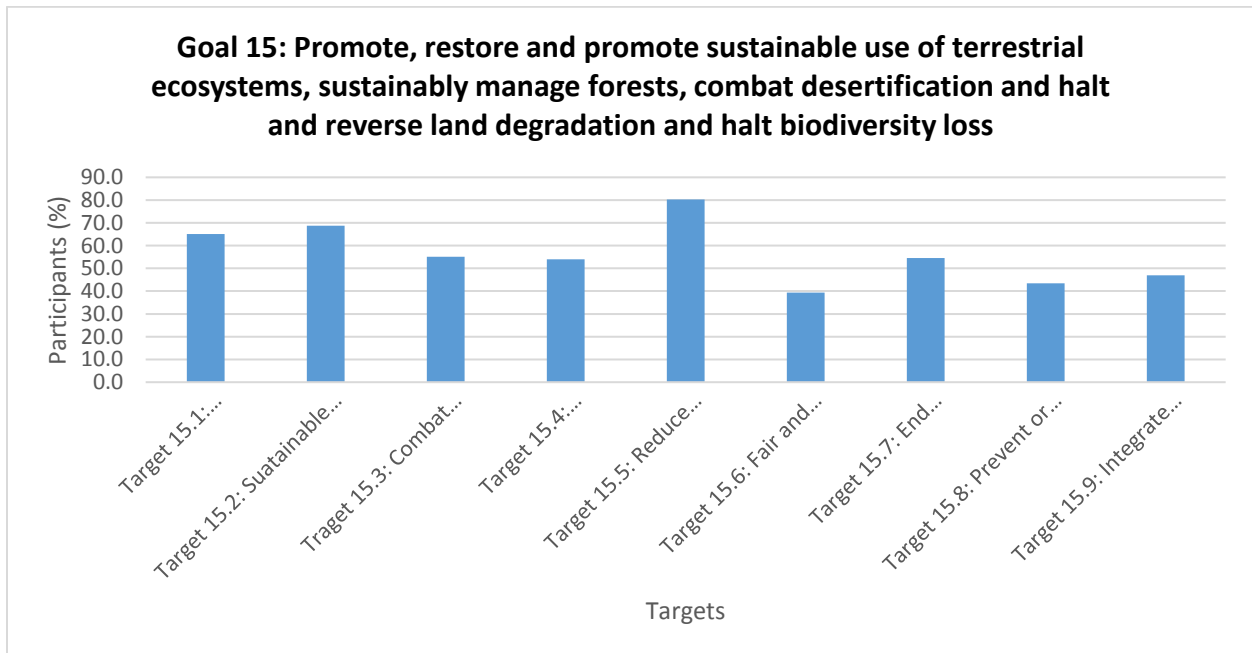
Figure 21: Ranking of Goal 15 Targets

Under goal 15 participants ranked target 15.5 - take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species highest, followed by 15.2 - by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally and 15.1 - By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements. The lowest ranking was assigned to target 15.6 - promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

Halting biodiversity loss is viewed as most important by civil society. Promoting the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources was ranked last most likely because of a lack of understanding of how this is linked to previous targets and the immense contribution that this can make to national economic development.

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
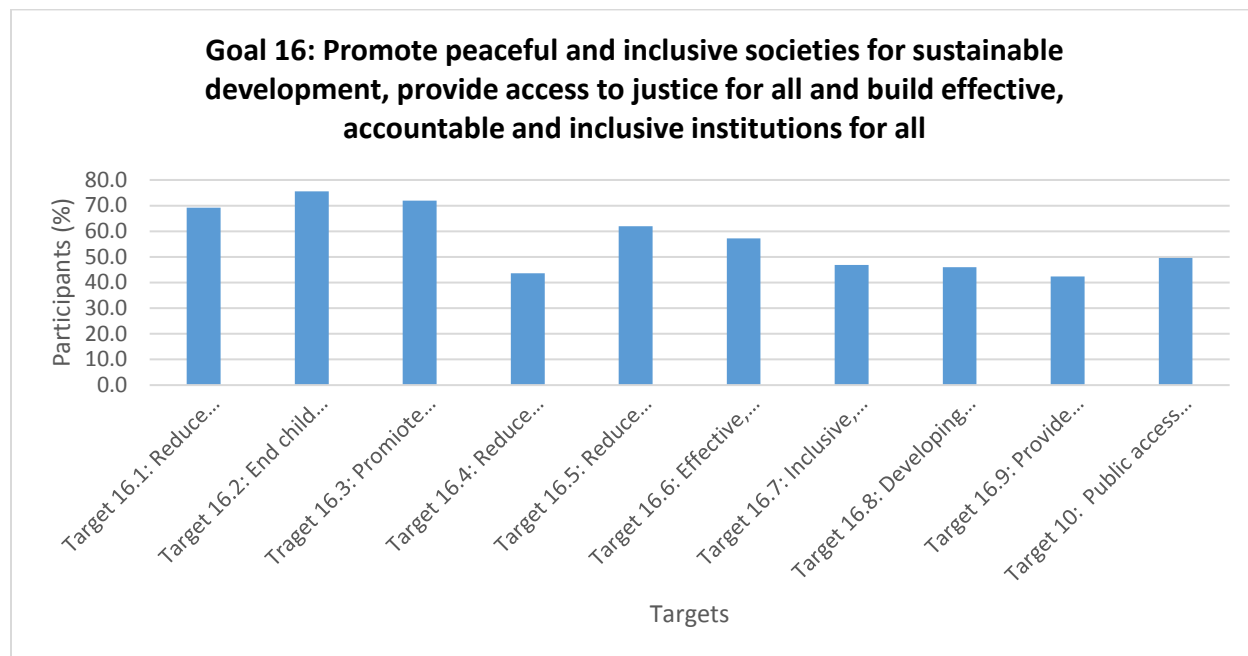
Figure 22: Ranking of Goal 16 Targets

Under goal 16, targets 16.2 - end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children, 16.3 - promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all and 16.1- significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere were ranked first second and third. The lowest ranking was assigned to target 16.9 - by 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration. Ending abuse, ensuring equal access to justice and reducing violence are viewed as important by civil society. Legal identity including birth registration is most likely ranked last given that this is not a major issue in Saint Lucia.

