



Government of Grenada

Voluntary National Review of Grenada 2022

Putting People at the center
of Sustainable Development
and Transformation





VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW GRENADA 2022

A NATIONAL VISION ALIGNED TO THE SDGs

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW
GRENADA
2022

Grenada's first Voluntary National Review of the Sustainable Development Goals presented to
the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

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Acronyms/ abbreviations

AOI	Agriculture Orientation Index
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBO	Community-based Organisation
CCORAL	Caribbean Climate Online Risk Adaptation Tool
CCRIF	Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
COVID-19	Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) disease
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSEC	Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate
CSO	Central Statistical Office
CSP	Committee of Social Partners
CVQ	Caribbean Vocational Qualification
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESA	Electricity Supply Act
EU	European Union
FAD	Fish Aggregation Device
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Faith-based Organisation
FRA	Fiscal Responsibility Act
GCF	Green Climate Fund
G-CREWS	Climate-Resilient Water Sector in Grenada
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEEP	Grenada Education Enhancement Project
GEPAP	Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GNI	Gross National Income
GoG	Government of Grenada
GREP	Grenada Education Enhancement Project
GTA	Grenada Tourism Authority
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LFS	Labour Force Survey

LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MATP	Medium Term Action Plan
MBIA	Maurice Bishop International Airport
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Lands
MOCR	Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation, Climate Resilience and the Environment
MOE	Ministry of Education, Information, Human Resource Development, and Religious Affairs
MOF	Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic, and Physical Development , Public Utilities and Energy
MOH	Ministry of Health and Social Security
MOI	Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and Implementation
MOSD	Ministry of Social Development, Housing, and Community Empowerment
MOT	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises
MTAP	Medium-term Action Plan
N/CVQ	National/Caribbean Vocational Qualification
NaDMA	National Disaster Management Agency
NAP	National Adaption Plan
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHI	National Health Insurance
NIS	National Insurance Scheme
NSDP	National Sustainable Development Plan
NTA	National Training Agency
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSIP	Public Sector Investment Programme
PSMRS	Public Service Management Reform Strategy
RGPF	Royal Grenada Police Force
SAEP	Climate Smart Agriculture and Rural Enterprise Project
SAGE	Skills to Access the Green Economy
SAMOA	Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDI	Sustainable Development Institute
SEED	Support for Education, Empowerment, and Development
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SKYE	Skills for Youth Employment
SLR	Sea-Level Rise
SOE	State-owned Enterprise
SPEED	Strategic Plan for Educational Enhancement and Development
SPV	Special Victims Unit
TAMCC	T. A. Marryshow Community College
TPES	Total Primary Energy Supply
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
USD	United States Dollar
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WHO	World Health Organization
WOG	Whole-of-Government

Preface



The Government of Grenada is steadfast in its commitment to creating a path towards sustainability and promoting diversity, with sustainable development at the core of its national policy agenda.

Grenada has developed its first ever long-term National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP), 2020-2035 in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and which is the anchor for the country's development agenda and priorities for the 15-year period.

The concept of sustainable development is manifested in three dimensions: **environmental, economic and social**. The environmental dimension takes into account, strides towards enhanced environmental protection while being mindful of the vulnerabilities and risks associated with natural disasters and climate change-related impacts. On the economic front, growth and development is consistent even as the country continues to recover from the economic shocks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Grenada's social dimension is characterized by a young population and a high human development index rating.

With sustainable development at the core of the Government's sustainable development agenda, policies and programs are structured to effectuate socially inclusive behavior to bring about prosperity quickly and equitably, doing so in a manner that instills hope and creates decent opportunities for current and future generations.

In this regard, the Government of Grenada is pleased to be one of the 45 countries that will carry out voluntary national reviews (VNRs) of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, during the 2022 high-level political forum for sustainable development (HLPF), under the theme: *"Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"*.

Our country-led review of progress towards the implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, comes at a critical juncture in our collective aim of

recovering from the unprecedented socio-economic crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic as we aim to ‘leave no one behind’.

This global crisis is further exacerbated by current geopolitical tensions and conflicts with destructive and disruptive consequences on energy and food security. The net effect is that these ongoing crises continue to seriously affect the world economy and, in turn, the ability of countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are, at the same time, struggling with higher interest rates, slower recoveries, credit rating downgrades, de-risking and fiscal imbalances including higher import costs and persistent revenue shortfalls. The adverse impact on production, employment and poverty is growing, while at the same time, shrinking the fiscal space for many of us, and thereby limiting our ability to recover and to invest in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

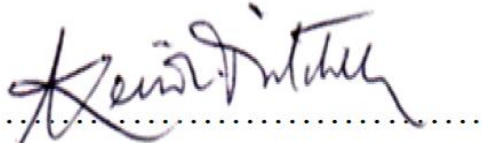
Nonetheless, the Government of Grenada is firm in its determination to achieve the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the attainment of this has been a key part of Grenada’s perspective on and strategy for development.

Notwithstanding our challenges, Grenada is poised and ready to demonstrate progress with the SDGs. Grenada’s First Voluntary National Review (VNR) focuses on seven SDGs: Goal 4-Quality Education; Goal 5- Gender Equality; Goal 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth; Goal 13- Climate Action; Goal 14- Life below Water; Goal 15- Life on Land and Goal 17- Partnerships to achieve the Goals.

The VNR report provides an update of our progress thus far, which gives an overall picture that Grenada is making relatively good progress. Although there is much left to be done to achieve the expected goals in the remaining years, we are confident that we can achieve a positive outcome. Nevertheless, if countries are to eliminate poverty and realize their true potential, there must be a comprehensive review of the criteria that reflects the true vulnerability of Small Island Developing States, such as Grenada. This deserves special attention as we pursue sustainable development.

The path forward rests primarily on an improved international and domestic environment. On the domestic front, we continue to do so through our laws, economic and social policies and our national spirit of perseverance. We acknowledge that there is much more to be done. But there are opportunities for the harmonization of strategies that could give impetus to sustainable development. It is imperative that we take the critical steps now to achieve our collective goals,

premised on the bedrock principle of ‘leaving no one behind’ as we work towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Keith Mitchell", is written over a horizontal dotted line.

Dr. The Right Honourable Keith Mitchell
Prime Minister of Grenada

Highlights

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will promote “*a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination*”. The Government of Grenada has committed to this global policy framework, which is enshrined in our National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2020- 2035.

The inextricable link between the NSDP and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is clearly articulated by our three (3) national goals:

- High human and social development: putting people at the center of sustainable development and transformation;
- Vibrant, dynamic, competitive economy with supporting climate-and-disaster-resilient infrastructure; and
- Environmental sustainability and security.

Progress towards our national goals and the SDGs require a whole-of-society approach, inclusive of Government Agencies, Civil Society, the Private Sector and the Grenadian citizens. National ownership of the SDGs is embedded in the principle of ‘no one left behind’ as the country moves towards ‘realizing its full potential through sustainable economic, social and environmental progress for all’.

Grenada’s First Voluntary National Review (VNR) focuses on seven (7) of the seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals - *Goal 4*-Quality Education; *Goal 5*- Gender Equality; *Goal 8*- Decent Work and Economic Growth; *Goal 13*- Climate Action; *Goal 14*- Life below Water; *Goal 15*- Life on Land and *Goal 17*- Partnerships for the Goals. To report on our country’s progress on these SDGs, we conducted a series of stakeholder engagement workshops to ensure all sectors of society were represented in this significant national developmental milestone.

Snapshot of the 7 SDGs highlighted in Grenada's First Voluntary National Review

SDGs in Focus

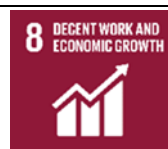
Highlights



Significant advancements in quality education: ‘a transformative tool for national development’. Government pledged to spend EC\$135 million in the sector. Current Government initiatives include the GEEP—Grenada Education Enhancement Project—which facilitates the refurbishment of schools across the island. To ensure ‘no one is left behind’, the TAMCC implemented the SAGE - Skills to Access the Green Economy Project, sponsored by the Government of Canada, and implemented by TAMCC in collaboration with two Canadian colleges.



Numerous advancements towards achieving gender equality in Grenada. Gender themes are reflected in several policy frameworks, including the Medium-Term Action Plan. The Spotlight Initiative on ending violence against women and girls highlights the ‘all-of-society’ approach required to advance the attainment of SDG 5.



High unemployment rates remain a challenge; however, several projects, including the Land Bank Project, the G-Crews Project and the UNDP Climate Resilience Agriculture Programme, create spaces for employment, particularly for the country's youth.



SIDS like Grenada remain vulnerable to climate change-related impacts. The Government, through several Policy Frameworks, such as the National Climate Change Policy and the National Adaptation Plan, advances the country's strategic approach to adaptation and resilience. Adaptation efforts will be scaled up through initiatives such as the Climate Smart Agriculture Program. The Second Nationally Determined Contribution sets an emission reduction target of 40% below 2010 levels.



To support Grenada's transition to a Blue Economy, the Fiscal Resilience and Blue Growth Development Policy Credit Project, a two-part US\$30 million Development Policy Credit, was approved by the World Bank in 2018. The creation of additional Marine Protected Areas and Legislative and Policy frameworks, including the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, supports marine areas management on the island.



With a 35% forest to total land area ratio, Grenada has made advancements in our measures to protect forests. The Forest Policy provides the overarching framework to ensure the resilience and sustainability of the resource through a number of strategic directions.



Multi-stakeholder partnerships pave the way for SDG advancement in Grenada as stakeholders recognize the need for an ‘all-of-government’ and ‘all-of-society’ approach to national and, by extension, sustainable development. Cooperation with the United Nations and other international development partners has advanced Grenada's progress towards sustainable development.

Grenada's Response to COVID-19

Grenada began feeling the effects of the Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) disease (COVID-19) pandemic in March 2020. Cognizant of the potential negative social and economic consequences, the Government of Grenada immediately adopted a multi-dimensional approach in its response to the global pandemic. The approach incorporated a suite of health, social and macroeconomic measures, some of which are highlighted below.

Health Measures

Containment Measures

In late March 2020, the Government declared a state of emergency and enforced a curfew which restricted the movement of citizens. Special permission was granted to persons described as essential workers; medical care personnel, national security personnel, Parliamentarians, staff at the Ministries of Legal Affairs, Social Development and the Ministry of Finance. Media personnel were also listed as essential.

Commercial air traffic was also suspended. Subsequently, following the resumption of commercial flights, quarantine and testing protocols were implemented. A new temporary prison at the Grand Anse Campus of St. George's University was established to reduce the risk of sending positive cases into our prison system.

Grenada's Vaccination Programme

Grenada began its vaccination programme in February 2021. Health Authorities set a target of 70-80% of the population to become fully vaccinated to prevent further spread of COVID-19 and death from the virus. The acquisition of vaccines was procured bilaterally or through the COVAX (Covid-19 Vaccines Global Access) Facility. To strengthen the delivery of essential healthcare services on the island, medical teams from the United States of America, Cuba and Mexico joined the local healthcare team at the General Hospital. St. George's University also requested assistance

COVID-19 impacts

These included a reduction in business activity due to necessary public health measures. In the case of specific sectors, namely tourism, economic activity was altogether halted. Supply chains were interrupted and the price and availability of agricultural inputs were affected. Increased unemployment was noted due to job losses, and school closures affected the education system.

from its alumni. To support the health measures, donations, projects and funding allocations were incorporated, some of which include:

- The donation from the United States of America of 69,030 COVID-19 Pfizer Vaccines
- The OECS Regional Health Project which involved upgrading several health facilities
- Funding allocated by the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission, to strengthen the surveillance system, planning and response to health emergencies.

Changes to the Education System

With the closure of physical schools due to the pandemic, the Government utilized e-learning platforms to deliver the school curriculum. By September 2020, hundreds of students received tablet devices to assist with virtual learning and projects were implemented to improve internet access.

Approach to rebuilding the Grenadian economy

Realizing the impact of COVID-19 on the economy, the Cabinet approved the appointment of seven sub-committees as part of the Task Force for Rebuilding the Grenadian Economy. These sub-Committees were:

- Tourism and Citizenship by Investment
- Construction (Private and Public)
- Education Services
- Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
- Agriculture and Fisheries
- Wholesale & Retail Trade & Manufacturing
- E-Commerce and Digitisation.

The impact of the pandemic on SDG attainment

The pandemic affected Grenada's progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Several projects and initiatives, either ongoing or scheduled for upcoming implementation, were paused as a result of Covid-19 containment measures which restricted movement. Also, there was a restructuring of the financial systems wherein project funds were reallocated to address critical

sectors such as health. SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 8 and SDG 17 were the most affected. With respect to SDG 5: Gender Equality, the Sex Crimes Unit recorded an increase of 64.7% in 2021 (as compared with 2020). Decent work and economic growth, SDG 8, was impacted by high unemployment levels due to additional job losses over the 2020- 2021 period. Quality education, SDG 4, was impacted by the transition from in-person learning to the use of virtual learning platforms. SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, was impacted due to project restructuring.

The global pandemic also highlighted the interconnection between the SDGs from several perspectives, including: goal-goal interactions, policy-policy interactions and indicator-target interactions. In Grenada, key implications of SDGs 4, 5, 8, 13, 14, 15 and 17, driven by the Covid-19 pandemic were noted (Table 1).

Table 1. Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on SDG attainment in Grenada.

SDGs	Impact of pandemic	Interaction with other SDGs
SDG 4	Increased incidences of GBV.	SDG 5: Gender Equality
SDG 5	High unemployment rates, higher rates for women.	SDG 4: Quality education SDG 8: Decent work and Economic Growth
SDG 8	Education levels correlate with employment status, higher unemployment rates for women.	SDG 4: Quality Education SDG 5: Gender Equality
SDG 13	Temporary decline of CO ₂ emissions due to reduced activity.	SDG 15: Life on Land
SDG 14	Reduced human activities and reduced impact from pollution and other related activities.	SDG 15: Life on Land
SDG 15	Reduced human activities and reduced impact from pollution and other related activities.	SDG 14: Life below water
SDG 17	Collaborative approach to achieving the SDGs. Projects and activities conducted due to partnerships with various local, regional and international stakeholders.	SDG 4: Quality Education SDG 5: Gender Equality SDG 8: Decent work and Economic Growth SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 14: Life on Land SDG 15: Life below Water

In this post-pandemic phase, the Government’s focus will be directed to full recovery and sustainability by intensifying actions to achieve the Global Goals.

Introduction

The island nation of Grenada is located in the Eastern Caribbean, south of Barbados and northwest of Trinidad and Tobago, positioned as the southernmost island of the north-south arc of the Lesser Antilles. The island's landscape is determined by its volcanic origin as the island is home to an extensive, forested mountain ridge that runs from north to south and characterized with steep valleys. The highest peak, at Mount St. Catherine, stands at 2,757 ft (840 m). Grenada consists of several islands, the island of Grenada itself, two smaller islands, Carriacou and Petite Martinique, and several small islands which lie to the north of the main island and are a part of the Grenadines. We are known as "Pure Grenada – the Spice of the Caribbean" or the "Isle of Spice" due to our production of nutmeg and mace crops. In fact, Grenada has a longstanding history as one of the world's leading producers of spices, ranked second worldwide in the nutmeg market and accounting for 20% of the global supply. Grenada's land space covers an area of 348.5 square kilometres (134.6 sq miles). The country's Exclusive economic zone (EEZ) covers an area of 26,000 km², 75 times larger than its land space. The island boasts over 19 km of coastline with its southern coast indented with beaches and natural harbours. The tropical maritime climate supports this island's rich vegetation.

