



# MAINSTREAMING OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN SAINT LUCIA'S NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

KINGSTON, JAMAICA

FEBRUARY 14, 2017

# NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING HISTORY

## Medium Term Planning

- Predominantly 3 to 5 year planning
- Driven by Political Administration
- Planning done predominantly internally (Ministry of Economic Affairs, Economic Planning & National Development)

## National Vision Plan 2008

- First SIGNIFICANT attempt at national long term planning
- Roadmap/framework for planning
- Focus on roadmap ended in 2011

## National Vision Commission

- Tasked with leading a consultation process aimed at developing a national vision and accompanying development plan for Saint Lucia
- Driven primarily by civil society and citizens
- Commission sworn in in 2014

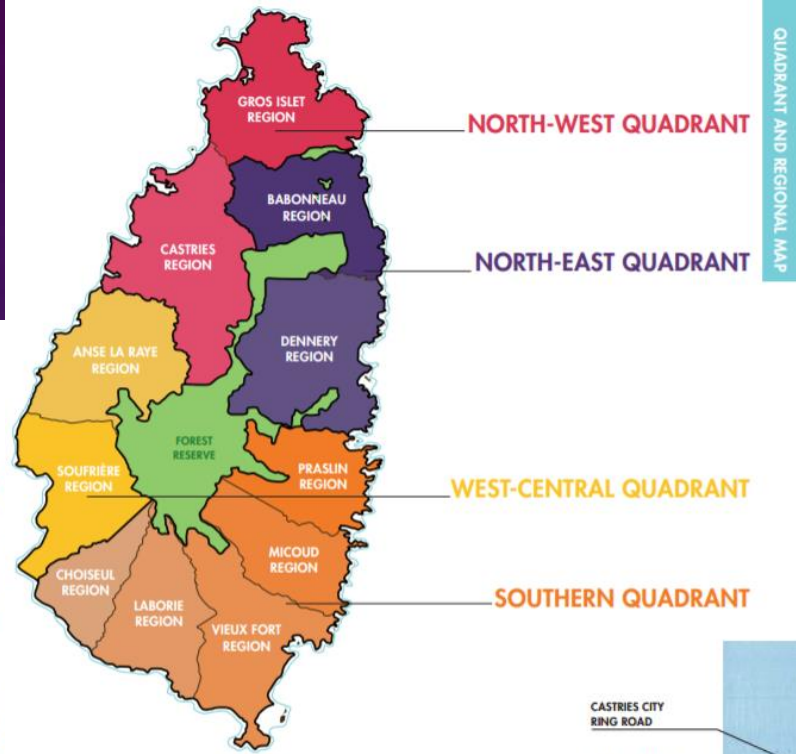