Goal 17:   Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

While the targets set out in the first 16 goals focus on substantive outcomes and means of implementation, Goal 17 is entirely devoted to how the SDGs will be implemented, focusing on global partnerships, capacity building and financing for sustainable development. Given that these are not development targets, this goal was not subjected to the prioritization exercise. However, a presentation was delivered to participants on government's efforts to mobilize resources to implement the SDGs. Recognition was also given to civil society's role in monitoring and advocating for SDG implementation, and participation in policy-making and data collection.

Top 3 Targets Selected by Civil Society Under SDG Goals 1 - 16

Table 3: Target Rankings (1st, 2nd and 3rd) by Goal

No.	Goal	Goal Ranking at the End of Consultation	Targets Ranked 1st, 2nd and 3rd		
			1st	2nd	3rd
1	**End poverty in all forms everywhere**	6th	**1.4** Ensure that all **men and women**, particularly the **poor and the vulnerable**, 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**	**1.1** Eradicate extreme **poverty** everywhere	**1.5** Building the resilience of the **poor**
2	**End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**	1st	**2.2** By 2030, **end all forms of malnutrition**	**2.1** By 2030, end hunger and ensure **access** by all people, in particular the **poor and people in vulnerable situations**	**2.4** By 2030, ensure **sustainable food production systems** and implement **resilient agricultural practices** that increase productivity and production
3	**Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all stages.**	4th	**3.8** achieve **universal health coverage** as most important to ensure that the **poor and most vulnerable** receive equal access to **health care** as other groups of the population	**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	**3.2** by 2030, **end preventable deaths** of newborns and children under 5 years of age
4	**Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**	2nd	**4.2** by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have **access** to quality **early childhood development**, care and pre-primary education	**4.1** by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and **quality primary and secondary education**	**4.3** By 2030, ensure **equal access** for all **women and men** to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

No.	Goal	Goal Ranking at the End of Consultation	Targets Ranked 1st, 2nd and 3rd		
			1st	2nd	3rd
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	15th	5.1 end all forms of **discrimination** against all poor women and girls everywhere	5.2 eliminate all forms of **violence** against all women and girls in the public and private spheres	5.3 **eliminate all harmful practices**, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	3rd	6.3 by 2030, **improve water quality** by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials	6.1 by 2030 achieve **universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water** for all	6.2 by 2030, achieve **access to adequate and equitable sanitation** and hygiene for all and end open defecation
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	7th	7.1 by 2030, ensure **universal access** to affordable, reliable and modern energy service	7.2 by 2030, increase substantially the share of **renewable energy** in the global energy mix	7.3 by 2030, double the global rate of improvement in **energy efficiency**
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	5th	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	8.2 achieve **higher levels of economic productivity** through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation	8.6 by 2020, substantially **reduce the proportion of youth not in employment**, education or training
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promoted inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	12th	9.4 by 2030, **upgrade infrastructure** and retrofit industries to make them sustainable	9.3 increase the **access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises**	9.2 - promote **inclusive and sustainable industrialization** and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	16th	10.2 by 2030, **empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion** of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability,	10.3 Ensure **equal opportunity and reduce inequalities** of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve **greater equality**

No.	Goal	Goal Ranking at the End of Consultation	Targets Ranked 1st, 2nd and 3rd		
			1st	**2nd**	**3rd**
			race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	
11	**Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**	11th	**11.4** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's **cultural and natural heritage**	11.3 By 2030, enhance **inclusive and sustainable urbanization** and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	**11.2** by 2030, provide **access** to safe, affordable, accessible and **sustainable transport systems** for all
12	**Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**	13th	**12.5** by 2030, substantially **reduce waste generation** through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	**12.2** by 2030, achieve the **sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources**	**12.1** implement the 10-year framework of programmes on **sustainable consumption and production**
13	**Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**	9th	**13.2 integrate climate change** measures into national policies, strategies and planning	**13.3** improve **education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change** mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	**13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters** in all countries
14	**Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**	8th	**14.1** by 2025, prevent and **significantly reduce marine pollution** of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	**14.2** by 2020, **sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems** to avoid significant adverse impacts	**14.4** by 2020, **effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices** and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible
15	**Protect restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably**	10th	**15.5** take urgent and significant action to **reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss**	**15.2** by 2020, promote the implementation of **sustainable management of all types of**	**15.1** by 2020, ensure the **conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and**

No.	Goal	Goal Ranking at the End of Consultation	Targets Ranked 1st, 2nd and 3rd		
			1st	2nd	3rd
	manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.		**of biodiversity** and, by 2020, protect and **prevent the extinction of threatened species**	**forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation** globally	**inland freshwater ecosystems and their service**s, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
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**	**14th**	**16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking** and all forms of violence against and torture of children	**16.3 promote the rule of law** at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	**16.1** significantly **reduce all forms of violence** and related death rates everywhere

The prioritised targets are interlinked by the various key thematic areas that they address. These thematic areas are as follows[2]:

- Poverty
- Hunger
- Education
- Inequality
- Gender
- Health
- Growth and employment
- Infrastructure and Industry
- Sustainable Consumption and Production
- Climate Change
- Energy
- Water

---

[2] United Nations. 2015. Global Sustainable Development Report: Brief 1 – The Science-Policy Interface and the High-Level Political Forum on sustainable Development. 20 pp. Accessed January 29, 2017. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1870GSDR%202015%20Briefs.pdf

- Oceans
- Terrestrial Ecosystems
- Peaceful and Inclusive Societies
- Cities

The above thematic areas are linked in the table below to the targets prioritised by civil society:

Table 4: Key Thematic Areas Linked with SDG Targets

Thematic Area	Targets Linked
Poverty	1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 3.8, 5.1, 6.2, 6.4, 7.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.6, 10.4
Hunger	2.1, 2.2, 2.4
Education	4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 8.6
Inequality	1.4, 2.1, 3.8, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 6.2, 7.1, 8.6, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 11.2
Gender	4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2
Health	3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 5.3, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3
Growth and employment	1.4, 8.2, 8.3, 8.6, 9.2, 9.3, 12.1, 13.1, 13.2
Infrastructure and Industry	7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 8.2, 8.3, 8.6, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 11.2, 11.3, 12.1, 12.2, 12.5
Sustainable Consumption and Production	2.4, 12.1, 12.2, 12.5, 14.2, 14.4, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5
Climate Change	6.3, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5
Energy	7.1, 7.2, 7.3
Water	1.4, 2.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 9.4, 12.1, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 15.1, 15.2
Oceans	1.4, 2.2, 12.1, 12.2, 12.5, 14.1, 14.4, 14.4, 15.1, 15.5
Terrestrial Ecosystems	2.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 12.1, 12.2, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5
Peaceful and Inclusive Societies	3.8, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 8.3, 8.6, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 11.2, 11.3, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3
Cities	11.2, 11.3, 11.4

Annex 1 – Agenda

AGENDA

Consultation: National Views on the Sustainable Development Goals and the SAMOA Pathway

Date: 29ᵗʰ and 30ᵗʰ November 2016

Venue: Golden Palm Events Centre, Rodney Heights, Gros Islet

Day 1

Time	Programme	Key Presenter / Comments
8:30	Registration and Collection of Ranking Sheets	
9:00	Welcome	Ms. Shirlene Simmons
9:05	Remarks: Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme implemented by UNDP	Mr. Giles Romulus
9:10	Introduction of participants	Mrs. Karetta Crooks-Charles
9:25	History and Overview of SDGs	Mr. Bishnu Tulsie
9:45	Instructions for Group discussions and Votes	Mrs. Karetta Crooks-Charles
	People	
10:00	Overview Presentation – Ministry of Equity, Social Justice and Empowerment	Ms. Tanzia Toussaint
10:25	BREAK	
10:40	Moderated Group Discussion – Goal 1	Group Facilitators and Participants
11:05	Vote on Targets – Goal 1	
11:10	Moderated Group Discussion – Goal 2	
11:35	Vote on Targets – Goal 2	
11:40	Moderated Group Discussion – Goal 3	
12:25	Vote on Targets – Goal 3	
12:30	Moderated Group Discussion – Goal 4	
1:05	Vote on Targets – Goal 4	
1:10	LUNCH	
2:00	Moderated Group Discussion – Goal 5	Group Facilitators and Participants
2:30	Vote on Targets – Goal 5	
	Peace	
2:35	Overview Presentation – Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice and National Security	Mr. Severin Moncherry
2:50	Moderated Group Discussion – Goal 10	Group Facilitators and Participants
3:20	Vote on Targets – Goal 10	
3:25	Moderated Group Discussion – Goal 16	
4:10	Vote on Targets – Goal 16	
4:15	Close of day	

Consultation: National Views on the Sustainable Development Goals and the SAMOA Pathway

Day 2

Time	Programme	Key Presenter / Comments
9 :00	Welcome and overview of results from Day 1	
	Planet	
9:15	Overview Presentation – Sustainable Development and Environment Division	Mr. Crispin d'Auvergne
9:45	Moderated Group Discussion – Goal 6	Group Facilitators and Participants
10:15	Vote on Targets – Goal 6	
10:20	BREAK	
10:30	Moderated Group Discussion – Goal 12	Group Facilitators and Participants
11:10	Vote on Targets – Goal 12	
11:15	Moderated Group Discussion – Goal 13	
11:35	Vote on Targets – Goal 13	
11:40	Moderated Group Discussion – Goal 14	
12:15	Vote on Targets – Goal 14	
12:20	Moderated Group Discussion – Goal 15	
1:10	Vote on Targets – Goal 15	
1:15	LUNCH	
	Prosperity	
2:00	Overview Videos	Videos
2:20	Moderated Group Discussion – Goal 7	Group Facilitators and Participants
2:35	Vote on Targets – Goal 7	
2:40	Moderated Group Discussion – Goal 8	
2:10	Vote on Targets – Goal 8	
2:15	Moderated Group Discussion – Goal 9	
2:55	Vote on Targets – Goal 9	
3:00	Moderated Group Discussion – Goal 11	
3:35	Vote on Targets – Goal 11	
	Partnerships	
3:40	Overview Presentation – Sustainable Development and Environment Division	Ms. Jeanel Volney
4:00	Next Step	Mr. Bishnu Tulsie
4:15	Vote of Thanks	Mrs. Joanna Rosemond
4:20	Close of day	

Annex 2 - Ranking Sheet

Civil Society Organisations Sustainable Development Goals Ranking Sheet

Please rank the goals in order of priority from 1 to 17 and bring with you to the consultation

GOAL	RANK
Goal 1: End poverty in all forms everywhere	
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all stages.	
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promoted inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
Goal 15: Protect restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.	
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	

Annex 3 – Remarks by Giles Romulus National Coordinator, GEF SGP UNDP

SHORT REMARKS

Giles Romulus
(National Coordinator, GEF SGP UNDP)

Mr. Bishnu Tulsie, Director of the Saint Lucia National Trust and the dedicated staff of the SLNT; Members of the Saint Lucia Coalition of CSOs; Representatives from various Ministries of the GOSL; and all others present.

We at GEF SGP UNDP are delighted to have been invited to say a few words at this workshop. As a member of the family of UN organisations, the SDGs are really the guiding spotlights for us for the next 15 years. These complex and integrated goals call for a new paradigm of development, which compromises nothing, but forces us to focus on the human, the environmental, and the economic components, all tied inextricably.