This English-speaking island nation has an estimated population of 113,406¹. The capital of St. George's, which is on the island of Grenada, is home to over 7,500 people². Most Grenadians are of African or mixed (primarily African-European) ancestry. The island's economy is predominantly tourism and agriculture. Over the last quarter century the island has developed a tourism-based service economy. The tourism sector continues to grow with the construction of a large cruise ship port and with increasing significance and focus on eco-tourism.

Grenada remains vulnerable to a number of developmental challenges due to several factors including its geographic location; small land mass and population size; economic fragility; limited resources and vulnerability to climate change-related impacts. In 2004 and 2005, the country was adversely impacted by Hurricanes Ivan and Emily, resulting in successive major external shocks and causing severe infrastructural damage and economic losses. The Government of Grenada has

¹ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/grenada-population>

² World Population Review. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/grenada-population>

since introduced the National Climate Change Policy for Grenada, Carriacou, and Petite Martinique (2017-2021) to address the impacts of climate change. The Covid-19 pandemic has also impacted the island's economy since 2020, particularly the tourism sector, as global travel was restricted for several months. In 2021, a Recovery Plan 2023- 2024 was developed to ensure fiscal sustainability.

Long before the onset of these challenges, the Government of Grenada recognized the need for the island's sustainable growth and development. The attainment of sustainable growth and development, and the prosperity of persons individually and collectively, are inextricably linked to the achievement of overarching goals such as poverty eradication, quality education, good health and well-being, gender equality, decent work and climate action. As such, in 2015, Grenada, along with 192 members of the United Nations General Assembly, adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Since then, the Government has continued its thrust towards development aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Most notably, in 2018, the country developed its first ever long-term National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP), 2020-2035. This Plan was developed with stakeholder involvement as a core element as the public and private sectors, civil society and the people of Grenada were highly involved in its preparation and review. The NSDP is regarded as the anchor for Grenada's development agenda and priorities for the period 2020-2035 and will be implemented by the medium-term action plans (MTAP). 'It provides strategic direction to steer the Tri-island State toward achieving Vision 2035: *Grenada, a resilient and prosperous nation, with a conscious and caring citizenry, promoting human dignity, and realizing its full potential through sustainable economic, social, and environmental progress for all*' NSDP 2020-2035.

Between April 2020 and February 2021, the European Union (EU) facilitated a 'Technical Assistance Project to undertake Fieldwork towards a Voluntary National Review of the Progress towards the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, Grenada'. This Report assessed the implementation of activities related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Grenada in the context of the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2020- 2035, the Medium-term Action Plan (MTAP) and the Core CARICOM SDG Indicators adopted by Grenada. The findings of this Report noted key challenges with respect to institutional capacity and insufficient financial resources; notwithstanding, it also highlighted Grenada's readiness to embark on formal VNR reporting to the United Nations.

This first VNR Report for Grenada has been prepared against the backdrop of existing Policies at the national level and through the involvement and input of Grenadians from all spheres of society. Additionally, the VNR Report captures issues and challenges related to climate change, vulnerabilities and economic constraints common in SIDS and also new challenges that have emerged since the Covid-19 pandemic. Despite these challenges, Grenada has made all efforts to ensure that the VNR is embedded in the principle of ‘no one left behind’, as the country moves towards ‘realizing its full potential through sustainable economic, social and environmental progress for all’.

The three dimensions of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is based on three pillars: environmental, economic and social dimensions. Grenada’s environmental dimension takes into account its strides towards enhanced environmental protection while mindful of its vulnerabilities and risks associated with tropical cyclones and climate change-related impacts. On the economic front, growth and development is consistent even as the country continues to recover from the economic shocks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Grenada’s social dimension is characterized by a young population and a high Human Development Index (HDI) rating.

The Environmental Context

Due to its geographical location, between latitude 12.1 degrees north and longitude 61.5 degrees west, Grenada is prone to hurricanes and tropical storms. The island’s narrow coastal belt also increases risks related to these events. Tropical cyclone activity in the North Atlantic region has increased in recent years and is directly attributed to climate change according to global experts. Table 2 details the historical weather and climate-related events in Grenada. Between 2004 and 2005, hurricanes resulted in significant damage to virtually every sector of the island with the ‘most significant damage’ to date caused by Hurricane Ivan in 2004 (estimated at US\$ 900.0 million or EC\$ 2.4 billion,) followed by Hurricane Emily in 2005 (estimated at US\$ 100.0 million or EC\$ 270.0 million) (NSDP 2020- 2035).

Table 2. Historical weather and climate-related events in Grenada.

Event (year)	Disaster Type	Number of persons affected	Damages and Loss in % of GDP	Damages (USD)
Hurricane Janet (1955)	Storm	500 deaths (in the Caribbean)		25,000
Flood (1975)	Flood	---	---	4,237,000
Hurricane Allen (1980)	Storm	---	7.7	5,300,000
Tropical Storm Arthur (1990)	Storm	1,000	200	3,000,000
Hurricane Lenny (1999)	Storm	295		94,340,000
Hurricane Ivan (2004)	Storm	81,553	200	889,000,000
Hurricane Emily (2005)	Storm	39,085		75,478,000
Severe drought (2009- 2010)	Drought	100,000		
Flood (2011)	Flood/ Landslide	60		3,904,000
Flood (August 1st, 2018)	Flood			

Source: Adapted from the Environmental Compendium, 2021.

As climate change projections for Grenada suggest increases in severe weather events such as tropical storms, droughts and severe floods, the Government has been proactive in developing measures to mitigate these impacts. As such, the National Climate Change Policy for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique (NCCP) 2017-2021, was developed to provide a comprehensive strategic roadmap for addressing climate change and its impacts. Its overarching vision is: “An empowered Grenadian population capable of managing the risks from climate change with emphasis on pursuing a low-carbon development pathway and building resilience at the individual, community, and national levels.” (NSDP 2020-2035). Such strategies are especially important as climate change has magnified existing natural and human pressures on Grenada’s terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems.

Efforts have also been placed on safeguarding marine and coastal ecosystems in Grenada, which provides a wide array of goods and services that contribute to the island’s economy. The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique 2015 has been

formulated to provide an integrated framework for coastal zone management. Furthermore, efforts have been ongoing to increase the Marine Protected Area coverage to 20% from the baseline of 3% in 2016. All these efforts have been geared towards the reduction of known threats, namely, indiscriminate dumping (non-biodegradable products), sand mining and unsustainable economic activities in the coastal zone.

In 2018 and 2020, respectively, the Government-imposed bans on Styrofoam and single-use plastic items (bags, disposable plates, forks and spoons) came into force. Fiscal measures have also been implemented. The *Grenada Second Fiscal Resilience and Blue Growth Development Policy Credit* is the second of two World Bank-financed operations aimed at ‘deepening support for Grenada’s policy and institutional measures to maintain fiscal discipline and to diversify the economy toward a blue growth model based on sustainable, well-governed use of ocean resources’ (The World Bank, 2020). Additionally, in 2020, a contingency fund totaling EC\$10 million (US\$3.7 million) was established to provide financial resources to cover medium-sized natural disasters. Such measures supporting climate resilience and blue growth are expected to help restore the health and improve management of the marine and coastal areas.

The Government has also been keen to address some of its shortfalls with respect to data collection and availability of environmental components. The Central Statistical Office (CSO), Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development and Physical Development of Grenada, published its second compendium of Environmental Statistics in 2020. The compilation of environmental statistics was supported by both the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). As a future strategy, the CSO aims ‘to compile Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by use of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) method which takes into consideration the impact economic activity has on our environment’.

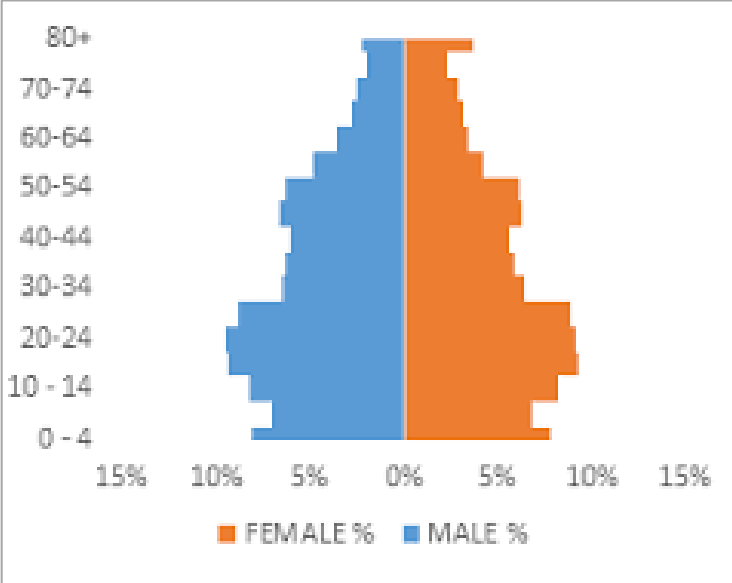
The Social Context

Population dynamics

Grenada has an estimated population of 113,406. The island has a ‘young’ demographic profile as over 90 percent of persons are below the age of 65 with 40.4 percent between 25 and 54 years and 24 percent between the ages of 0 and 14 years (Figure 1). Persons over the age of 65 account for the smallest population group (10 percent). Over the 20-year period from 1998 to 2018, the island’s

population grew at an annual average rate of 0.33 percent. Although current population figures indicate an almost equal number of males and females, the male growth rate was slightly higher at 0.4 percent compared to females at 0.3 percent.

Figure 1. Grenada’s Population Pyramid.



Source: Environmental Compendium, 2021

Human Development

Grenada continues to make progress in each of the HDI (Human Development Index)³ Indicators. Grenada’s HDI value was 0.77 in 2017. This places the country in the high human development category, at position 75 out of 189 countries and territories. Over a twelve-year period, between 2005 and 2017, Grenada’s HDI value increased from 0.727 to 0.772 and between 1990 and 2017, life expectancy at birth increased by 5.2 years, mean years of schooling rose by 0.9 years, expected years of schooling grew by 4.3 years, and GNI per capita expanded by 88.9 percent.

³ The HDI, a statistic produced by the United Nation Development Programme, is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: (a) a long and healthy life; (b) education; and (c) a decent standard of living. A long and healthy life is measured by life expectancy. Education is measured by expected years of schooling for children of school-entry age, which is the total number of years of schooling a child of school-entry age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrollment rates stay the same throughout the child’s life. Standard of living is measured by gross national income (GNI) per capita.

Education

Grenada has achieved universal primary education and made significant advancements in all other levels of education and schooling. (See Table 3 for key education and schooling variables over the past 20 years).

At the pre-primary level, enrollment increased from 71.1 percent in 1998 to 92.2 percent in 2017, while at the primary level, enrollment decreased from 116.0 percent (1998) to 102.7 percent (2017).

Enrollment at the secondary level, has been consistent at 100 percent and at the tertiary level, it stood at 94.4 percent in 2017. The government's expenditure on education as a percentage of total expenditure increased from 10.8 percent in 2003 to 14.3 percent in 2017 and significant improvements in teacher-pupil ratios (at pre-primary through secondary levels) were noted.

Some gender gaps have been identified in the country's education profile which has immediate impacts and can also impact the future workforce. More women are participating in tertiary education and attending skills training institutions than men and subject choices are largely influenced by gender stereotypes. To foster a robust workforce in Grenada, a technical review, "Transition from Education to Employment in Grenada" Report was commissioned and completed in 2021. This Report identified major setbacks and provided recommendations on the possible solutions to facilitate a successful transition from the current education curricula to the current and future labor market needs in Grenada, with particular focus on the Blue Economy.

Table 3. Education and Schooling Indicators

Indicator	1998	2003	2008	2013	2017
School enrollment, preprimary (percent gross)	71.1	82.6	104.8	94.2	92.2
School enrollment, primary (percent gross)	116.8	106.2	99.6	102.7	102.7
School enrollment, secondary (percent gross)	n/a	111.2	110.1	101.3	99.3
Pupil-teacher ratio preprimary	n/a	14.8	14.9	13.5	12.3
Pupil-teacher ratio, primary	25.9	18.7	22.6	14.8	16.2
Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	n/a	20.1	18.8	14.0	11.8
Government expenditure on education, (percent of total Government expenditure)	n/a	10.8	n/a	n/a	14.3

Source: Adapted from the NSDP 2020- 2035.

Health

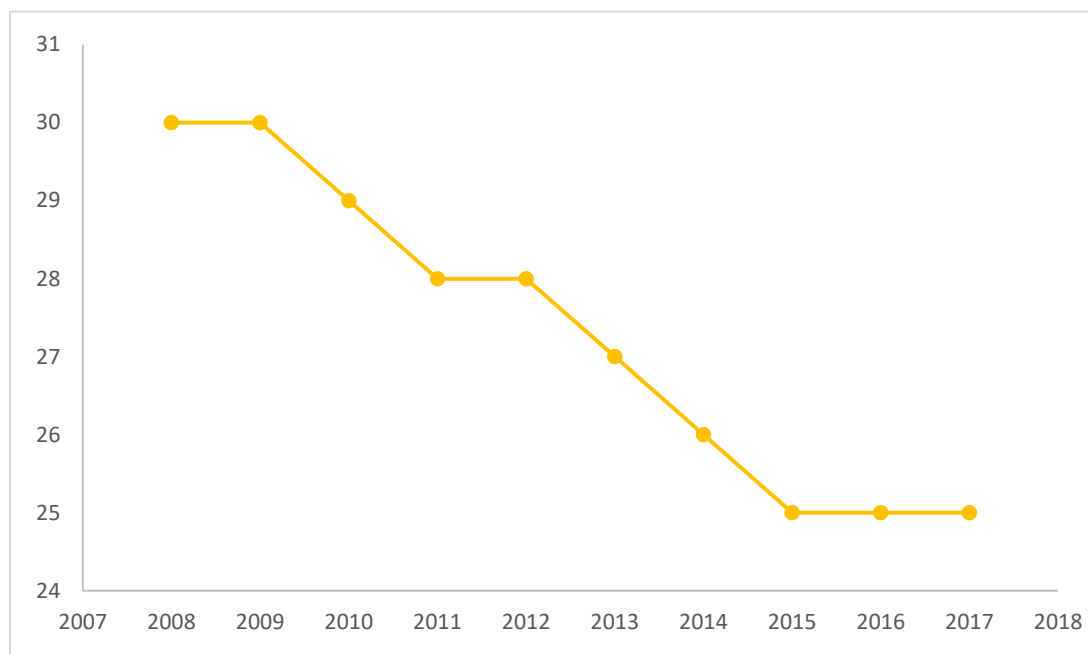
The country continues to experience advances in health Indicators, most notably through the increased life expectancy rates. In 2018, average life expectancy was 73.9 years with females having a 5-year lead in life expectancy at birth. Maternal health rates indicate 100 percent coverage on births attended by skilled staff while adolescent fertility rates showed a significant reduction from 107.5 percent in 1990 to 28.8 percent in 2018. The maternal mortality rate decreased from 30 to 25 deaths per 100,000 births from 2008 to 2017 (Figure 2). However, over the period 2008 to 2018, there was a marked increase in mortality rates for children. Under 5 years old mortality increased from 14.7 to 16.6 per 1000 children, while infant mortality rates at birth increased from 12.7 (in 2008) to 14.7 deaths per 1000 children (in 2019), resulting in figures above the regional average.

Capacity-building policies and other interventions have been implemented through the WHO to address morbidity and mortality rates in the country. In addition to local reforms, many successes in Grenada's health sector were attributed to adherence to regional health cooperation agreements, including: (a) the Caribbean Charter for Health Promotion⁴; (b) the Caribbean Cooperation in

⁴ The Caribbean Charter for Health Promotion signed in 1996 focused on, *inter alia*, improving health systems, human resource development, and family health.

