RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

ARUBA

2017
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Introduction

In September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the Resolution A/RES/70/1 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This Agenda is a transformative plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. Aruba committed to realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and will build on its vision of sustainable and shared prosperity.

The 2030 Agenda is based on three principles:

- **Universality**: Implies that goals and targets are relevant to all governments and actors. Universality does not mean uniformity. It implies differentiation, based on the Common, but Differentiated Responsibilities principle. This principle provides the anchoring for the implementation of the SDGs at the national level (SDGs localization).

- **Integration**: Policy integration means balancing all three sustainable development dimensions: social, economic, and environmental. An integrated approach implies managing trade-offs and maximizing synergies across targets.

- **No one left behind**: The principle of ‘no one left behind’ advocates for countries to go beyond national averages. The SDGs should benefit all – eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities. Therefore, the promotion and use of disaggregated data is key.

In line with its commitment to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Government of Aruba has requested the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to assess the alignment of its policy documents vis-a-vis the SDGs.

This document presents the findings from a review of the alignment of 36 policy documents vis-a-vis the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their targets.

As presented in the Resolution A/RES/70/1, the SDGs and their targets are a call to action in the areas of critical importance to humanity and the planet. The SDGs can be grouped under the following 5 categories (“5 Ps”), as shown in Figure 1:

- **People**: Ending poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions, and ensure dignity and equality. This theme includes SDG 1 (no poverty); SDG 2 (zero hunger); SDG 3 (good health); SDG 4 (quality education); and SDG 5 (gender equality).
- **Planet**: Protect natural resources and climate of our planet for future generations. This theme includes SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation); SDG 12 (sustainable production and consumption); SDG 13 (climate action); SDG 14 (life below water); and SDG 15 (life on land).
- **Prosperity**: Ensuring a prosperous and fulfilling life in harmony with nature. This theme includes SDG 7 (clean and accessible energy); SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth); SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure); SDG 10 (reduced inequalities); and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities).
- **Peace**: Promoting peaceful, just and inclusive societies. This theme includes SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).
- **Partnerships**: Implementing the agenda through a strong Global Alliance for Sustainable Development. This theme includes SDG 17 (global partnership for the Goals).
Figure 1: The Sustainable Development Goals “5 Ps”
THE RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

UNDP has developed a tool, the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA), to help countries assess their level of preparedness for the implementation of the SDGs. This assessment constitutes the first step in building a country roadmap or action plan, reviewing national planning documents:

- Determine the relevance of the SDGs to the country context, both at national and subnational levels.
- Provide an indicative summary of the level of alignment between plans / strategies (at national and sub-national level as required) for the implementation of SDGs.
- Identify the interconnections between the SDG targets and sectoral areas of coordination.
- Identify sufficiency of data sources for the systematic monitoring progress of the SDGs.

Methodology

Using the principle of Universality as the anchor to localize the 2030 Agenda, the planning documents were reviewed based on how they incorporate the principles of (i) policy integration, and (ii) no one left behind.

To proceed with the alignment exercise and develop an SDG profile of the country, the SDG targets are mapped against the targets of the national planning documents. Therefore, SDG targets might fall under any of the following four categories:

- Not relevant for the country: The SDG target is not relevant to country policy development, or it relates to governance issues that are to be solved at the regional or global level.
- Aligned: There is a target in the national planning document that corresponds to an SDG target, not only in text, but also in scope and ambition.
- Partially Aligned: There is a target in the national planning document that corresponds to an SDG target, but not completely in either scope or ambition.
- Not aligned: There is no equivalent target in the national planning document to the SDG target in question.

Each SDG contains two type of targets: "issue" targets (identified with numbers), and means of implementation targets, identified with letters. Only the issue targets are analyzed1.

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1 Out of 169 SDG targets, 126 are considered as issue targets, while 43 are considered as means of implementation targets. Although all targets in SDG 17 refer to means of implementation, in practice, and for the scope of the RIA analysis, they are considered as issue targets.
Alignment of National Planning Documents with the SDGs

The first step to localizing the 2030 Agenda is to review the level of alignment the national planning documents have with the SDGs, at the target and indicator level. Landing the 2030 Agenda at the country level involves both aligning plans with targets and making choices on actions to meet the SDGs. To proceed with the analysis, the Government of Aruba provided 36 planning documents. These include the following:

1) The green gateway – Economic vision and policy
2) Opportunities Ahead – Government Initiatives, Investment Opportunities and Economic Prospects
3) The creation of sustainable prosperity in Aruba – Aruba and the vision of Prime Minister Mike Eman
4) Education Vision & Policy
5) Attaining Social Economic Progress – Based on smart sustainable growth
7) Integraal Jeugdbeleid: Generation of Leaders
8) Healthy and Active Lifestyle: Windows on a Vision in Motion
9) A Strategic National Education Plan
10) NOP Roadmap to Education Vision 2017
11) Natuur en Milieubeleidsnota
13) Draft Plan Sport and Nutrition
14) Culture Commission Draft Report
15) Sustainable Environment Commission
16) Lifelong Learning and Personal Development Draft Commission Plan
17) First steps to Aruba’s Food Security
18) Governance Commission Plan
19) The International Finance Center Committee- Opportunity Plan (Draft)
20) Energy Management Commission – The journey to a Strategic, Integral Energy-Management Plan (Draft)
21) Innovation Strategy for Sustainable and Shared Prosperity
22) Commission – Nation of Innovation – Opportunity Plan
23) Sustainable Community-based Initiatives: The Power of the People
24) National Sustainable Tourism Commission Aruba 2025 Master Plan
25) Aruba Island of Sustainable Solutions
26) 2020 Vision Green Deck
27) Draft Policy Document on Sustainable Prosperity
28) National Security Plan
29) Binden, Bouwen en Bestendigen - Regeerprogramma
30) Regeerprogramma
31) Smart Growth Pathways – Building a Green Platform for Sustainable Aruba
32) Aruba Delivers – Sovereign Deck
33) A-39 lv – Aruba financieel toezicht
34) Memorie van Toelichting begroting Land 2017
35) ondergetekend DEF NvW Land 2017 alle ministeries
36) National Plan Aruba 2009-2018 - For the fight against overweight, obesity and related health issues
Overall, the assessment found an 82% alignment of Aruba’s national planning documents with the SDG targets. This good level of alignment highlights the Government’s political will and commitment to achieve its vision of sustainable and shared prosperity. Table 1 presents a summary of the results of the analysis. There are 104 SDG targets considered as relevant for the country. Figure 2 illustrates the alignment level for all the development plans.

The main gaps identified were in the Planet category. This category is noticeable because even considering partial alignments it falls below the 80% threshold, and less than half of the targets in the Planet category have national indicators to monitor their progress.

As shown in Figure 1, the SDGs are grouped into coherent areas or themes (5 Ps). When considering the level of alignment and the level of aggregation of all the planning documents, the following percentages (Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 2) are observed:

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2 Out of 126 targets considered for the RIA analysis, in the case of Aruba, 22 targets are not applicable. Non-applicable targets are 1.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 4.6, 5.3, 10.5, 10.6, 15.4, 16.8, 17.2, 17.3, 17.4, 17.5, 17.7, 17.8, 17.10, 17.11, 17.12, 17.13, 17.15 and 17.18.

3 Annex 1 presents the “SDG Scorecard” in detail. The SDG Scorecard identifies the target or closest equivalent text from the corresponding planning document that reflects the issues addressed in the related SDGs target.
### TABLE 1 - PERCENTAGE OF ALIGNMENT TO SDGS OF ALL PLANNING DOCUMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG</th>
<th># TARGETS CONSIDERED</th>
<th># TARGETS ALIGNED</th>
<th># ALIGNED TARGETS WITH INDICATORS</th>
<th>% ALIGNMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. No Poverty</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Zero Hunger</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Good Health and Well-being</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Quality Education</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Gender Equality</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Clean Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Affordable and Clean Energy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Decent Work and Economic Development</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Reduced Inequalities</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Sustainable Cities and Communities</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Responsible Consumption and Production</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Climate Action</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Life below Water</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Life on Land</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Partnerships for the Goals</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>104</strong></td>
<td><strong>85</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
<td><strong>82%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 2 - PERCENTAGE OF ALIGNMENT TO SDG THEMATIC AREA OF ALL PLANNING DOCUMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>TOTAL TARGETS CONSIDERED</th>
<th>TARGETS ALIGNED</th>
<th>% ALIGNMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>81.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planet</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosperity</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>83.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>89.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>86.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2: Alignment of all planning documents analyzed with the SDGs
MAIN GAPS IDENTIFIED

A review of the alignment of the goals and targets within the national planning documents with the SDG targets (Table 1 and Annex 1), identifies two types of gaps: 1) SDG targets not aligned and 2) SDG targets that are partially aligned

SDG targets not aligned: targets that do not have a corresponding goal or strategy within the planning documents

The assessment found 19 SDG targets that are not aligned in the national planning documents:

People

- **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*
  
  While NCD’s pose a significant challenge in Aruba, the threat of communicable diseases is a concern. In 2014, Aruba had 25 registered HIV cases. In 2016, there were several reported cases of the Zika virus in Aruba. While control measures have been implemented by local public health authorities in accordance with WHO guidelines and mosquito control programs have been intensified, planning documents need to address the issue of communicable diseases.