## National Development Plan

- Efforts began in 2016
- Driven by the Department of Economic Planning

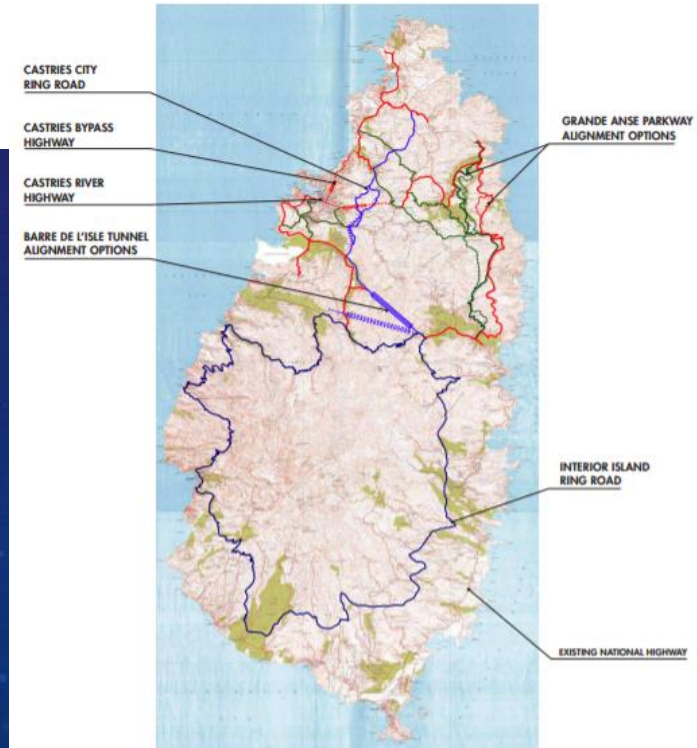
# NATIONAL VISION PLAN



## SAINT LUCIA NATIONAL VISION PLAN



QUADRANT AND REGIONAL MAP





## NATIONAL VISION COMMISSION

Saint Lucia should adopt an overarching vision to foster greater coherence of purpose among citizens, governments, civil society in shaping the nation's social, political and economic landscape.

Lead a 24 month National Consultation working towards the articulation of a National Vision Statement and a National Vision Strategy

Consultative Approach: National Consultation: Record public expression regarding current and future Saint Lucia

Autonomous Decision Making  
Scientific vs Opinion  
Expertise and Input from  
Technical Team

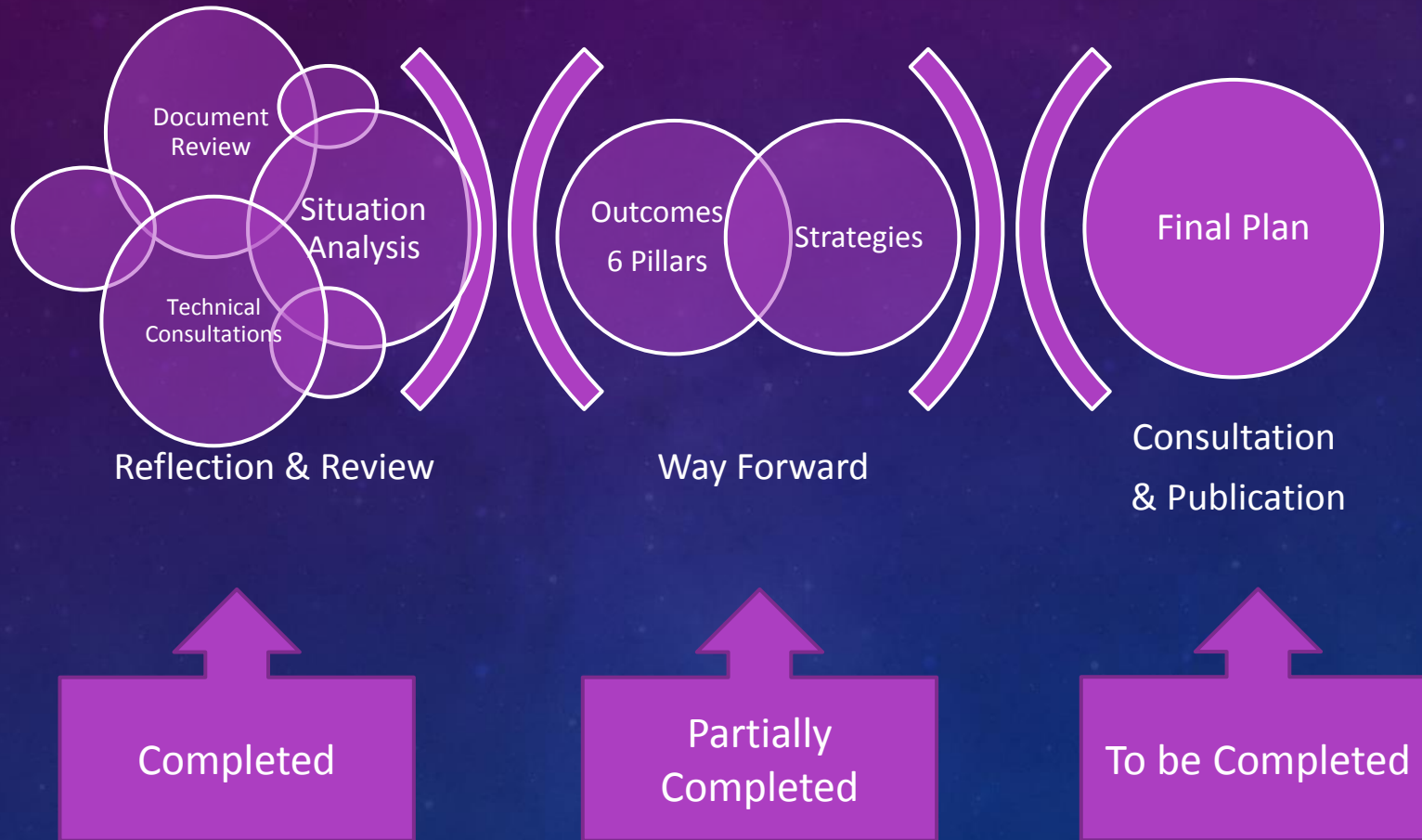
Is the output reflective of a  
National Development Plan