Health Initiative⁵; and (c) the Port-of-Spain Declaration⁶ and d) the establishment of the Caribbean Epidemiology Center⁷.

Figure 2. Maternal Mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)



Source: Adapted from the Living Conditions in Grenada Report, 2021.

Grenada also recorded decreases in a) mortality rates for chronic respiratory diseases and b) new HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infections. However, we have also recorded increases in incidences of communicable diseases, for instance with respect to dengue and tuberculosis. Since 1990, data showed an ‘increasing or persistent rates of obesity in children and adolescents, Diabetes Mellitus, elevated blood pressure, Anaemia in adolescents and adult women, and undernourishment’. Immunisation rates (children under 24 months) against Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus (DPT), Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR), as well as polio fluctuated between 100.0 and 83.0 percent.

⁵ The Caribbean Cooperation in Health Initiative focused on, *inter alia*, promoting socio-economic development, reducing health inequalities, and tackling health challenges.

⁶ The Port-of-Spain Declaration focused on gender mainstreaming in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

⁷ Caribbean Epidemiology Center, which was renamed the Caribbean Public Health Agency in 2010, was also instrumental in providing technical and financial support for regional health institutions.

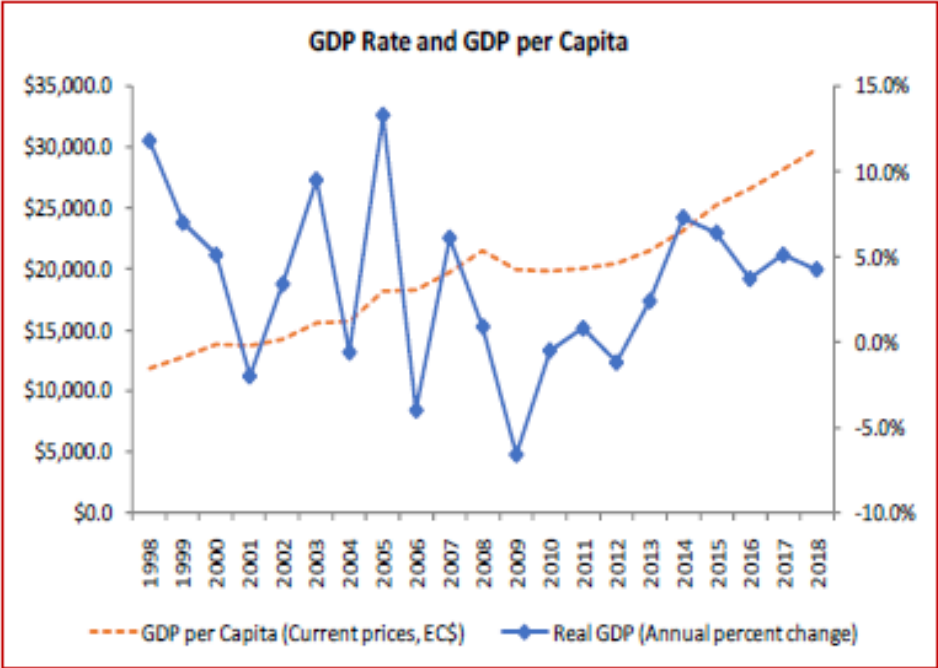
The Economic Context

Over the last two decades, Grenada has shifted from an agriculture-dominant economy to one led by services, specifically with respect to tourism, financial and educational services. Grenada is the world's second largest producer of nutmeg after Indonesia and also boasts of other principal export crops such as mace, cocoa, citrus fruits, bananas, cloves, and cinnamon. Manufacturing industries in Grenada operate mostly on a small scale, including production of beverages and other foodstuffs, textiles, and the assembly of electronic components for export. Sustained economic growth was experienced between 1999 and 2019, due to preferential quotas for banana exports to the European Union.

GDP growth averaged only 2.2 percent in 2000 - 2010. During this period, in 2004 and 2005, Hurricane Ivan and Tropical Storm Emily caused severe economic losses. Regional tourism was affected by the terrorist attacks in the United States in September 2001 and the international food and fuel crises of 2008 and the global economic and financial crisis of 2008/2009 further weakened Grenada's economic position. From 2011 to 2018, the country's economy expanded with real economic growth averaging 3.7 percent due to activities in 'the construction, tourism, manufacturing, and private education sectors' NSDP 2020- 2035 (Figure 3).

Again in 2020, the economic shocks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic became apparent as real GDP shrank by 14 percent in 2020. Tourism-related activities were halted and economic activities at the St. George's University were suspended. Fiscal rules were suspended in 2020 - 2021 as the government increased health, social and capital expenditure (IMF, 2022). As the economic shocks wane, Grenada's economy is showing signs of recovery. In 2001, real GDP is estimated to have expanded by 5.6 percent and tourist arrivals (stay-over arrivals) increased since the end of 2021. In the construction and agriculture sectors, recovery rates were more rapid. The fiscal balance excluding interest payments is estimated to have maintained a surplus of around 2 percent of GDP and public debt declined to 70 percent of GDP in 2021. Real GDP is projected to expand by 4.3 percent in 2022.

Figure 3. GDP Rate and GDP per Capita 1998- 2018.



Source: NSDP 2020-2035.

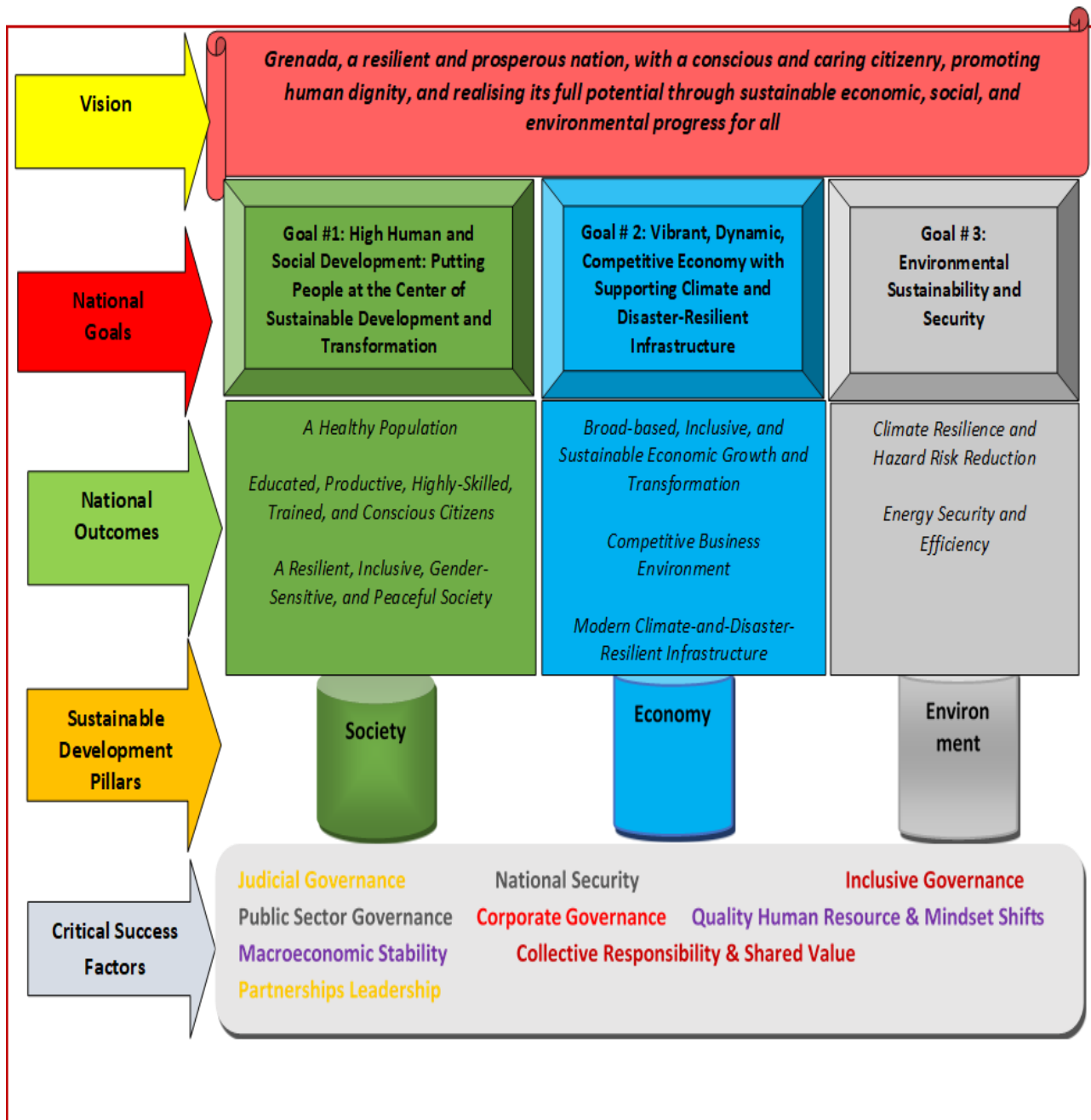
The Policy and enabling environment

Since adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Government of Grenada has worked assiduously to incorporate the principles of Sustainable Development and the SDGs into its national Policy development. This Sustainable Development spotlight was carefully crafted into the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2020- 2035. The NSDP is built on the three key pillars of sustainable development: society, economy and environment and clearly articulates the vision, national goals and national outcomes of the NSDP (Figure 4).

Mechanisms to facilitate seamless implementation of the NSDP have also been developed. The Medium-Term Action Plans (MTAP) serve as the main implementation tool with each MTAP focused on key operational priority actions for the period under consideration. The concept for creating a new entity to have responsibility for the implementation of the NSDP and oversight for the 2030 Agenda was also recommended through the establishment of the Sustainable Development Institute (SDI). This entity would be accountable to the Parliament of Grenada and possess the requisite financial and technical resources to fulfill its mandate.

The alignment of the SDGs with the national goals, outcomes and strategic actions as highlighted in the NSDP 2020- 2035 is shown in Table 4. The seventeen SDGs are captured by the two hundred and seventeen (217) strategic actions identified to drive the development vision for Grenada while implementation and progress will be captured through the Medium Term Action Plans (MATPs).

Figure 4. Strategic Framework of the NSDP 2020-2035.



Source: Adapted from the NSDP 2020- 2035.

Table 4. Alignment of National Goals, National Outcomes and SDGs.

National Goals Identified in National Sustainable Development Plan	National Outcomes Identified in National Sustainable Development Plan	SDG Alignment	Number of Strategic Actions set out in the National Sustainable Development Plan
High Human and Social Development: Putting People at the Center of Sustainable Development and Transformation	A Healthy Population		32
	Educated, Productive, Highly- Skilled, Trained, and Conscious Citizens	 	39
	A Resilient, Inclusive, Gender- Sensitive, and Peaceful Society	   	35
Vibrant, Dynamic, Competitive Economy with Supporting Climate-and-Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure	Broad-based, Inclusive, and Sustainable Economic Growth and Transformation	    	46
	Competitive Business Environment	  	16
	Modern Climate-and-Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure	   	16
Environmental Sustainability and Security	Climate Resilience and Hazard Risk Reduction		24
	Energy Security and Efficiency	 	9

Source: Adapted from the NSDP 2020- 2035.

Engagement with the SDGs

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) of Grenada has embarked on a data-driven approach to measuring progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. The CSO has adopted the CARICOM Core SDG Indicators (consisting of 125 Indicators from the global SDG Indicators). While data on all 125 Indicators are not available, we have made significant strides in SDG reporting based on a core set of Targets and Indicators. Nevertheless, we are mindful of the numerous challenges that are hindering adequate data collection for measuring our progress in achieving the global Goals.

VNR Methodology and Process

In anticipation of Grenada's first Voluntary National Review (VNR), the government received technical assistance from the European Union (EU) to undertake fieldwork towards the VNR. A recommendation of the Technical Working Group of the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP), the technical review project was conducted between April 2020 and February 2021 and involved stakeholder consultations with over seventeen (17) groups and individuals. These consultations were held via online platforms (due to the COVID-19 restrictions in place then). The fieldwork report identified the national progress made towards the attainment of the SDGs and indicated the level of readiness to embark on the VNR process. Building on the findings of this technical report, the Government of Grenada received further technical assistance from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in the conduct of the VNR.

Stakeholder engagement

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and CARICOM Affairs, the Government organized new stakeholder consultations in partnership with the United Nations (UN) system in Grenada, coordinated by the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean. These consultations featured the participants of the earlier stakeholder consultations conducted in 2020-2021 as well as new participants, to gauge any changes that may have occurred in the implementation of the SDGs and the NSDP since 2021.

The national stakeholder consultations were held in June 2022 with over thirty (30) stakeholder groups from the Private Sector, Government, Educational institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations. These consultations helped to:

- **Build ownership of the SDGs in Grenada** – Raise awareness of the SDGs and stakeholders' roles in achieving them as well as facilitating long-term investment in the SDGs.
- **Create opportunities for communication** – Provide groups involved in implementing the SDGs the chance to share challenges and solutions, while identifying policy and implementation gaps.

Stakeholder Engagement

- Over 30 stakeholder groups participated
- 3 workshops held
- Stakeholder groups comprised Government Agencies, the private sector, academia, women, youth, general public and groups at risk of being left behind.

- **Gather data** – Utilize surveys and engagement sessions to collect quantitative and qualitative data on the activities of stakeholders contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.

The consultations were developed around the following themes that reflect three National Goals:

- High human and social development: putting people at the center of development (SDGs 4 and 5),*
- Vibrant, dynamic, competitive economy with supporting climate-and-resilient infrastructure (SDGs 8 and 13)*
- Environmental sustainability and security (SDGs 14, 15 and 17).*

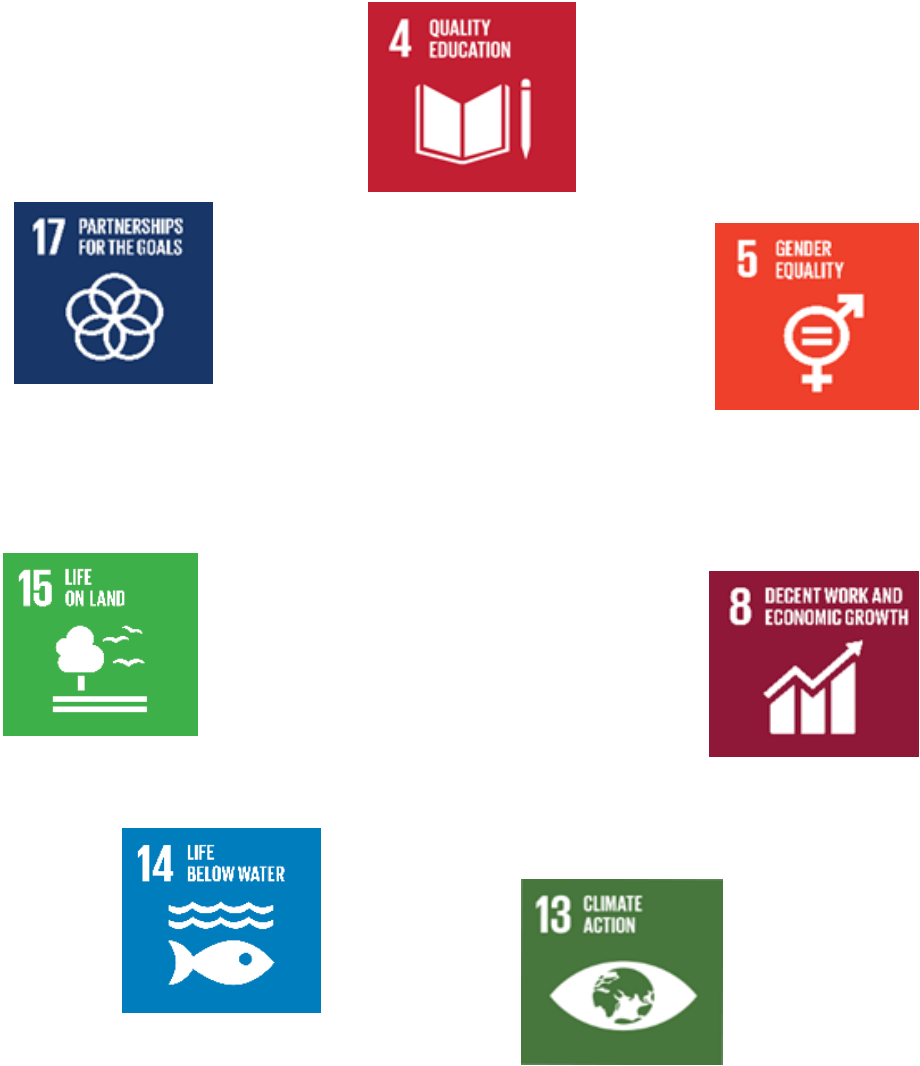


Stakeholder Consultations held on June 2, 2022 at the Radisson Hotel

VNR Scope

Grenada is actively working towards the implementation of all seventeen (17) SDGs as these are hinged on the National Goals as outlined in the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2020-230. However, for the purposes of this first VNR, progress towards seven (7) SDGs will be reported (Figure 5).