- **3.7** By 2030, *ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes*
  
  Sexual and reproductive health and rights remain at the very center of development. Women suffer disproportionately from unintended pregnancies, unsafe abortion, maternal death and disability, and sexually transmitted infections. Young girls are also extremely vulnerable as unintended pregnancies expose them to risks during childbirth or unsafe abortions and interfere with their ability to go to school. In Aruba, teen pregnancy is an issue that requires continued attention, with adolescent girls accounting for just over 1 in 10 births. This limits their ability to achieve their goals and may put them at risk of ongoing poverty. With limited sexual education programmes in schools, this target needs to be integrated into national plans and strategies to ensure the health and wellbeing of citizens.

- **4.5** By 2030, *eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations*
  
  Aruba has achieved gender parity in primary, secondary and tertiary education with more women than men in high school and college. However, in terms of providing equal access to the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, the education plans do not include any relevant targets. The demand for special needs education has shown an upward trend, with growing

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5 WHO 2016
6 UNICEF 2013. The Situation of Children and Adolescents in Aruba: Key findings and recommendations
complexities in special educational needs of children. An advisory commission established by the Ministry of Education recommended the introduction of some form of Cluster 4 education and was expected to research the possibilities with implementation of a pilot for school year 2015-2016. Aruba’s national plans must consider this target to guarantee equal and accessible education for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable populations.

- **5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate**
  Unpaid care work is a critical—yet largely unseen—dimension of human well-being that provides essential domestic services within households, for other households and to community members. Time spent by women and girls on domestic chores limits their opportunities to participate in the labor force or to engage in economic activity, and entails missed opportunities to attend school. Placing unpaid care work at the core of poverty reduction efforts and synergistically working across all three dimensions of sustainable development will make a substantial difference to human welfare.

- **5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences**
  As mentioned above in relation to SDG target 3.7, Aruba’s national plans need to integrate universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights to ensure the health and wellbeing of citizens.

**Planet**

- **6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations**
  In 2015, 97.7% of the population in Aruba had access to improved sanitation facilities. However, to ensure access to all, this target needs to be considered in national planning.

- **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**
  The demand for water is increasing due to population growth, economic development and urbanization trends. In Aruba, the impact of these developments will be compounded by climate change, increasing relative water scarcity. While Aruba has a desalination plant to provide water for its population, huge amounts of power are required to operate commercial-scale desalination – power that is often produced by importing expensive fossil fuels. Aruba also has mechanisms in place to reuse purified effluent / rinse water for irrigation purposes. However, the national plans do not include relevant targets to substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors.

- **12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities**

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Sustainable procurement will enable the government to reduce negative environmental impacts and improve energy and water efficiency. From an economic perspective, sustainable public procurement can generate income, reduce costs and support the transfer of skills and technology. Positive social impacts include poverty reduction. Aruba’s national plans may need to consider this target.

- **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, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

Although fisheries is not a primary industry in Aruba contributing to less than 1% of its GDP, the country’s thriving marine-based tourism industry (based on scuba diving and game fishing), makes it important to maintain the biodiversity of both the pelagic ecosystem and the coral reefs surrounding the island.

- **14.6** By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.

This target needs to be addressed if subsidies that contribute to overfishing or the overcapacity of fishing fleets exist.

- **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.

Providing users of genetic resources with international access to genetic resources for use in research and development, including commercialization, and sharing the benefits of such utilization has the potential to be beneficial for economic and social development. Furthermore, it offers both a concrete example for valuing biodiversity and its ecosystem services in practice and an economic tool to take proper account of this value. Aruba’s national plans would need to consider this target.

**Prosperity**

- **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.

The Coordinating Committee Against Trafficking in Persons notes that Aruba is a destination country for sex trafficking and forced labor. While the Government of Aruba is making significant efforts to address this problem by identifying labour trafficking victims, formalizing a checklist of

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10 UNICEF 2013. The Situation of Children and Adolescents in Aruba: Key findings and recommendations
common signs of trafficking for officials, and expanding public awareness-raising efforts, national plans need to reflect this issue.

- **8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all**
  There is need for greater financial inclusion, including delivering social payments to the unbanked and underserved, and making it easier for the underserved to pay for basic necessities.