We are also happy to be here and to participate, though only for an hour, in the delivery of this output which is part of the project titled *Promoting the Involvement of Civil Society in the localizing of the Sustainable Development Goals in Saint Lucia.* Our contribution to this project is US$40,967 and we look forward to delivery on all the other outputs. It is our sincere hope, that by the end of this project, the Coalition will grow from strength to strength, by working in partnership with Government and the Private Sector, to achieve the many targets of the SDGs for Fair Helen.

Before we end, we must bring to your attention that the Oxford Dictionary has just declared *Post-Truth* as the word of the year for 2016. It is defined as an adjective *"relating to or denoting circumstances in which objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal belief"*. You must take note of this emerging trend, because more and more we could hear statements empty of facts and evidence, as we pursue the SDGs. The Coalition must therefore be aware of this growing tendency which is now a technique of communicating, loaded with emotion and passion, but empty of truth and empirical data. You must build your capacity to discern the fictional from the factual and be ready to stand up for what is right as a united body.

We end with our compliments to all of you for participating in this ground making workshop, which will help Saint Lucia on its way to a better quality of life by 2030.

Annex 4 – Participant Organisations

PARTICIPANTS LIST
National Views on Sustainable Development Goals and the SAMOA Pathway
29th and 30th November 2016
Golden Palm Event Centre, Rodney Heights

Babonneau Youth Synergy	St. Lucia Nurses Association	Saint Lucia National Trust	St. Lucia Fisherfolk Coop Society Ltd	Association of Men Against Violence and Abuse
Sacred Sports Foundation	Bellevue Farmers	Saint Lucia Floral Cooperative Society	Sustainable Development and Environment Division	National Consumers Association
Coalition of Civil Society Organisations of Saint Lucia	Headphunk	Royal St. Lucia Police Force	Tapion Residents and Business Association	Act Now Generation
Caribbean Association for Feminist Research & Action/National Organisation for Women	St. Lucia Divers Association	National Archives Authority	GEF SGP UNDP	Saint Lucia Civil Service Association
Council for the Elderly	Young Peopel Reform (YPR)	Folk Research Centre	Soufriere Regional Development Foundation	Saint Lucia Blind Welfare Association
Saint Lucia Employers Federation	Saint Lucia Crisis Centre	Eco South Tours/Aupicon Charcoal Producers	Sir Arthur Lewis Community College	Emeraldgreens Ltd.

Annex 5 – Facilitators Note/Instructions

Group facilitator's role:

As the name indicates, the group facilitator will have to manage (facilitate) a discussion among a group of at least 8 participants. Presentations on the national situation as it relates to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be made by representatives from various Ministries before each of the five thematic sessions and thereafter discussion sessions for first 16 SDGs will be held, followed by a voting session.

The group facilitators have an important role in the discussion process. They are required to ensure that the group participants adhere to the discussion points and progress in a good and pragmatic form. The facilitators should not influence the process with personal points of view and should avoid using their knowledge about the subject to promote their own views in the table discussion. The group facilitator is in charge of the table. Dominant participants may try to take control over the table, which is why the group facilitator should be able to uphold their role. The group facilitator's most important job is to ensure that everyone at the table is given an opportunity to state their opinion. This means that the group facilitator has the right to stop a discussion to give room for somebody to be heard.

The debates at the tables should start with an open discussion on the overall theme for the session. Then the group facilitator should move the discussion more towards the voting questions. Group facilitators should structure the deliberations so that all targets in the thematic session are properly debated. If the debate dries out, e.g. the participants agree on the subject within short time; it might be necessary for the group facilitator to use prompting questions to start the debate again. This could be done by asking the participants to look at the theme from a different perspective or by playing the devil's advocate and ask critical questions.

Overview of the Sustainable Development Goals and SAMOA Pathway

NATIONAL VIEWS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND SAMOA PATHWAY
29TH NOVEMBER 2016
GOLDEN PALM EVENTS CENTRE
RODNEY HEIGHTS

Presentation Overview

History of Development Goals

2030 Agenda and the SDGs

The SAMOA Pathway

The role of CSOs in achieving sustainable development

History of Development Goals - MDGs

- Multilateral Summits (Human Development)
- Millennium Declaration 2000 & MDGs
- 2010 MDG Summit
- 2013 MDG Acceleration

About the MDGs

Two features of the MDGs

1. Set Targets
2. Poverty focus

➢ 2015 Deadline

History of Development Goals – Sustainable Development

- Stockholm Conference (1972)
- AGENDA 21 Rio de Janeiro (1992)
- Johannesburg (2002)
- RIO+20 Rio de Janeiro (2012)

Post 2015 Process

About the SDGs
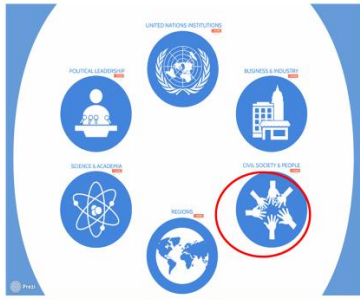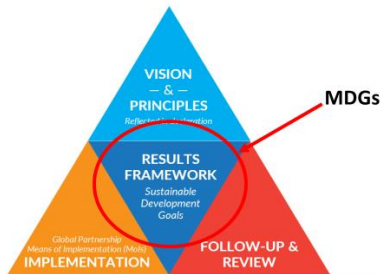

About the SDGs - Themes

About the SDGs – 6 Major Groups

Complimentary Processes

➢Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)
➢Addis Ababa Action Agenda
➢Paris Agreement
➢SAMOA Pathway

What makes SDGs Different

MDGs

What makes SDGs Different - Principles

➢National ownership
➢Inclusive and participatory approach
➢Universality
➢Leaving No One Behind, Reaching the Furthest First
➢Human Rights-based Approach
➢Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development

Benefits for Saint Lucia

➢Strengthening of domestic resources through international support provided for developing countries *(AAAA – recommended policy actions, SDG 17 – developed countries to implement ODA commitment)*
➢More multi-stakeholder partnerships
➢Capacity development (national and individual levels)
➢Improved national development in a more equitable sustainable manner
➢Greater benefits from technology and research and development (machinery, medicine etc)
➢Greater incentives for private sector to align resources and actions with needs of sustainable development because of fixed targets to be met

Why the need for CSOs

➢Principle: "Leaving no one behind" - CSOs are the Voice of the Poorest and Most Marginalised Citizens
➢Greater awareness of critical development priorities
➢Providing ideas for practical solutions community challenges
➢Facilitate participatory monitoring and accountability *(residents, government and private sector)*
➢Community engagement
➢Service delivery *(health care and social welfare)*
➢Assist with data collection, reporting and monitoring, and verification

Engagement strengthens ownership, builds individual capacity and commitment

THANK YOU

Leaving No One Behind, Reaching the Furthest First!