Figure 5. SDGS in focus for Grenada’s First Voluntary National Review.



Progress on Goals and Targets



People

High human and social development:
putting people at the center of sustainable development



Grenada's National Goal #1

High human and social development: putting people at the center of sustainable development

Featuring:

SDG 4: Quality Education



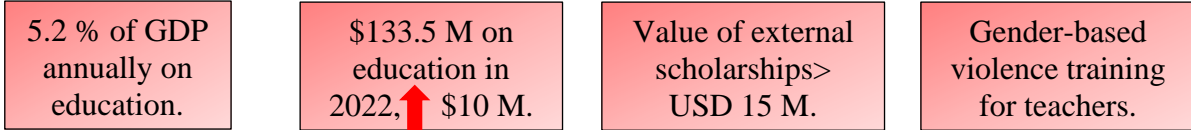
SDG 5: Gender Equality





SDG 4: Quality Education

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



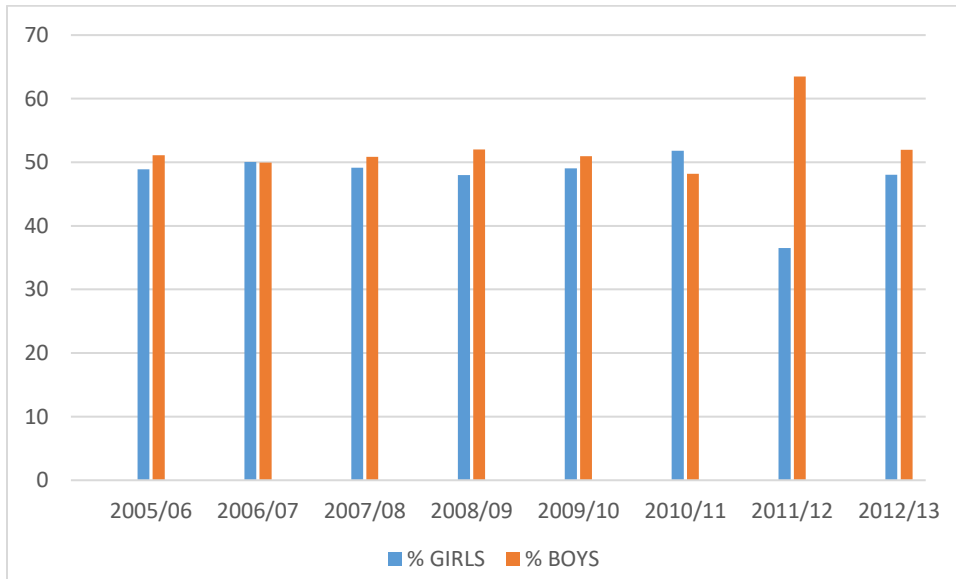
The Government of Grenada is committed to ensuring high human and social development and, as such, regards education as a transformative tool to achieve this national goal. In Grenada, education is free, compulsory and universal from ages 5 to 16. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) subjects comprise the core curriculum at both the primary and secondary school levels. The Education Act of 2002 provides the regulatory system for the delivery of educational services. At the policy level, the Strategic Plan for Educational Enhancement and Development (SPEED) was developed in 2001 and subsequently reviewed and revised. SPEED II 2006- 2015, identified the strategic framework for implementation, strategies, strategic objectives, Targets and priorities that must be met in order to successfully fulfil the strategic plan. In the 2022 budget, the Government committed an investment of EC 133.5 million in the sector, an increase of approximately \$10 million over 2021 (Budget Statement, 2022).

Data is available on two of the eight Indicators under the SDGs: Target 4.2 ‘by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education and Indicator 4.2.2 ‘participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by sex’ are measured. Figure 6 shows the enrolment of pre-school students by sex for the academic years 2005/06 to 2012/13. For the period 2005 to 2013, the enrolment rate for boys was slightly higher than girls with the exception of 2010/2011. In 2011/2012, the number of boys enrolled in pre-school was almost 30 percent higher.

Indicator 4.b.1 ‘volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector type’ under target 4.b, ‘by 2020, substantially expand the global number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, Small Island Developing States and African countries , for enrolment in higher education including vocational training and information and communication technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed

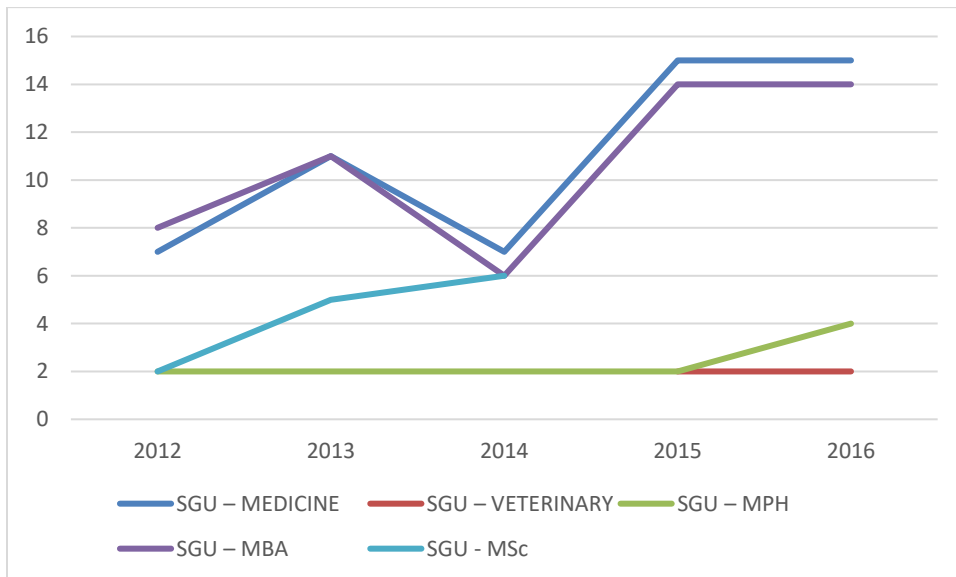
countries and other developing countries' is measured. Figure 7 shows scholarships awarded at St. George's University by Faculty from 2012 to 2016.

Figure 6: Enrolment of Pre-school Children.



Data source. CSO.

Figure 7. Scholarships awarded at SGU by Faculty.



Data source: CSO

Government Initiatives

The Grenada Education Enhancement Project (GEEP), which commenced in 2016, facilitates the refurbishment of infrastructure at a number of schools across the island as well as construction of new schools. This project, financed in part by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), is currently in the implementation stage for phases 1 and 2, which cover rehabilitation works for approximately ten schools. A key component of the refurbishment incorporates fortification of school infrastructure to be hazard-resistant and energy efficient. Another component of the project aims to enhance the quality and effectiveness of instruction and, as such, includes training approximately 1,700 teachers and principals in effective pedagogy. Complementary to GEEP, the TAMCC was recently approved by the Green Climate Fund, through the Enhanced Direct Access Project, for a campus renovations project that is expected to enhance the delivery of the college's curriculum. Finally, to respond to the challenges faced by adolescent mothers, the Programme for Adolescent Mothers, a collaborative effort, facilitates on-going education at a special facility.

The Programme for Adolescent Mothers

The Programme for Adolescent Mothers (P.A.M.) began in 1994 through the support of UNICEF/UNFPA and the Government of Grenada. The Objective of the Programme is primarily to give teenage mothers an opportunity to complete their education and allow them to re-enter society from a non-disadvantaged position. Another component is training in self-sufficiency skills through income-generating activities.

COVID-19 response to online learning

As schools across the islands closed their doors due to Government's response to curb the spread of COVID-19, there was an emergency shift to remote teaching and learning. The Ministry of Education provided support for this transition to online platforms by providing digital devices to students (at the primary and secondary school levels) and teachers. Teachers were also trained in the use of online learning platforms. At the TAMCC, training was conducted through the Office of Distance Learning for students and teachers on the use of online platforms. In March 2022, faculty members attended a workshop presented by Research for Life on the Open Educational Resource platform, encouraging institutions to utilize the resources. Faculty satisfaction surveys

were used to monitor the level of adequacy of online learning strategies and mechanisms. The pandemic also accelerated the creation of a Blended and Online Learning Policy at TAMCC.

Approach to Technical and Vocational Training

The work of the National Training Agency of Grenada (NTA) directly addresses target 4.4 of the SDGs: *By 2030, increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.* The NTA's mission is to 'enhance the employability of Grenada's workforce' through certification with the National/Caribbean Vocational Qualification (N/CVQ). NTA services include competency standards, certification and quality assurance. To date, the NTA has over 195 competency standards, runs 14 training centres across the country and has an employer satisfaction rate of 94%. Over 5000 CVQ & NVQ certifications have been awarded by the NTA. Equally important, was the creation of a national Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy.

Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy (2022)

The National TVET Policy aims to guide the nation in its drive to attain sustainable development. One of the anticipated outcomes is the creation of a 'globally competitive national workforce enabled by a market responsive education and training system'. Several targets outlined under SDG 4 specifically relate to TVET. The National TVET Policy is the 'engine for providing opportunities to empower our population with critical skills that will enable them to function in a technology propelled environment that is demand driven' TVET Policy, 2022.

Leaving No one Behind - the T.A. Marrayshow Community College (TAMCC)

Grenada has undertaken several initiatives that directly address target 4.5; gender disparities in education and promote equal access to education and vocational training, including persons at risk of being left behind (persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations). The Skills to Access the Green Economy (SAGE) project, which focuses on gender balance while creating jobs in the Green Economy, is a three-year project targeted to coastal and water management and under which a two-year associate degree program was developed and

offered by the TAMCC. In May 2022, TAMCC conducted consultations to determine if on-campus facilities (for example, washroom facilities, ramps, etc.) were adequately catering to differently-abled students.

Another project, the Skills for Youth Employment (SKYE), funded by UKAID, focuses on improving the occupational skills and employability of youth aged 15-30 years. The NTA acts as a technical partner and is the awarding body for this initiative.

Gender-based violence training for teachers

The Grenada National Organisation of Women (GNOW), a non-governmental organization which aims to address the needs of Grenada's female population through gender equality and women's empowerment. In response to the NGO's recognition of increased incidences of gender-based violence (GBV), GNOW has organized a series of workshops since 2021 to train teachers on GBV with a specific focus on mechanisms to assist child victims.



SDG 5: Gender Equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Gender equity
Policy and Action
Plan to combat
family violence

Draft Sexual
offenders
Registry Bill

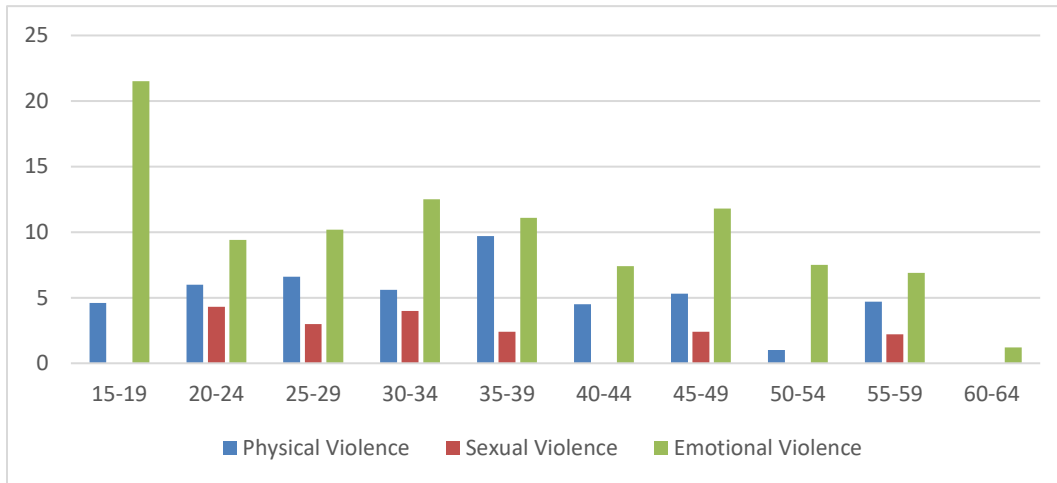
48% of seats in
Parliament held
by Women

Spotlight
Initiative in
response to
family violence

Grenada has made significant advances towards achieving gender equality, eradicating gender-based violence, empowering our women and strengthening families. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in an increase in gender-related violence and sexual abuse of children. In addition to the various legislative and policy frameworks highlighted below, the Government is moving ‘to adopt a gender responsive budgeting approach starting with a pilot in the 2022 Budget, to ensure gender-equitable distribution of resources, thereby contributing to equal opportunities for all’ Budget Statement, 2022. As such, reporting on the gender impact will be a requisite for various initiatives from 2023.

Grenada is monitoring four (4) of the CARICOM core Indicators under target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation. Data from a ‘Women Life Experience and Health Survey’ conducted in 2018/2019 are used to measure Indicators 5.2.1 ‘proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence’ and 5.2.2 ‘proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.’ With respect to indicator 5.2.1, three (3) types of violence were captured in the survey; physical, sexual and emotional. The incidence of emotional violence was highest among the respondents in the age group 15-24 years; while physical violence was most prevalent in the 35-44 age group (Figure 8).

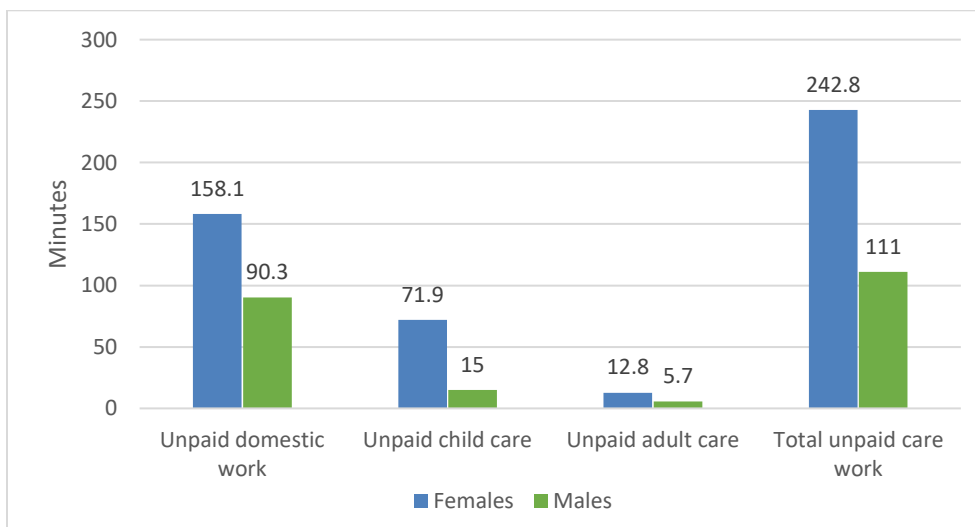
Figure 8. Prevalence of Intimate Violence in the last 12 months by sex (2018/ 2019).