# LONG TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- A participatory based public dialogue approach to developing National Goals, their respective National Outcomes & Strategies to achieve these broad outcomes.
- Accompanied by a monitoring framework that outlines the indicators aligned to each National Goal and Outcome. It consists of baseline data and targets at the agreed intervals to ensure measurement of convergence with the National Goals.

1. What needs to be achieved?	National Goals
1a. What are the priorities?	National Objectives
1b. How will these be achieved?	Strategies
2. How will success be measured?	Establish Measurements: Indicators & Targets

# PROCESS OF DEVELOPING LONG TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



# STATUS AT END OF 2016/2017

## Development of Expected Outcomes

**There are 6 Pillars of  
the Long Term  
National Development**

**BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY & EXPANDING GROWTH  
OPPORTUNITIES**

**STRONG INSTITUTIONS THAT ARE A PLATFORM FOR GROWTH &  
DEVELOPMENT**

**INFRASTRUCTURE, CONNECTIVITY & ENERGY- KEY FOR GROWTH &  
COMPETITIVENESS**

**ADAPTATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE  
CHANGE**

**SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION, BUILDING SOCIAL RESILIENCE AND  
SOCIAL CAPITAL**

**ENHANCING THE LABOUR FORCE THROUGH: EDUCATION, TRAINING  
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**

## Pillar 1

***Restructuring for Competitiveness:  
Building Productive Capacity &  
Expanding Growth Opportunities***

Focuses on the real economic growth sectors and effective export development including manufacturing, tourism, culture and heritage, non-financial services

## Pillar 2

***Restructuring for Competitiveness:  
Building Strong Institutions that are a  
Platform for Growth & Development***

Focuses on the institutional and regulatory environment in which growth and development takes place.

## Pillar 3

***Infrastructure, Connectivity &  
Energy- Key for Growth &  
Competitiveness***

Focuses on enhancing the efficiency of production, transportation, and communication environment in which growth and development takes place



## Pillar 4

### ***Adaptation for Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change***

Focuses on pathways towards the development of a Green Economy, and a focus on economic and social vulnerability management attached with environmental risks, disaster and climate change risk management.

## Pillar 5

### ***Social Transformation, Building Social Resilience and Social Capital***

Building social resilience and social capital, including integrated approaches to poverty reduction,