Annex 7 - Evaluation Form

EVALUATION FORM
National Views on the Sustainable Development Goals and SAMOA Pathway
29th and 30th November 2016
Golden Palm Events Centre, Rodney Bay, Gros Islet

Dear Participant,

Thank you for participating in this very important consultation. Please take a few moments to complete this evaluation questionnaire.

1.0   Did this consultation meet your expectations?

Yes ☐   Somewhat ☐   No ☐

2.0   How would you rate this consultation in terms of meeting its objectives?

Excellent ☐   Good ☐   Satisfactory ☐   Poor ☐   Very Poor ☐

3.0   What would you say are two of the main learning points that you took away with you from this consultation?

(i)_____

_____

(ii)_____

_____

4.0   Will you be reporting back to your organization on the outcomes of the consultation?

Yes ☐   Somewhat ☐   No ☐

5.0   How useful were the presentations in improving your understanding of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and SAMOA Pathway?

Extremely useful ☐   Useful ☐   Somewhat useful ☐   Slightly useful ☐   Not useful ☐

6.0   How meaningful were the group discussions to you?

Extremely useful ☐   Useful ☐   Somewhat useful ☐   Slightly useful ☐   Not useful ☐

7.0   How would you rate your knowledge of the SDGs and SAMOA Pathway before the consultation?

Excellent ☐   Good ☐   Satisfactory ☐   Poor ☐   Very Poor ☐

8.0   Did the consultation improve your understanding of the SDGs and SAMOA Pathway?

Yes ☐   Somewhat ☐   No ☐

9.0   How would you rate this venue for the consultation?

Excellent ☐   Good ☐   Satisfactory ☐   Poor ☐   Very Poor ☐

10.0   Give one recommendation you would like to make which could improve the quality of future consultations like this one.

_____

_____

11.0   How would you rate the overall consultation?
Excellent ☐   Good ☐   Satisfactory ☐   Poor ☐   Very Poor ☐

Annex 8 – Workshop Evaluation Results

At the end of the Consultation, Evaluation questionnaires were distributed to obtain participants' opinion and other relevant information that can assist the delivery of similar future activities. All twenty-two (22) questionnaires were completed and returned to the Saint Lucia National Trust.

Question 1:   Did this consultation meet your expectations?
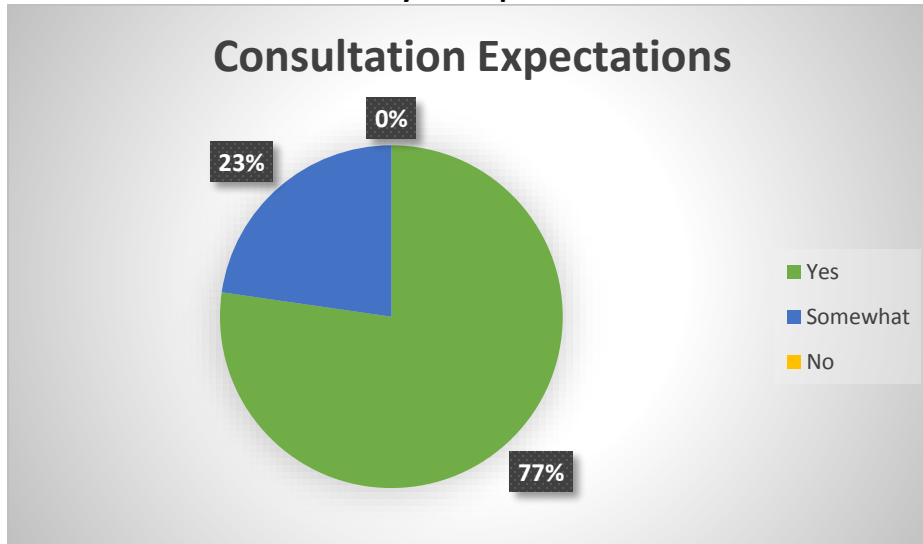
Most of the respondents (77%) indicated that the consultation met their expectations. However, 23% of the respondent indicated that consultation did not meet their expectations.

Question 2:   How would you rate this consultation in terms of meeting its objectives?
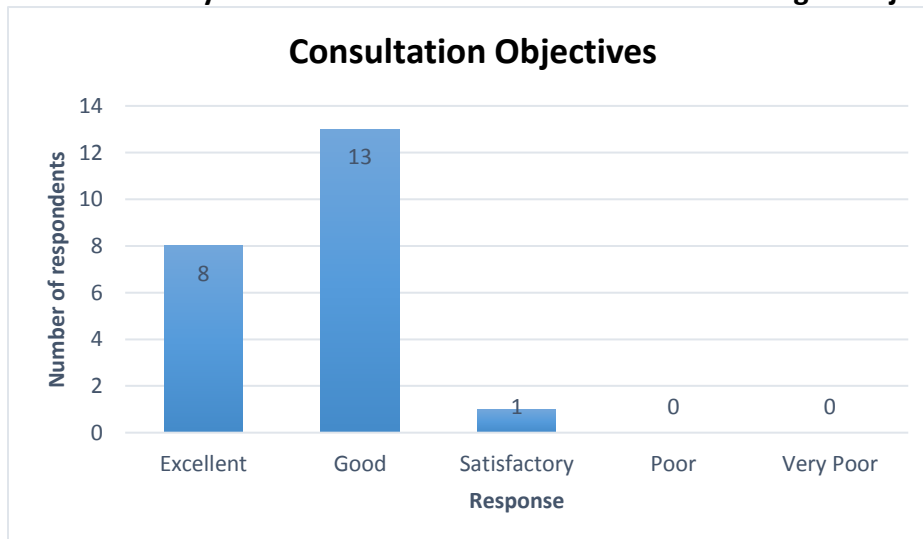
Largely, respondents indicated that the consultation met their expectations. Eight (8) respondents said that it was excellent, thirteen (13) said that it was good and one (1) said that it was satisfactory.