Source: CSO.

The Grenada Labour Force Survey (LFS) was used to generate data for Indicator 5.4.1 ‘Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location’ where stylized retrospective questions were included into the Household and Population Census (HPC). Figure 9 shows significantly more time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by females as compared with males, with the females spending on average 131.8 more minutes.

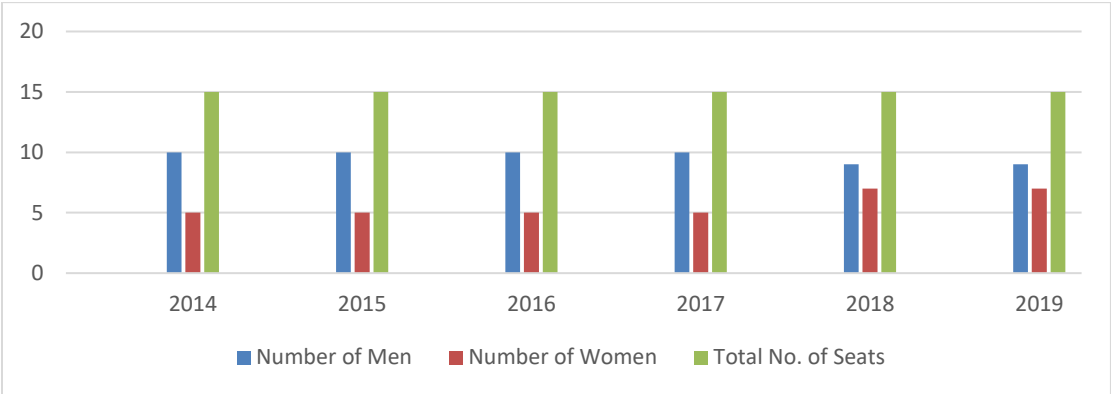
Figure 9. Average minutes of unpaid domestic and care work by sex (quarter 1, 2021).



Source: Labour Force Survey, 2021.

In the public service, the majority of Permanent Secretaries (Senior Public Servants) are women. Additionally, there is also a high percentage of women occupying senior management and middle management positions. Throughout the public service, there is a focus on ensuring gender equality, which is both male and female. Grenada measures Target 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’ and indicator 5.5.1 ‘Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments’. The percentage of seats held by women in parliament has been steadily increasing since 2014 with no change noted between 2018 and 2019 (Figure 10). Similarly, the percentage of women in parliament followed similar patterns.

Figure 10. Percentage of seats in Parliament held by men and women from 2015 to 2019.



Source: CSO.

At the Policy and legislative levels, Grenada has also advanced the cause of SDG 5. These include:

- Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan (GEPAP)
- Domestic Violence Act (No. 19 of 2010)
- Child (Protection and Adoption) Act (No. 20 of 2010)
- Amendments to the sexual offences’ provisions in the Criminal Code (No 29 of 2012), including introduction of marital rape
- Electronic Crimes Act (No 23 of 2013) and its amendments
- Revised Police Standing Orders (Statutory Rules and Regulation 19 of 2017)
- Draft Sexual offenders Registry Bill (2022)
- Inter-Ministerial Council of Gender Focal Points (2017, 2019).

Gender is also a cross- cutting theme in the Medium-Term Agenda (2019-2021).

Similarly, gender themes are also encapsulated in the SDG 4: Quality education. Gender disparities were noted in the results of two major examinations in Grenada. For the Caribbean Primary Exit

Assessment (CPEA) (2014 – 2017), the 1st place: 3 males and 1 female achieved first place while the top ten positions were held by 7 males and 3 females (2017). Between 2014 and 2017, 21 males and 19 females held the top ten positions. The results of the Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) followed a similar trend between 2014 and 2018 as the first place was held by 3 males and 2 females while in 2017, the top ten positions were held by 7 males and 3 females. Overall, more females than males obtained zero and one passes.

A key focal area for the Division of Gender and Family Affairs is to eradicate gender-based violence throughout Grenada. In

this regard, the Division has adopted ‘a multi-pronged approach and embarked on a programme to expand services for the prevention and eradication of gender-based violence; protection and support of victims; and punishment and rehabilitation of perpetrators’ Grenada National Report. Strategic collaborations with other government ministries, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and international agencies, including the United Nations Trust Fund to end Violence Against Women, UN Women, UNICEF, OECS and other partners assist in the advancement of this programme.

Capacity-building in Gender awareness

- Two-day workshop for Gender Focal Points (GFPs)“Introduction to Gender Mainstreaming”
- Two-day workshop for Climate Change Focal Points on Mainstreaming Gender in Project for Climate Resilience
- Meetings of Inter-Ministerial Council of GFPs
- GFPs involved in Beijing +25 Report and Montevideo Strategy Report

All of Society Approach - The Spotlight Initiative

The Spotlight Initiative in Grenada unites the government, UN System, civil society, and other partners and organizations to respond to family violence. The Spotlight Initiative has a 6-tiered approach: (1) reforming legal procedures, (2) improving the capacity of national institutions for evidence-based violence prevention programmes, (3) expanding programmes that prevent family violence, (4) supporting improved service delivery to survivors of family violence, (5) enhancing data collection, analysis, monitoring etc. on violence against women and girls, and (6) improving the capacity of national civil society organisations to design, implement and monitor violence prevention programmes.

Public-Private Partnerships.

The Ministry of Social Development and Royalton Grenada

For International Women's Day,

the Ministry of Social Development entered into a PPP with Royalton Resort to undertake an initiative aimed at providing training for victims of gender based violence and intimate partner violence. Hospitality training in any aspect of the participants' choosing is provided as well as job placement after successful completion of the training component of the program, thus ensuring financial sustainability.

Leaving No one Behind - the T.A. Marryshow Community College (TAMCC)

There have been a series of training sessions on sexual harassment where women and girls were given practical skills that they could utilize in the event that they become a victim of gender-based violence. Training was offered in basic first aid and CPR so that women could render assistance to an injured family member, basic self-defence to protect themselves and basic home and car repairs as well as home security. Another project conceptualized by TAMCC aimed at providing a safe space for victims of domestic violence; however, funding has not been secured to date.

Challenges towards SDG 4 & 5 attainment

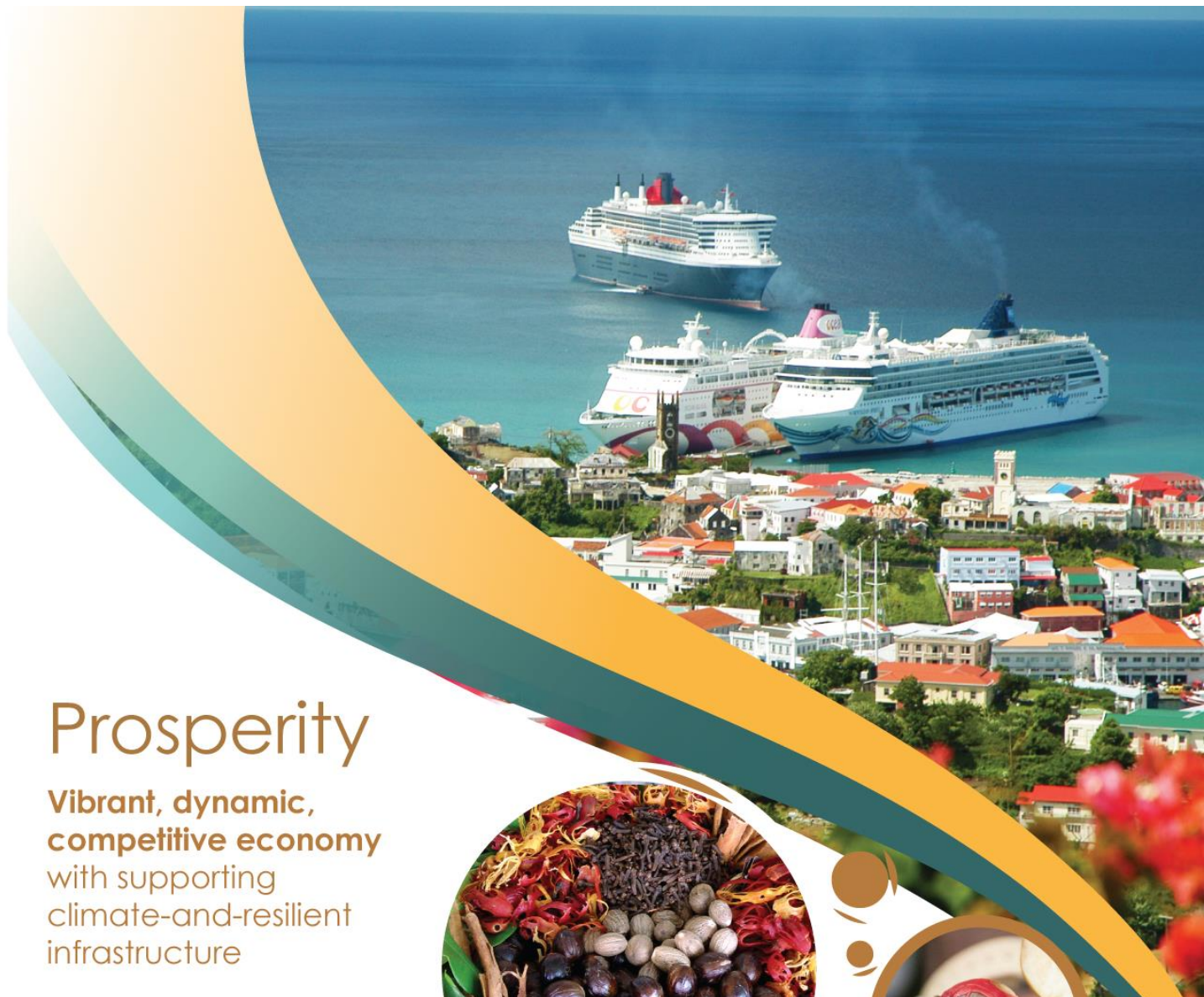
Data collection is a significant challenge in the implementation and monitoring of SDG 4 and SDG 5. We recognize this data gap and are developing policy mechanisms to address it. This will include the collection of data disaggregated by sex. Indicators for which data are available, show gender disparities in the education system. The choice of subject studied by students tends to be associated with their sex. Girls focus on non-economic sectors while boys tend to pursue subjects more geared towards expanding the economy (NSDP 2020-2035). Also, there continues to be stigmatization of teen pregnancy and the current response of the education system to pregnancy in school-aged girls is deemed to be insufficient, although some successes have been achieved in supporting teen mothers to continue their education. A review of Grenada's implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child recommended improvements to existing facilities and courses under the Programme for Adolescent Mothers. With respect to boys, there are concerns that they are being left behind in the education system as boys are recording high levels of absenteeism. More broadly, there is a limited focus on general education (life skills), including health and family life education and civics, and the visual and performing arts especially at the secondary and college levels. These deficiencies hinder the education sector in producing well-rounded school-leavers who are prepared to live with each other in our democratic, changing society and are able to explore the full range of opportunities that the world has to offer. In order for us to realize further progress under SDG 5, challenges must be addressed. These include inadequate and sporadic funding; inadequate/limited human resources for gender equality and the empowerment of women and issues concerning patriarchy and poverty.

Strategies to enhance SDG 4 & SDG 5 attainment

As we continue to pursue our national development goal of high human and social development in alignment with SDG4 and SDG 5, the Government of Grenada and key education stakeholders, plan to implement the following strategies to accelerate progress toward quality and inclusive education:

- In recognition of a low level of awareness among the student population, TAMCC intends to mainstream SDGs in its course offerings. This will raise awareness and knowledge of the SDGs within the college community.
- The Ministry of Social Development has recognised that negative stigma is attached to teenage pregnancies and as a result implemented several programmes to address the issue. These programmes will further be enhanced to eliminate the stigma attached to school-aged females becoming pregnant.
- Sensitization programme on LGBTQI issues will also be undertaken to raise awareness.
- In furthering human rights and curbing GBV, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been designated to lead the establishment of a National Human Rights Institute with a child-centric focus. The Ministry has also been tasked with implementation of an anti-discrimination project which will address the Rights of the Child and men.
- Finally, the Government will develop a comprehensive communication strategy for the SDGs to ensure that there is greater national awareness of the global Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Grenada.

We commit to the implementation of the aforementioned measures and welcome development partners' support in ensuring greater progress towards SDG4 and the national outcome of 'educated, productive, highly-skilled, trained and conscious citizens' NSDP 2020- 2035.



Prosperity

**Vibrant, dynamic,
competitive economy**
with supporting
climate-and-resilient
infrastructure



Grenada's National Goal #2

Vibrant, dynamic, competitive economy with supporting climate-and-resilient infrastructure

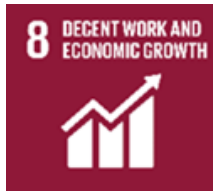
Featuring

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth



SDG 13: Climate action





SDG 8: Decent work and Economic Growth

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

Fiscal
Responsibility
Act (2015)

High unemployment
rate- *women and
youth*

Youth Vocational
Training 2020-
2021

G-Crews,
Climate Resilience
Agriculture Project

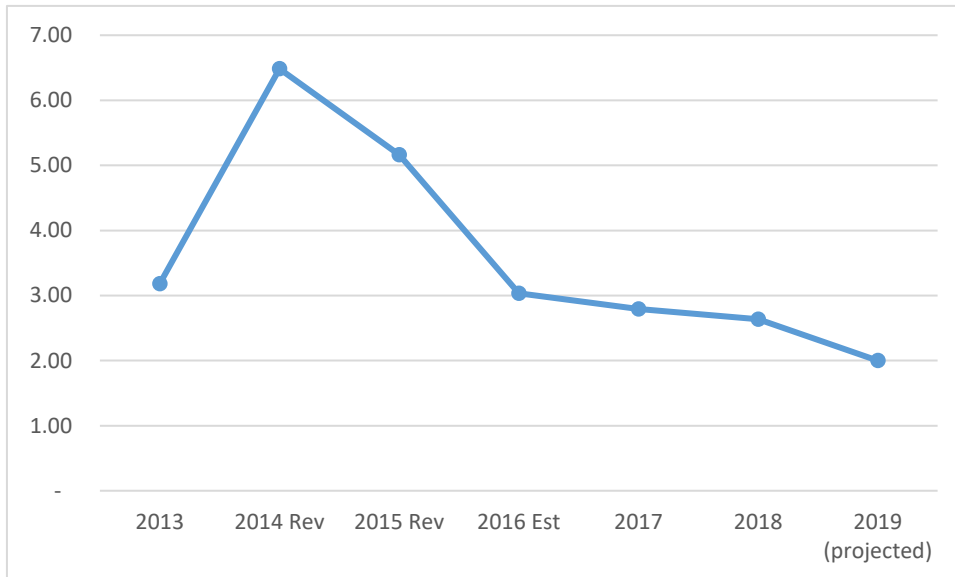
The Government of Grenada stands steadfast in its resolve to achieve the national outcomes of an ‘Educated, Productive, Highly- Skilled, Trained, and Conscious Citizens’ as well as a ‘Broad-based, Inclusive, and Sustainable Economic Growth and Transformation’ and ‘Competitive Business Environment’ (NSDP 2020- 2035). Although we are categorized as an upper-middle income country, Grenada’s economic experiences are affected by external shocks such as natural disasters, namely tropical storms, and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. International Conventions, namely the International Labour Organization (ILO) Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, guide local policy frameworks related to SDG 8.