- **10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average**
  Income inequality can be a serious threat to social and political stability, and it can also threaten sustained growth. Greater equality of income has shown to increase the duration of countries’ economic growth spells more than free trade, low government corruption, foreign investment, or low foreign debt. Reducing country inequalities will require increased policy and fiscal space at the national level to enact the country-specific mix of policies needed to increase the income of those at the bottom. Data on income inequality in Aruba is unavailable. If income inequality is an issue, the Government needs to integrate this target into its planning.

- **10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies**
  With a continuous inflow of migrant workers from neighboring countries and the recent inflow of migrants from Venezuela due to the political crisis, it is important to include this target in national planning documents.

**Peace**

- **16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration**
  The national plans reviewed do not address this target. Of note is that while civil registration provides the basis for legal identity, it is not sufficient. For instance, a birth certificate is not always the core document necessary to establish citizenship, claim rights, and access various services. In many countries, a national identity card, rather than a birth certificate, is the required document to access many services and exercise rights. Furthermore, a birth registration measure will exclude children and adults who are past the point for birth registration but may still lack legal identity and/or legal documentation.

**Partnerships**

- **17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development**
  The documents reviewed do not include information on capacity of governments to implement coherent policies to achieve its national development goals in ways that balance economic, social and environmental dimensions.

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11 International Monetary Fund, 2011. Inequality and Unsustainable Growth: Two sides of the same coin?
SDG targets which are partially aligned: targets from planning documents can be mapped, but their scope and ambition are less than those presented in the SDGs

The 7 SDG targets listed below are only partially reflected in the national planning documents.

- **1.2** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
  While the national planning documents include targets on universal access to primary education and universal healthcare, the documents do not include any targets on providing the poor with access to housing and basic services, including access to clean water and sanitation.

- **2.1** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
  Aruba’s national planning documents include a target on increasing the country’s food security by reducing its dependency on food imports. However, the documents do not mention ensuring access by the poor and people in vulnerable situations to safe, nutritious and sufficient food.

- **4.1** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

- **6.1** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
  The national plans mention providing excellent quality drinking water to Aruba’s citizenry and its visitors but does not mention universal and equitable access to affordable drinking water.

- **11.3** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
  Aruba is embarking on an urban renewal project that has the potential to contribute significantly towards the reduction of dependence on fossil fuel. However, the policy documents reviewed do not include information on the planning process being participatory.

- **14.7** By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island Developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
  The national planning documents include an objective on applying and enforcing existing environmental laws and introducing strict environmental policies and regulations to comply with International Environmental Standards, which is applicable for all sectors, including Tourism. However, the documents do not make specific reference to the sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture.

- **17.19** By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries
  Based on the information provided by the Government of Aruba, the availability of indicators to measure progress appears to be a key challenge. The national planning documents reviewed
include an objective on introducing environmental sustainability indicators to measure progress. However, development of indicators in other areas is also needed.
Monitoring Capacity

Based on the information from the Statistical Yearbook 2014 (Central Bureau of Statistics – Aruba), UN Data and the World Bank Database, the assessment found a low availability of national indicators for the aligned targets. While table 1 presents the number of aligned targets with corresponding national indicators, Figure presents the percentage of aligned targets with corresponding national indicators. The area with the most available indicators is reduced inequalities (SDG 10) and the least is zero hunger (SDG 2), clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), and partnerships (SDG 17).

Figure 3: Percentage of aligned targets with indicators

A more in-depth assessment of available SDG data should take place within the context of the SDG inventory that the Central Bureau of Statistics is undertaking. This requires an in-depth review of the metadata for each SDG indicator and comparison with nationally available data.
Policy Integration

MANAGEMENT OF TRADE-OFFS AND SYNERGIES ACROSS TARGETS

In a world of finite resources, not all policy goals can be pursued equally and at the same time. There is a need for a clear set of criteria to plan and implement interventions at country level. The principle of integration requires setting priorities, reviewing the trade-offs and synergies across targets. This way, a decision can be made on the strategic investment which will drive the largest impact, minimizing setbacks.

The Government of Aruba has made it a priority to enhance “Product Aruba” through initiatives such as “Bo Aruba”, an extensive urban infrastructure renewal plan at the heart of the government’s economic development program. Infrastructure development initiatives such as the repurposing of the port of Oranjestad and the rehabilitation of the refinery should be complemented by a tradeoff/synergy analysis with other pillars.

CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES

The assessment identifies several cross-sectoral linkages (see image below) and these have been detailed in Annex 1. For example, SDG 3.6 on halving the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by 2020 would require collaboration between the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Transport; the Ministry of Tourism, Communications, Energy and Environment; and the Ministry of Justice. It may be good to discuss whether there is collaboration between these sectors in their planning and implementation of actions and how their interventions complement each other’s plan.