Question 3: **What would you say are two of the main learning points that you took away with you from this consultation?**

Participants provided the following responses as the main learning points which they took away from the consultation:

- There is a need to transition/adapt for the greater good;
- Promote water sustainable consumption and production patterns;
- Gender equality for women and girls;
- The group sessions – hearing each other opinions;
- The presentations;
- The level of work needs to be done to accomplish the goals;
- Importance of these discussions forming national policy;
- More meetings like this are needed to more activities for locals;
- The organisations need a voice;
- Difference between national and global priorities;
- The need to lobby more on issues of importance;
- Global energy;
- Overall education of the masses (population);
- Environment needs an advocate and how it can be done;
- How individuals can support each other;
- It takes consultation of groups that believe in change to lead the driving force for global sustainable development;
- Better understanding of the goals and how they impact the country;
- The rich discussion on the targets and being privy to other persons' points of view;
- Better understanding of the SDGs;
- What we must do as a nation to achieve these goals;
- The importance of climate change;
- What our part is in climate change;
- Achieving sustainable development is difficult if the public and private do not cooperate
- Though some goals are very achievable culture blocks and tradition is making/stalling progress very difficult;
- Eliminating malnutrition;
- Focusing on biodiversity;
- SIDS must use available resources to adapt to climate change;
- The SDGs require modification to adapt to the unique national situation;
- How and why this exercise highlight the segregation of responsibilities for the various Ministries;
- The difficulties that exist in making the various areas of the program and reality;
- Discussion encourages people to air their views;
- The workshop methodology encourages participation and helps receive views from many angles;
- Sustainable development requires the involvement of every citizen and agency;
- A lot of work is needed to achieve these goals, culture and the political will.

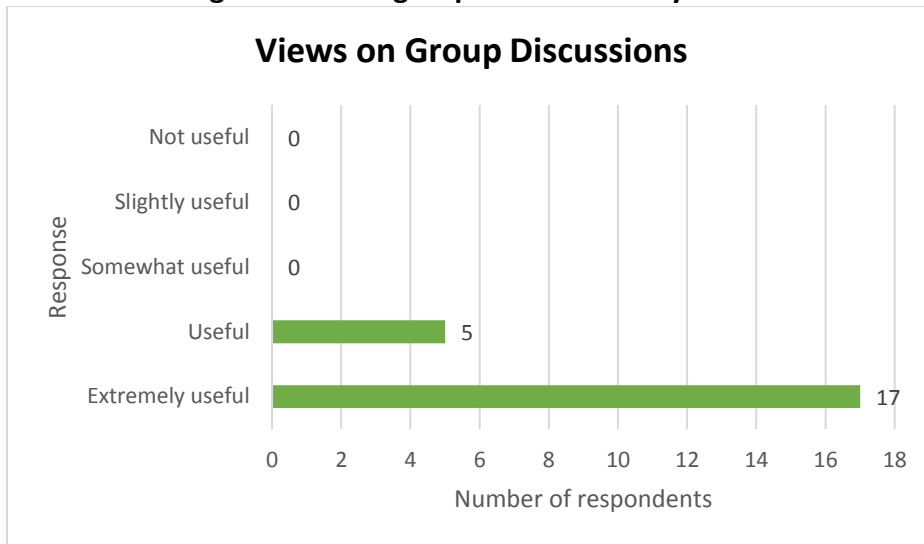**Question 4:   Will you be reporting back to your organization on the outcomes of the consultation?**

All respondents indicated that they would report the outcomes of the consultation back to their organisation.   Ninety-one percent (91%) responded yes and nine percent (9%) responded somewhat.

Question 5:   How useful were the presentations in improving your understanding of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and SAMOA Pathway?
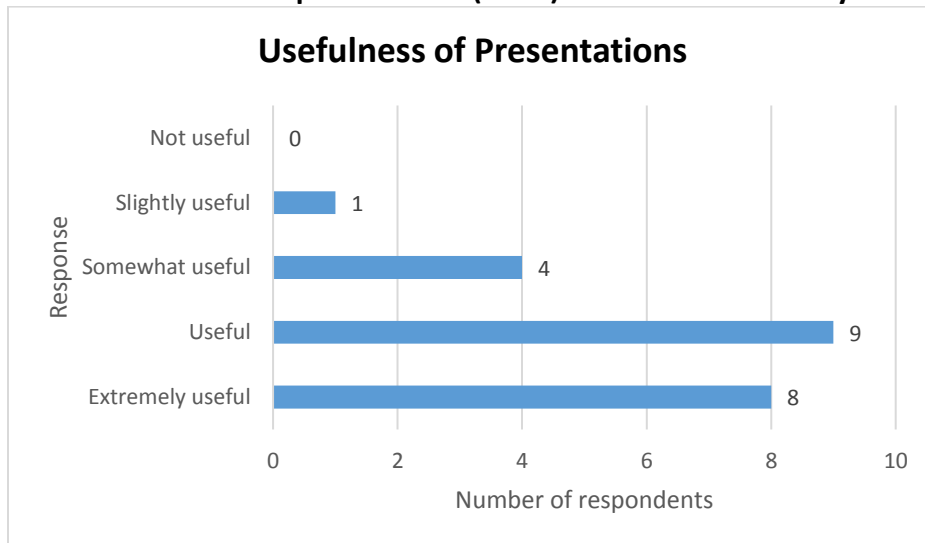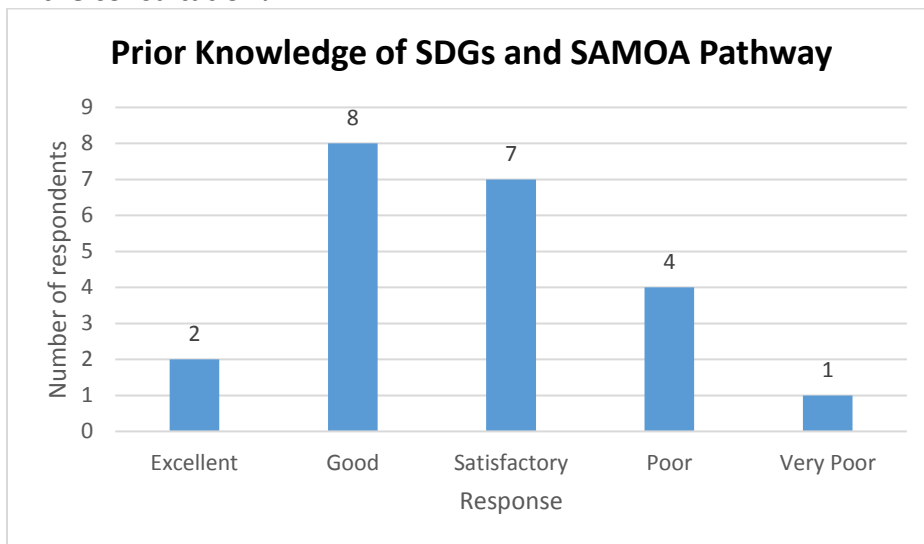