Policy and legislative frameworks support the advancement of SDG 8. Grenada established a Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA) (2015) and a Fiscal Responsibility Oversight Committee (2017) through assistance provided by an International Monetary Fund (IMF) funded program. The IMF program facilitated debt restructuring for the Paris Club, international bondholders, and domestic creditors, incorporated a hurricane clause (for Paris Club creditors) and lengthened maturities. It resulted in a 50.0% reduction in the nominal face value of the debt to affected creditors. Following the agreement, our public finances improved. Other mechanisms employed by the Government Agencies allowed for increased revenues. The tax base has been broadened, expenditure controlled, government savings increased and public debt declined.

Grenada has begun the process of measuring six of the ten CARICOM goals associated with SDG 8. Under Target 8.1, ‘sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and in particular at least 7% GDP growth per annum in the least developed countries’, we are measuring Indicator 8.1.1 ‘annual growth rate of real GDP per capita’. GDP has showed consistent declines during the 2016 to 2019 period (Figure

11).

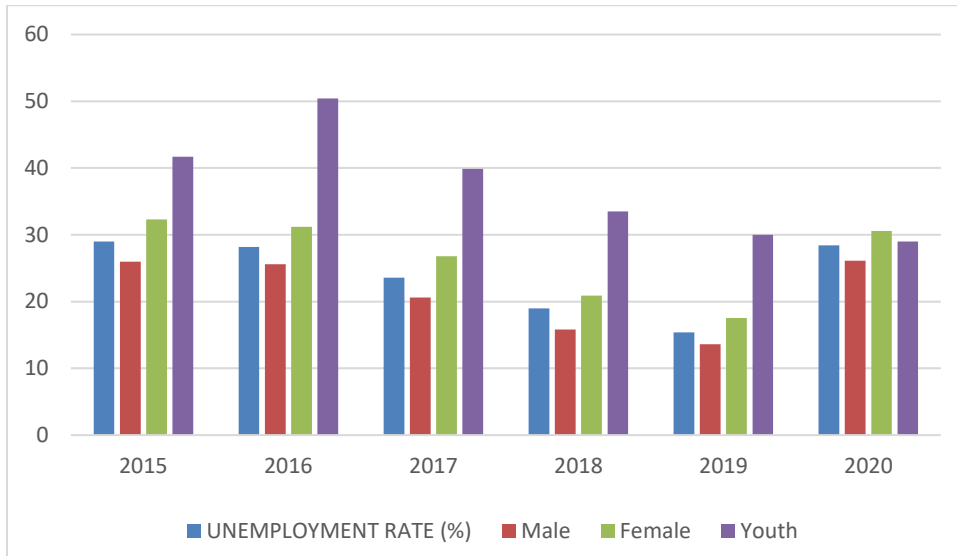
Figure 11. Growth Rate in GDP per capita



Source: CSO

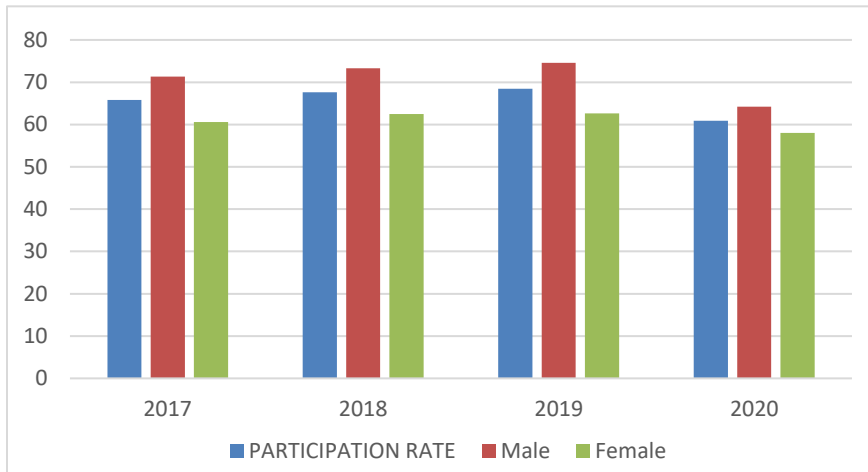
Under Target 8.5 ‘by 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women, men, including for young people and persons with disabilities and equal pay for work of equal value’, Indicator 8.5.2 ‘unemployment rate at sex, age and persons with disabilities’ is measured. Figure 12 shows the unemployment rate by sex and for youth and data available for 2020 (2nd quarter only) suggests an increase in unemployment rates for all groups. Our unemployment rates remain a challenge, especially among our women and youth, a situation that has been further exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic. These trends are also reflected in the participation in the workforce by sex (Figure 13). However, the Government commits to developing strategies to reduce our unemployment rates, with a particular focus on our young persons and women.

Figure 12. Unemployment Rate by sex, age and persons with disabilities.



Source: CSO.

Figure 13. Participation in the Workforce by sex.



Source: CSO (2020 data reflects 2nd quarter only).

Under Target 8.10, ‘strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking insurance and financial services for all’, Grenada is measuring indicator 8.10.1 ‘number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines per 100,000 adults’, however, data is unavailable from 2019. Total banks stood at 14 while Credit Unions stood at 10 for 2016 and 2017. Automated teller machines per 100, 000 adults was 2.18 for 2015 (only available data).

All-of-Society Approach to Unemployment: Employment-related Programs and Projects

A number of projects targeting employment are currently being undertaken in Grenada. Some of these projects include:

- The Land Bank Project seeks to entice landowners to put their unused private lands into a “land bank” and the government will monitor and manage lands. It will also be leased for agricultural purposes. The government currently has two pilot sites right now. Selection of candidates included gender and youth considerations to partake in the project.
- The G-Crews Project aimed at the provision of irrigation equipment to farmers.
- The UNDP Future Tourism Project which address some of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, by providing grants and training.
- The UNDP Climate Resilience Agriculture Project in Partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture provides grants for MSMEs particularly for community based agro-processors.
- The Tourism Sector was severely impacted by COVID-19, however the sector is rebounding along with a number of sub-sectors such as agriculture, service and transport sectors.
- The Ministry of Agriculture Volunteerism Programme which allowed people to donate their time and skills to upgrade buildings and communities.
- The Leadership Development and Enhanced Support programme funded by the EU which provides assistance to farmers in the production of coconuts.

The Ministry of Youth conducted a **Youth Vocational Training in 2020-2021** to address youth unemployment and underemployment. The project was conducted in collaboration with the UNDP and the ILO and covered SDG 8 as well as objectives of the NSDP. Since the project would have taken place during COVID-19, some of the recommendations spoke to the use of digital technologies as well as promoting agricultural entrepreneurship.



SDG 13: Climate Action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

National Climate Change Policy (NCCC) 2017- 2021

National Adaptation Plan 2017- 2021

CYEN Young Professional Program

Reduce emissions by 40% of its pre-2010 level by 2030’.

SIDS remain especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and its resulting threats to our country’s economy, natural resources and the livelihoods of our citizens. Climate change impacts, such as sea level rise and storm surge, have the potential to negatively affect our tourism sector as it is highly dependent on the resilience of the coastal environment. A “1 m sea-level rise will place 73.0 percent of Grenada’s major tourism resorts at risk’ NSDP 2020- 2035. The agriculture sector can also be adversely affected in the face of droughts, flooding and extreme weather events.

Government is cognizant of climate change threats and has developed various strategies and policies to plan in this regard. The National Climate Change Policy (NCCC) 2017-2021 serves as the strategic umbrella for climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience and is complemented by the implementation plans of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The Second Nationally Determined Contribution sets an emission reduction target of 40% below 2010 levels. Grenada will also update its National Adaptation Plan in 2022 in light of its continued and sustained response to the climate crisis.

In 2000, Grenada submitted our First National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and therein areas of vulnerability to climate change were highlighted (water resources, agriculture,

The National Adaptation Plan

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) serves ‘to provide a strategic, coordinating framework for building climate resilience in Grenada, recognising the need to develop the enabling environment for climate change adaptation as well as programmatic priorities’ NAP 2017- 2021. The NAP also serves as a tool to guide stakeholders in understanding climate change-related risks, vulnerabilities and appropriate response. Data and decision-making is another key component of the NAP. The NAP is one of Grenada’s main mechanisms for accessing external climate finance and acts as a vehicle for strategic investments in Grenada’s climate-resilient development vulnerabilities to risks from climate change and on appropriate responses that they should take. NAP will ‘provide the framework for further integration of climate change considerations into planning and budgetary processes to climate-proof public and private investments, ensuring efficient spending of scarce financial resources’ NAP 2017- 2021.

fisheries, coastal zones, tourism and human health). Our Second National Communication highlighted actions towards reducing GHG emissions and potential solutions to protect our ecosystems and livelihoods. In the 2022 Budget Statement, the Government committed ‘to aggressively pursue its commitment through its revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) to reduce its emissions by 40% of its pre-2010 level by the year 2030’.

Grenada measures two Indicators under target 13.1 ‘strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity of climate-related hazards and natural disasters’. With respect to indicator 13.1.1 ‘number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction plans’, Grenada developed its National Disaster Plan and specific subordinate Plans in 2005, and the Integrated Relief Plan. As part of its financial planning mechanisms, Grenada also has regional agreements with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA), Eastern Caribbean Donor Group (ECDP) and UNDP. Grenada also measures indicator 13.1.2 ‘number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people’ and during the 2015 to 2019 period, this figure was recorded as zero persons/ 100,000.

NGO Success Stories

Climate adaption and climate resilience requires a cross-sectoral approach inclusive of government and international agencies, the private sector and civil society. The Government also recognizes the role of youth as climate ambassadors who serve to promote to promote conservation, adaptation, and mitigation at the national level. The Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN) implemented the Young Professional Climate Finance Program Training in 2019- 2020. The aim of the program was to bridge the knowledge and capacity gap between senior climate experts

CYEN Young Professional Program

The workshop informed Grenadian young professionals of the country’s climate change agenda and provided training in the field of climate finance under the Getting Grenada Green Climate Fund ready (3G) Programme. Participants were briefed on the functioning of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the GEF Small Grant Programme as well as the investment criteria and social safeguards from both GCF and GEF small grants. The training also included proposal writing sessions and a 6 – 12 month mentoring period during which young professionals were be matched with a senior experts in their fields of interest. CYEN will host a database of trained professionals which can be accessed by senior experts when they need to recruit them for specific projects. The 3G project was co-funded by the Green Climate Fund, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Government of Grenada, and is being implemented by the Grenadian Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development & Physical Development in partnership with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

and young professionals in the climate and environmental fields. The project trained approximately 20 young professionals in climate finance and project proposal writing. In addition to capacity-building, the program also comprised a mentorship component as young trainees were assigned to mentors and provided with internship opportunities in the climate change field.

Climate-Smart Agriculture

Ongoing adaptation efforts will be scaled up in Grenada. As captured in the NSDP 2020- 2035, efforts will: (a) facilitate the widespread application of climate-smart practices throughout the sector; (b) modernise irrigation systems and practices; (c) increase organic production to reduce the reliance on chemicals and pesticides and better support healthy eating; and (d) strengthen hazard mitigation for the sector.

Enhancing SDG 13 implementation

Stakeholders recommend the development of a repository for partnerships and opportunities, to increase the level of awareness and information available on environmental projects and related activities. This can also act as a catalyst for increased partnerships between various organisations in Grenada. At the Government level, the Blue Economy of the Caribbean Project, as highlighted in the 2000 Budget, allocated US \$0.7 million for the expansion of the climate-risk insurance for fisheries (COAST).

Grenada will embark on a number of projects targeting climate action including:

- the development of a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Model which will track emissions,
- the Leapfrogging to Energy Efficiency Project aimed at supporting efficiency energy in public and private sector,
- the Active Preparation for Sea Level Rise Carenage Project,
- the Maurice Bishop International Airport Sea Defences, the Grenville Coastal Road Sea Defence,

Energy Sector Projects

The major energy sector transformation projects including the geothermal plant and the PV solar/battery generator. These initiatives will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by utilizing renewable energy sources to generate electricity. Another climate mitigation project implemented in Grenada is the 'sustainable and climate-friendly phase out of ozone depleting substance (SPODS) project, which reduces greenhouse gas emissions in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector.

- the Omnibus of Community-Based Ecosystem Restoration Project targeted on the impacts of extreme weather events,
- the Southern Corridor Resilience Building Project aimed at the development of a green corridor,
- the Densification and Climate-Resilient Urban Expansion Initiative targeting unplanned urban expansion in the St. George and St. David parishes and
- the Comprehensive Capacity Building Initiative to support “green development” in Grenada.

Challenges towards SDG 8 & SDG 13

One of the main challenges that Grenada faces is that of resource mobilization and resource accessibility for implementation of projects and by extension the SDGs. Although the Government, through the budgeting process, will identify resources for implementation, there is usually a resource gap and in most cases, programs require external funding. There is the need for greater focus to be placed on exploring partnerships and mechanisms to access funding. Another challenge is securing financing for development, since Grenada’s categorization as a higher middle-income country excludes us from accessing certain concessionary financing, which would otherwise facilitate implementation.

We also recognize shortcomings with respect to our monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and in this regard commit to establishing coordinated approaches that will ensure successful project completion. The Covid-19 pandemic has further stretched our resources as, within the last year or two, there have been movements across budgets to provide emergency funding for sectors including health and education. This resulted in significant revenue gaps. We also intend to continue to provide training and opportunities for employment, particularly for the youth.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will continue to advocate for consideration of our vulnerability index, as a tool to leverage additional resources, since we are exposed to natural events such as tropical storms. Hurricanes Ivan and Emily have highlighted the unpredictability of these events and the catastrophic impacts that can derail our developmental agendas. Finally, our resource constraints also affect our ability to achieve all 17 SDGs and focus is placed on those that are perceived to have the greatest impact, however, a concerted effort must be placed on all SDGs.



Planet

Environmental sustainability and security



Grenada's National Goal #3
Environmental sustainability and security

Featuring:

SDG 14: Life below water



SDG 15: Life on land





SDG 14: Life below water

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

Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy 2015

10% conservation targets for coastal and marine areas

Compendium on Environmental Statistics

Resilience and Blue Growth Development Policy Credit

The holistic and sustainable development of the Blue Economy is one of Grenada’s focal points. The marine environment supports the tourism and fishing sectors and also is a key component of the island’s resilience to the impacts of climate change. With an Exclusive Economic Zone more than 70 times larger than our land mass, we also recognize that SDG 14 is closely linked to other SDGs including SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth, SDG 13: Climate action and SDG 15: Life on land. Sustainable management of our coastal and marine resources therefore supports meeting other developmental Targets. The National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2020- 2035, highlights the importance of the Blue Economy for economic growth and development. However, the negative effects such as pollution, reef damage and overfishing must be carefully considered.