All respondents indicated that the presentations were useful in improving their understanding of the SDGS and the Samoa Pathway. Seventeen (17) participants responded extremely useful – useful and five (5) participants responded somewhat useful – slightly useful.

Question 6:   How meaningful were the group discussions to you?

Views on Group Discussions

| Response	Number of respondents
Not useful	0
Slightly useful	0
Somewhat useful	0
Useful	5
Extremely useful	17

Seventeen (17) participants indicated that the presentations were extremely useful and five (5) indicated that they were useful. From these results, it is evident that the presentations were well received by the participants.

Question 7:   How would you rate your knowledge of the SDGs and SAMOA Pathway before the consultation?

Prior Knowledge of SDGs and SAMOA Pathway

| Response	Number of respondents
Excellent	2
Good	8
Satisfactory	7
Poor	4
Very Poor	1

Majority of participants had some knowledge of the SDGs and the Samoa Pathway. Four (4) participants indicated that their knowledge was poor and one (1) indicated very poor.

Question 8:   Did the consultation improve your understanding of the SDGs and SAMOA Pathway?
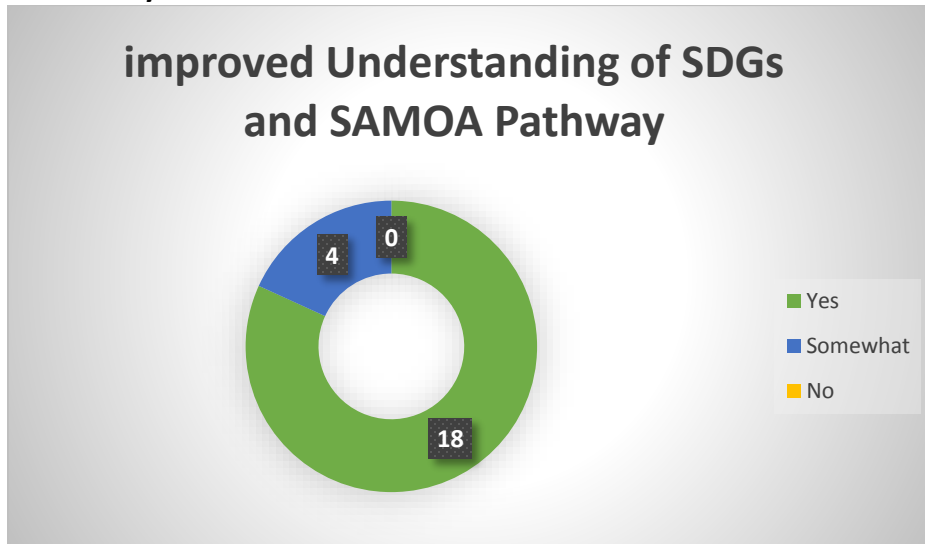
Overwhelmingly, eighteen (18) participants indicated that the consultation aided in improving their understanding of the Samoa Pathway and the SDGs. Four (4) participants indicated somewhat and none of the participants responded no.

Question 9:   How would you rate this venue for the consultation?
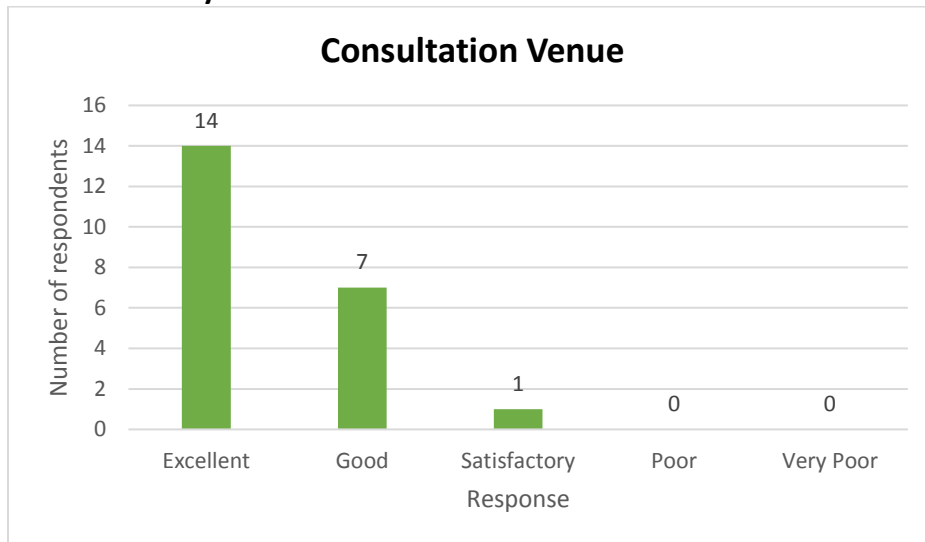

Fourteen (14) participants thought that the Golden Palm Events Centre in Rodney Bay was excellent for hosting the consultation. Seven (7) participants thought it was good and one (1) indicated that it was satisfactory.