At the policy level, Grenada has made significant advancements in the management of its marine environments. The National Environmental Policy and Management Strategy for Grenada was developed in 2005 to establish a broad policy framework for environmental management in Grenada. As a signatory to the St. George’s Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS, the Policy sought to formalize the legal process of enforcing protected area management. Grenada is also a signatory to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and a member of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Other Conventions and Codes include: the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICWR), United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Seabed and Ocean Floor Agreement relating to the Part XI of UNCLOS, CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, the Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR) and the FAO Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

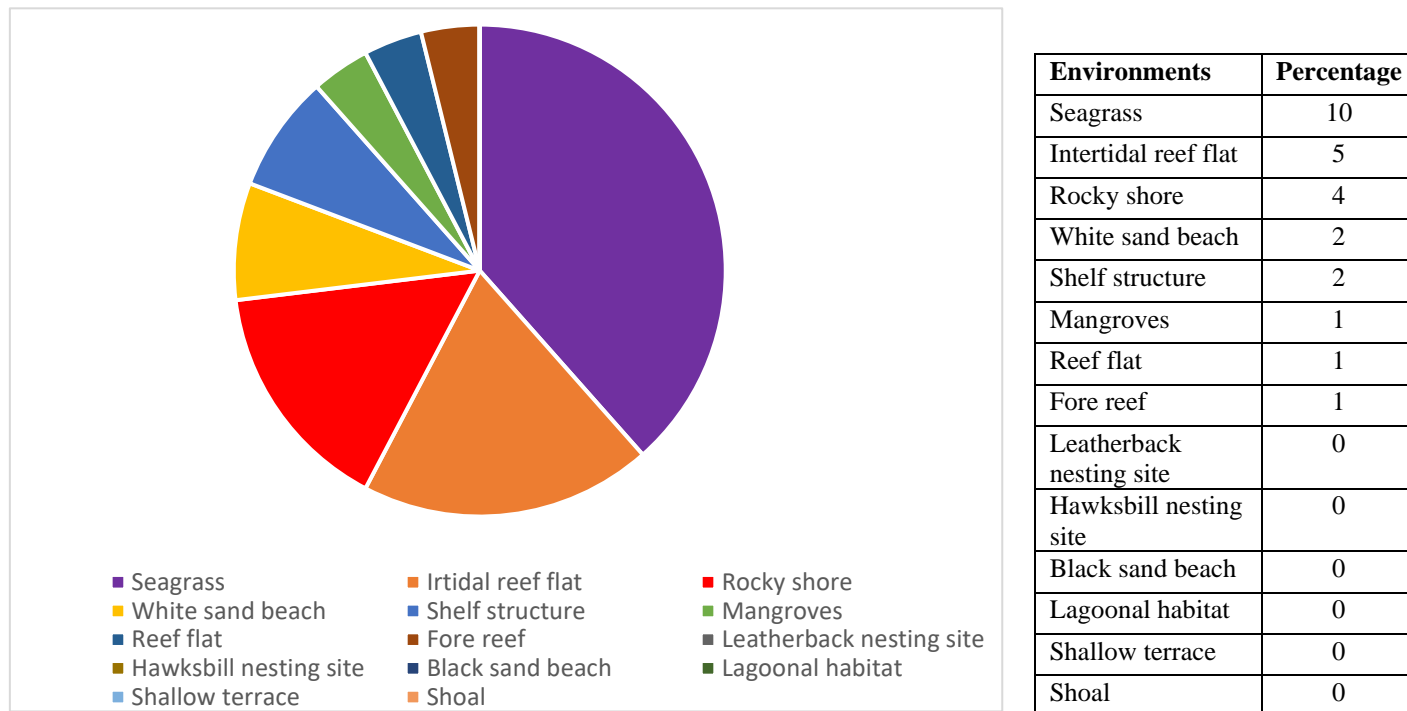
To support Grenada’s transition to a Blue Economy, the Fiscal Resilience and Blue Growth

Development Policy Credit Project for Grenada, a two-part US \$30 million Development Policy Credit, was approved by the World Bank in 2018. The purpose of the loan was to support Grenada in strengthening its climate and fiscal resilience and helping the country transition to a blue economy. The Second Fiscal Resilience and Blue Growth Development Policy Credit Project for Grenada aimed at: ‘(i) supporting long-term fiscal sustainability and strengthening fiscal resilience; and (ii) supporting Grenada’s transition to a Blue Economy by strengthening marine and coastal management, marine ecosystem health, and climate resilience’ World Bank. In 2015, Grenada developed an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy. This Policy that has three overarching policy goals; *governance*-holistic decision making for coastal sustainability, *sustainability*-preserving ecosystems, and promoting livelihoods and *capacity development*- at all levels and in all areas - institutional, technical and sectoral.

Other legal provisions concerning marine area management include the Beach Protection Act, the Birds and Other Wildlife (Protection) Act, the Fisheries Act, Fisheries Conservation Regulations, Fisheries (Marine Protected Areas) Order, Fishing Vessels Safety Regulations, Forest, Soil and Water Conservation Act, National Parks and Protected Areas, Oil in Navigable Waters Act, Physical Planning and Development Control Act, the Ports Authority Act, Territorial Sea and Maritime Boundaries Act, the Tourist Board Act and the Yachting Act.

We have committed to measure the two core CARICOM Targets, however, the collection and analysis of environmental data remains a challenge for Grenada. Under target 14.4, ‘by 2030, effectively regulate harvesting and over-fishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest possible time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics’, Indicator 14.4.1 ‘proportion of fish stock within biologically sustainable levels’ is measured. Under Target 14.5, ‘by 2030, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international laws based on the best available scientific information’, Indicator 14.5.1 ‘coverage of protected areas in relationship to marine areas’ is measured. Percentage of Marine Protected Environments is shown in Figure 14. Grenada also established a new

Figure 14. Percentage Marine Protected Environments



Source: Adapted from the Compendium on Environmental Statistics, 2020.

Opportunities for advancement

Although co-management approaches are not legally constituted in Grenada, our active civil society partners, such as the various Fishers’ Associations, promote conservation practices and assist in the management of Marine Protected Areas. This has prompted the Government to explore the required legislative frameworks to facilitate co-management approaches to protected area management in Grenada. The Government will also continue with the implementation of several projects and Programs including those targeted to FAD (Fish Aggregative Device) creation, livelihood generation and capacity-building in the fisheries sector.

Compendium on Environmental Statistics
 In 2020, the second Compendium of Environmental Statistics was developed by the Central Statistics Office (CSO). The objective of the compendium is to provide up-to-date information about the environment, which will be used to support evidence-based policy and decision-making.



SDG 15: Life on Land

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Forest Policy
(revised)
2018

35% of forest to
total land area

Biological Diversity
Strategy and Action
Plan 2000 (GBSAP)

Land and forest areas are an important resource in Grenada. According to the U.N. FAO, 50.0% or about 17,000 ha of Grenada is forested and this contributes to the economy through ecotourism, recreation and in the supply of forest products such as timber. Our forests also perform vital functions with respect to climate and water regulation, erosion control and carbon sequestration. The Grand Etang Forest Reserve, declared in 1906, the Annandale Forest Reserve and forest areas at Mount Saint Catherine, Levera National Park, Morne Gazo and the Annandale Estate are some of the island's main forest ecosystems. To ensure their protection, zoning schemes are employed in several of these areas.

At the policy level, the Forest Policy for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique (revised in 2018), provides the overarching framework to ensure the resilience and sustainability of the resource through a number of strategic directions. The assessment of key sectors, including forests, through the Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan (GBSAP) also signals the Government's commitment to sustainable management of the country's natural resources. Agricultural research has contributed to 'an increase in the number of genomes of selected food crops for commercial exploitation' and enhanced pest control mechanisms (Caribbean Agricultural Research Development Institute CARDI).

Grenada measures one the five core CARICOM Indicators, Indicator 15.1.1 'forest

Grenada's Forest Policy

Goal: To optimise the contribution of forests to Grenada's environmentally-sound social and economic development and ensure the resilience and sustainability of the resource.

Objectives: 1. conserve species, ecosystems, and genetic diversity 2. manage forest resources to build Grenada's climate change resilience implementing appropriate climate change adaptation and mitigation actions 3. optimise the sustainable contribution of forest resources to social and economic development, supporting food security, forest-based livelihoods and local green enterprises 4. maintain, enhance and restore the ability of forests to provide goods and services on a sustainable basis, emphasising co-management approaches and 5. ensure a strong enabling environment for the implementation of the policy.

area as a proportion of total land area' under Target 15.1 'ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements'. From 2015 to 2019 the percentage of forest to total area of land remained constant at 35% (See Table 5).

Table 5. Percent of Forest to Total Land Area

Year	Percent of Forest to total area of land
2015	35
2016	35
2017	35
2018	35
2019	35

Source: Adopted from the NSDP, 2020- 2035.



Partnership



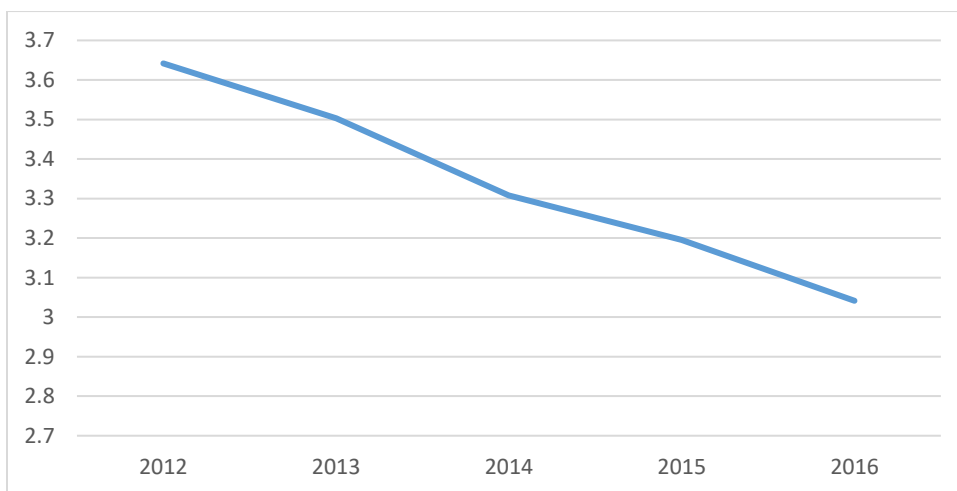


SDG 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goals

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

The Ministry of Finance is responsible for coordinating external resources, maintaining control over the Government’s budget cycle and ensuring that resources are aligned and allocated for implementation. Within recent times, there has been substantial belt-tightening measures but also enhancements in the collection of taxes and mainstreaming of revenue generation. During the pandemic, there has been some significant improvement in terms of property tax collection from the diaspora, due to the introduction of online-portals, which facilitated online payments. The Government now intends to create online platforms for other tax areas. The restrictions which resulted due to the pandemic, facilitated improved use of digital technology which fosters collaboration among ministries and stakeholders and enhanced information sharing. For target 1.3 ‘mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources, Grenada measures indicator 17.3.3 ‘volume of remittances in USD as proportion of GDP’. Steady declines were recorded from 2012 to 2016, with 2016 figures at USD 3.041411 (Figure 15).

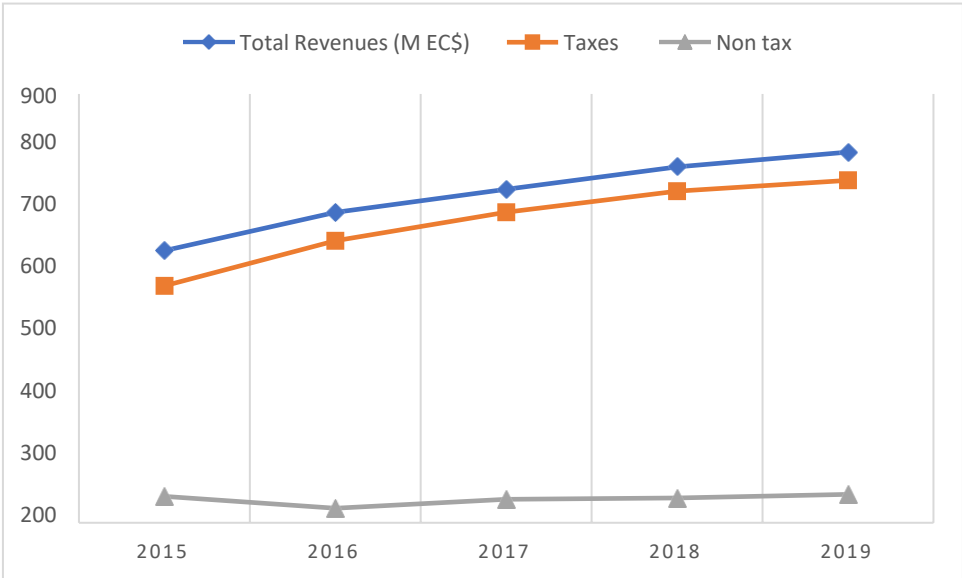
Figure 15. Remittances as a percentage of GDP in US\$'M.



Source. CSO

Under Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection, Grenada collects data on indicator 17.1.1 ‘total government revenue as a proportion of GDP’ (Figure 16). Total revenue and taxes increased over the 2015 to 2019 period with approximately 90% of revenues derived from customs and excise and taxes.

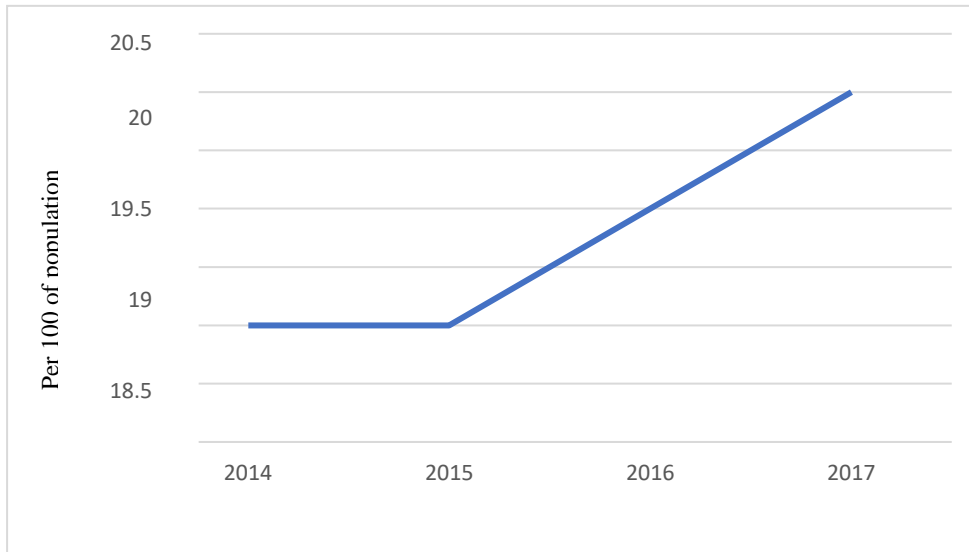
Figure 16. Sources of Public Revenue.



Source: Technical Report, 2021.

Although COVID has given great impetus to digital technologies, in 2019 to pre-COVID, the Government of Grenada would have already commenced operations under the digital governance project, through funding from the World Bank. Since 2019, there has been a recognition of the need for digital governance with respect to sustainable development. Access to broadband by the population is key to advancing our digital drive. Data is available on Indicator 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed over the period 2014 to 2017 (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Fixed internet broadband 2014- 2017.



Source: Technical Report, 2021

Grenada is actively embracing a vision of a more resilient future. Through the Smart State Initiative, ‘Grenada is leveraging technology, innovation and human capital, to define plans to be a Smart Small State that will leapfrog the nation toward a more sustainable, inclusive and prosperous future’ Smart States Grenada Report, 2021.

To realize this initiative, recommendations include the creation of an Innovation Hub aimed at encouraging the exchange of ideas on innovative solutions to address local challenges, such as developing the blue economy and climate resilient agriculture.