Question 10: Give one recommendation you would like to make which could improve the quality of future consultations like this one.

To improve similar future consultations, participants provided the following recommendations:

- Give some more time for discussion based on the number of participants;
- Invite students of primary and secondary especially;
- More persons/professionals giving their expert advice on various goals;
- More participants mindset/analytical frames towards sustainable development;
- Encourage more stakeholders to present their views on topics;
- Have future consultations like these often;
- More lectures/addresses;
- Take this consultation to various target groups or communities throughout the island;
- Involve the youth more;
- A larger attendance;
- More government professionals should attend such consultations;
- Use videos that are more relevant to the Caribbean and not the general ones found on the internet;
- Invite some relevant government agencies/officials;
- Have a session with government ministries;
- Ensure materials are available on each table;
- Getting the various Ministries involvement in this process;
- Ensure that outlets are provided for participants to charge their devices;
- More presentations such as those delivered by the Assistant Commissioner of Police and Mr. Crispin d'Auvergne;
- Some input by policy makers and legislators.

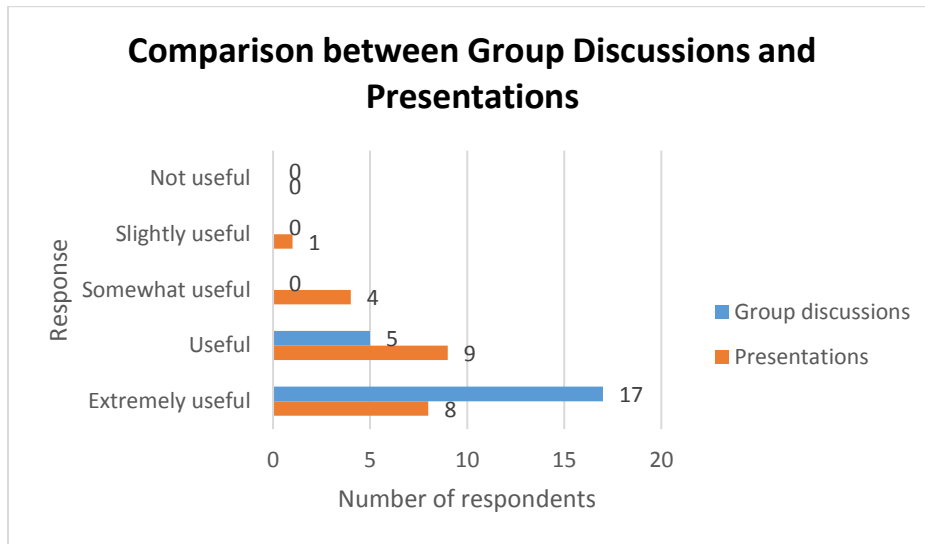**Question 11: How would you rate the overall consultation?**
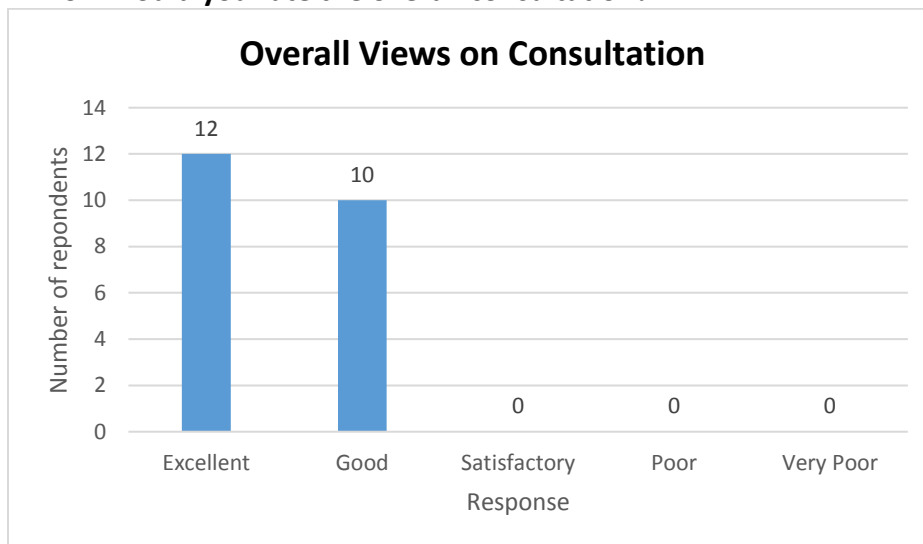
In rating the overall consultation, twelve (12) participants indicated that it was excellent and ten (10) participants indicated that it was good.

In comparing the group discussion and presentations, it can be seen from the graph below that participants thought that both the group discussions and presentations were useful. However,

it can be deduced that participants thought the group discussions were more useful than the presentations.

Comparison between Group Discussions and Presentations

Response

Response	Group discussions	Presentations
Not useful	0	0
Slightly useful	0	1
Somewhat useful	0	4
Useful	5	9
Extremely useful	17	8

Number of respondents

From the graph below, majority of the participants indicated that their expectations of the consultation were met. In addition, by the end of the consultation, majority of participants indicated that their understanding of the SDGs and SAMOA Pathway Improved. It can therefore be said that based on these responses, the consultation was useful and did meet its objective.

Comparison between Consultation Expectations and Improved Understanding of SDGs and SAMOA Pathway

■ Expectations met   ■ Improved understanding

Response	Expectations met	Improved understanding
Yes	17	18
Somewhat	5	4
No		

Number of respondents