“The **Smart Grenada vision** will deliver economic growth and development for the country. Harnessing digitalisation as an enabler will yield increased productivity in existing areas such as tourism, government administration, commerce, education and agriculture. It will also open important new developmental opportunities in financial services, creatives arts, digital media, IT development, medical research and more. The vision aims to leverage Grenada’s strengths by the way of its natural resources: agriculture, marine environments, and tourism, and double down on its vulnerability to environmental and external shocks.” Minister Stiehl, Minister for Climate Resilience and the Environment.”

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

Grenada recognizes the need for an ‘all-of-government’ and ‘all-of-society’ approach to national and by extension sustainable development. As the Government, we understand our role as a catalyst for implementation of the SDGs, however, equally important, is the involvement of our partners in civil society, the private sector and all Grenadian citizens. In this regard, Grenada has made significant advancements on Target 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

The Sustainable Development Council, which functions as an entity to advance developmental issues, consists of an array of stakeholders including environmental NGOs, electricity companies, private sector entities, schools as well as external partners like international funding agencies. The National Climate Change Committee, which is responsible for implementing government's climate change policies and the national adaptation plan, comprises of a multi-stakeholder community inclusive of civil society and private sector individuals. Similarly, the National Committee on Human Rights and the Inter-Ministerial Multi-Stakeholder Migration Committee employ a cross-sectoral approach to address the issues of human rights and migration. The Inter-Ministerial Multi-Stakeholder Migration Committee received assistance from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to develop a draft migration policy which will be brought to stakeholders for consultation.

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Labour acted as Chair of a multi-stakeholder Committee to review the national approach to sustainable development. One of the key recommendations from this Committee included the development of a national model and the creation of a National Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy (completed in 2022). There are also a number of other multi-stakeholder committees including the Anti-litter Committee, the

The Prime Minister’s Social Contract

Our Prime Minister, Dr. the Honourable Keith Mitchell, leads by example with respect to the government’s policy decision to engage all relevant stakeholders on issues affecting the country. The Prime Minister meets once per month with stakeholders comprising NGOs, trade union movement, the legal fraternity, the conference of churches etc. to discuss where policy gaps exist and to provide feedback prior to implementation.

National Emergency Advisory Committee, the National Coastal Zone Management Committee, the Fiscal Responsibility Oversight Committee and the National Covid-19 Committee.

The TA Marryshow Community College has also initiated several multi-stakeholder arrangements and partnerships. The Office of Resource Mobilization signed an MOU with Sol EC Limited to enhance academic links between both institutions and design courses in engineering, photovoltaic installation and inspection. In 2020 TAMCC also signed an MOU with the Grenada Tourism Authority (GTA) to enhance the education at the Tourism and Hospitality Departments on campus. This agreement formalized the scholarship program in tourism service management courses. An MOU with the Confucius Institute in China in 2015, resulted in the development of a Chinese language course, a course on cultural events and training for instructors at the College.

Challenges towards SDG 14, SDG 15 & SDG 17 attainment

The Government recognizes the insufficiencies of our data collection and monitoring protocols and as such, much of the data collected is qualitative. Additionally, in some cases, the lack of inter-agency data sharing is also an issue. The lack of data monitoring systems, archive systems and a central repository for all data have been identified as significant data inadequacies. The Government also notes that the collection of data in the agricultural sector is often a difficult and tedious process since

many persons engaged in farming either lack the capacity or time required to complete data collection survey instruments. Human resource constraints are also significant challenge in the collection of timely, accurate data. The management of *Sargassum* seaweed is another challenge that has been exacerbated due to climate change and directly impacts fishing, tourism and other recreational activities. In this regard, the Government has committed to

The Cabinet Procedures Manual

Approved in 2019, the Cabinet Procedures Manual outlines new procedures for submissions to Cabinet. It followed a Technical Assistance Project, funded by the World Bank to conduct a comprehensive review of Cabinet procedures. As part of Cabinet's Change Management Strategy, the Manual adopts principles of a data driven approach to the development of policy proposals. In this regard, it promotes the best use of resources and allows for enhanced service delivery to the population. The Manual ultimately facilitates the effective implementation of Government Policies, systems and procedures thereby ensuring the effective administration of Grenada's Government.

advancing management mechanisms for *Sargassum* influxes. Additionally, another challenge exists with environmental awareness in Grenada.

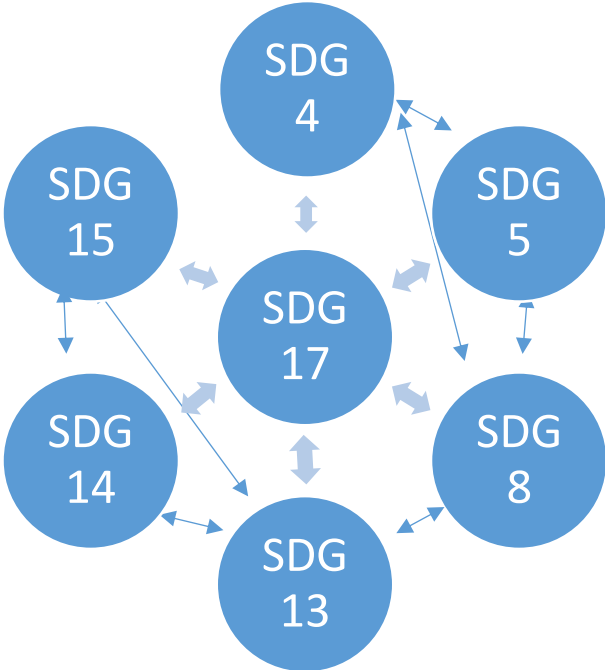
We recognize a significant challenge with respect to the movement of our senior personnel who function in key capacities across various Ministries. In this regard we are revising our human resource approach to facilitate the selection of alternate focal points for various committees and developing succession planning strategies to build the capacity of multiple persons across various Agencies. This will also have a positive impact on project implementation rates which are generally lower than desired. Similarly, our reporting on various commitments and conventions is affected by limited human resources as well as the availability of the financial resources required to train additional personnel.

Another challenge exists with our networking mechanisms. We identified that with increased opportunities for networking and collaboration, stakeholders can forge partnerships and benefit from potential grant opportunities and access to resources. The level of awareness of the SDGs and its link to national development across the public sector remains low and in this regard we are currently devising strategies to allow for greater SDG integration using the ‘big picture’ approach. In many cases, the work of various Ministries is conducted in silos. Efforts to improve the coordination of our programs and activities across the various Ministries will allow for the most efficient use of resources and ultimately the highest level of impact and transformation at the national level.

Interconnectivity of the SDGs

The preparation of this first Voluntary National Review has demonstrated the interconnectedness between the various SDGs and the manner in which overall progress of the 2030 Agenda is influenced. The Government of Grenada recognises these synergies which have been made even more apparent by the Covid-19 pandemic. SDG interconnectivity is highlighted in Figure 18.

Figure 18. SDG interconnectivity in Grenada.



Means of Implementation

Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals will be driven through the National Sustainable Development Plan 2020- 2035 and supported by frameworks under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Additionally, adequate financing of strategic and transformative projects and programmes to achieve sustainable development will be required. Our successful implementation of the NSDP 2020- 2035 and the advancement of the Sustainable Development Goals rely on a coherent and coordinated approach. Specifically, our approach involves :

- Formalizing a coordinating mechanism to allow for greater synergy between various agencies and SDG stakeholders
- Implementing the Results Monitoring Framework for the NSDP 2020-2035 in alignment with the SDGs
- Strengthening the human resource capacity
- Boosting the technical capacity of the Central Statistical Office, including enhancing the capacity of the various arms of government to support the production of official statistics, to allow for improved data collection, analysis and dissemination.
- Promoting capacity building and succession planning in the public sector
- Integrating the three pillars of sustainable development, *economic, social and environmental*, across all policy areas
- Advocating for adequate and sustained development financing; access to concessional financing based on Grenada multidimensional vulnerabilities despite our status as an upper-middle-income country
- Continuously engaging stakeholders and facilitating their participation in efforts to mainstream the SDGs in the Grenadian landscape
- Pursuing the commitment and resolve of all stakeholders to attain sustainable development in the truest sense.

Conclusion and Next steps

Grenada remains committed to achieving sustainable development, driven by the Sustainable Development Goals and implemented through the National Sustainable Development Plan. The Covid-19 pandemic has strengthened our resolve to work together at national, regional and global levels to achieve a sustainable future. The national ownership of the SDGs is embedded in the principle of: ‘no one left behind’ as we adopt an all-of-society approach to advance the cause. This first Voluntary National Review represents a significant milestone for Grenada as it not only documents our progress but also highlights our challenges, opportunities and areas for increased collaboration with our stakeholders. To this end, the Government pledges to advance SDG implementation in Grenada despite our social, environmental and economic challenges, through close collaboration with our private sector, civil society partners, government agencies and all citizens. This will ensure that we achieve our National Vision of *Grenada, a resilient and prosperous nation, with a conscious and caring citizenry, promoting human dignity, and realising its full potential through sustainable economic, social, and environmental progress for all* (Vision 2035).

To that end, we call on all our development partners to support our efforts in implementing the NSDP 2020-2035, in alignment with the SDGs, by providing technical, material, and financial assistance in the different thematic areas that we have highlighted in this first VNR, and more broadly in promoting our institutional mechanisms for promoting sustainable development and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Statistical Annexes

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

PARTICIPATION RATE IN ORGANIZED LEARNING (ONE YEAR BEFORE THE OFFICIAL PRIMARY ENTRY AGE) BY SEX

4.2.2

YEAR	% GIRLS	% BOYS
2005/06	48.91	51.09
2006/07	50.06	49.94
2007/08	49.16	50.84
2008/09	48.00	52.00
2009/10	49.04	50.96
2010/11	51.81	48.19
2011/12	36.53	63.47
2012/13	48.06	51.94

VOLUME OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FLOWS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS BY SECTOR AND TYPE OF STUDY (Number)

4.b.1

COUNTRY / AGENCY / INSTITUTION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SGU – MEDICINE	7	11	7	15	15
SGU – VETERINARY	1			2	2
SGU – MPH	2	2	2	2	4
SGU – MBA	8	11	6	14	14
SGU - MSc	2	5	6		1

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

PROPORTION OF EVER-PARTNERED WOMEN AND GIRLS AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER
SUBJECTED TO PHYSICAL, SEXUAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE BY A CURRENT OR
FORMER INTIMATE PARTNER IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, BY FORM OF VIOLENCE

5.2.1 AND BY AGE

PREVALENCE OF INTIMATE VIOLENCE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY SEX (%)

		Physical Violence	Sexual Violence	Emotional Violence
Respondent age	15-19	4.6	0	21.5
(5 year)	20-24	6	4.3	9.4
	25-29	6.6	3	10.2
	30-34	5.6	4	12.5
	35-39	9.7	2.4	11.1
	40-44	4.5	0	7.4
	45-49	5.3	2.4	11.8
	50-54	1	0	7.5
	55-59	4.7	2.2	6.9
	60-64	0	0	1.2
Respondent age	15-24	5.7	3.2	12.5
(10 year)	25-34	6	3.6	11.5
	35-44	7.5	1.4	9.5
	45-54	3.1	1.2	9.6
	55-64	2.4	1.1	4.1

SOURCE: WOMEN LIFE EXPERIENCE AND HEALTH SURVEY 2018/2019

5.2.2 PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER SUBJECTED TO SEXUAL
VIOLENCE BY PERSONS OTHER THAN AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS,
BY AGE (%)

	Age range (years)	Type of Sexual Violence			
		Forced Intercourse	Attempted Intercourse	Unwanted Sexual Touching	Any Sexual Violence
	15-19	5.3	1	3.3	7.6
	20-24	4.2	2.5	6.2	10.4
	25-29	0.8	1.7	4.9	4.9
	30-34	0	0.7	0.7	1.4
	35-39	0.8	0.9	3.3	4.1
	40-44	0	0	1.2	1.2
	45-49	0	0	0	0

	50-54	0	0	0	0
	55-59	0	0	0	0
	60-64	0	0	1.3	1.3

SOURCE: WOMEN LIFE EXPERIENCE AND HEALTH SURVEY 2018/2019

PROPORTION OF SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

5.5.1

YEAR	Number of Men	Number of Women	Total No. of Seats
2014	10	5	15
2015	10	5	15
2016	10	5	15
2017	10	5	15
2018	9	7	15
2019	9	7	15

SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

8.1.1

ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF REAL
GDP PER CAPITA

YEARS	GROWTH RATE
2013	3.18
2014 Rev	6.48
2015 Rev	5.16
2016 Est	3.03
2017	2.79
2018	2.63

INDICATOR 8.5.2: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX, AGE AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

INDICATORS	2017	2018	2019	2020
PARTICIPATION RATE	65.8	67.6	68.45	60.9
Male	71.3	73.27	74.6	64.2
Female	60.6	62.5	62.65	58

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL BANK BRANCHES AND AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINES
(ATMs) PER 100,000 ADULTS

8.10.1

YEAR	BANKS /FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	BRANCHES	TELLER MACHINES
2015			
	BANKS		
	CIBC FIRST CARIBBEAN INTERNATIONAL BANK	4	3
	GRENADA DEVELOPMENT BANK	1	0
	RBTT BANK GRENADA LIMITED	2	3
	REPUBLIC BANK (GRENADA) LIMITED	6	11
	SCOTIABANK	3	7
	TOTAL BANKS	16	24
	CREDIT UNIONS		
	COMMUNAL CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION	3	1
	GRENADA PUBLIC SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION	1	2
	GRENVILLE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION	1	0
	GRENADA UNION OF TEACHERS CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION	5	0
	RIVER SALLEE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION	0	0
	HERMITAGE CREDIT UNION	0	0

	TOTAL CREDIT UNIONS	10	3
2016			
	CIBC FIRST CARIBBEAN INTERNATIONAL BANK	4	2
	GRENADA DEVELOPMENT BANK		
	RBTT BANK GRENADA LIMITED	2	3
	REPUBLIC BANK (GRENADA) LIMITED	6	11
	SCOTIABANK	2	7
	TOTAL BANKS	14	23
	CREDIT UNIONS		
	COMMUNAL CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION	3	1
	GRENADA PUBLIC SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION	1	2
	GRENVILLE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION	1	0
	GRENADA UNION OF TEACHERS CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION	5	0
	RIVER SALLEE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION	0	0
	HERMITAGE CREDIT UNION	0	0

SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH NATIONAL AND LOCAL DISASTER RISK

13.1.1 REDUCTION STRATEGIES

YEAR	GRENADA
2015	YES
2016	YES
2017	YES
2018	YES
2019	YES
2020	

NUMBER OF DEATHS, MISSING PERSONS AND PERSONS AFFECTED BY

13.1.2 DISASTER PER 100,000 PEOPLE

YEAR	DEATHS	MISSING PERSONS	PERSONS AFFECTED
2015	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0

SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND
FOREST AREA AS A
PROPORTION OF TOTAL LAND
15.1.1 AREA

YEAR	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL LAND AREA
2006	0.35
2007	0.35
2008	0.35
2009	0.35
2010	0.35
2011	0.35
2012	0.35
2013	0.35
2014	0.35
2015	0.35
2016	0.35
2017	0.35
2018	0.35
2019	0.35

SOURCE: FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

SD 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
VOLUME OF REMITTANCES (IN
UNITED STATES DOLLARS) AS A
17.3.2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL GDP

YEAR	REMITTANCES AS A PROPORTION OF GDP IN US\$'M
2012	3.641743
2013	3.502609
2014	3.307648
2015	3.19517
2016	3.041411

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