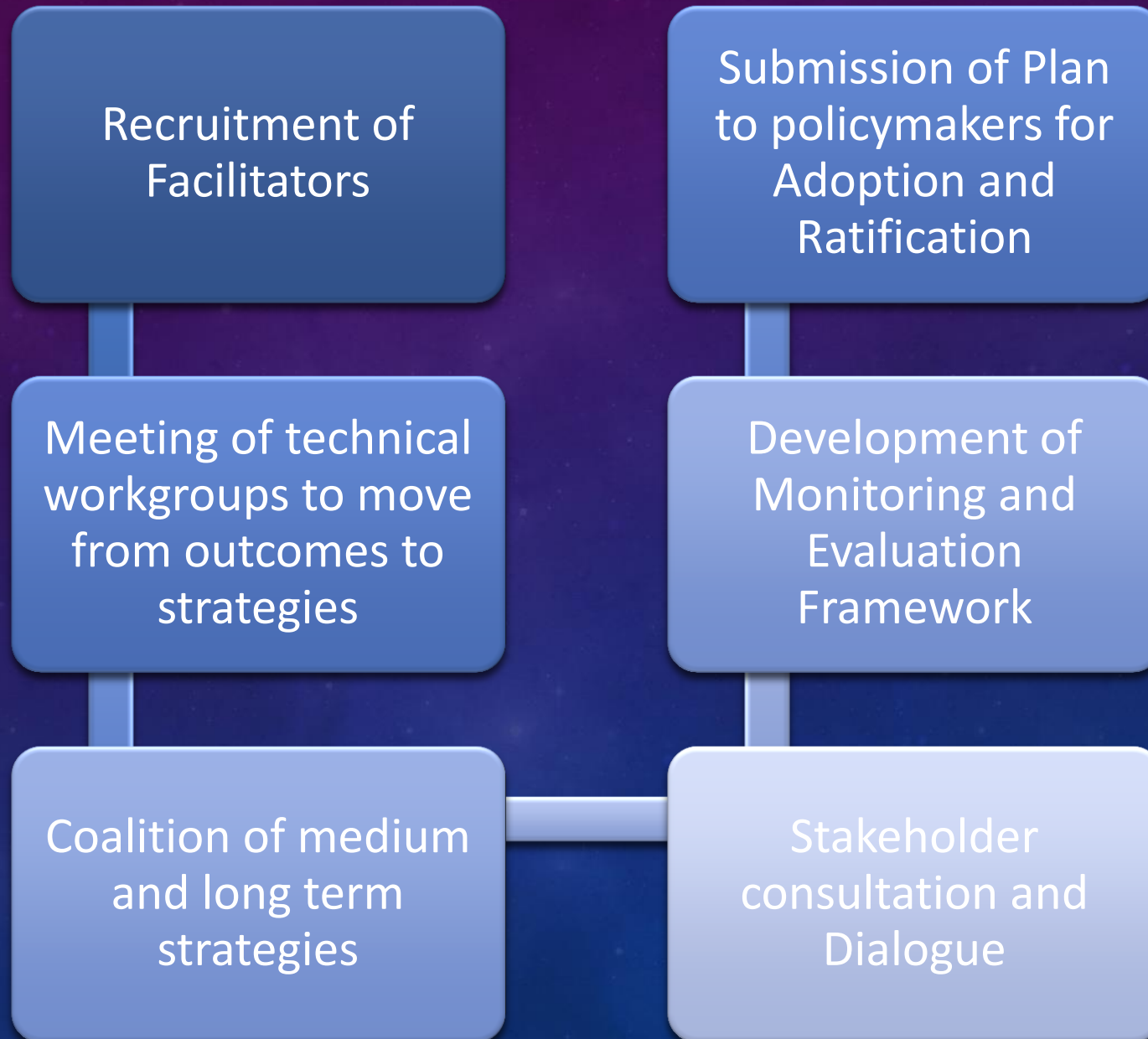
Re-discovering and re-defining the St. Lucia identity, building community and social capital.

## Pillar 6

### ***Enhancing the Labour Force through: Education, Training & Workforce Development***

Examines the quality relevance of education, education infrastructure, inequality, and gender inequality and competence among youth and development of a technically qualified trained workforce to meet national, regional and international needs of the industry, businesses and institutions.

# GOING FORWARD 2017/2018



# INTEGRATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## Building productive capacity & expanding growth opportunities

- SDG 8: Decent work and Economic Growth
- SDG 17: Partnership for the goals

## Building strong institutions that are a platform for growth and development

- SDG 8: Decent work and Economic Growth
- SDG 10: Reduced inequalities
- SDG 16: Peace, justice & strong institutions
- SDG 17: Partnership for the goals

## Infrastructure, *Connectivity & Energy- Key for Growth & Competitiveness*

- SDG 6: Clean water & sanitation
- SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities
- SDG 7: Affordable & Clean energy
- SDG 9: Industry, innovation & Infrastructure
- SDG 14: Life below water
- SDG 15: Life on land
- SDG 17: Partnership for the goals

# INTEGRATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## Adaptation for environmental sustainability & climate change

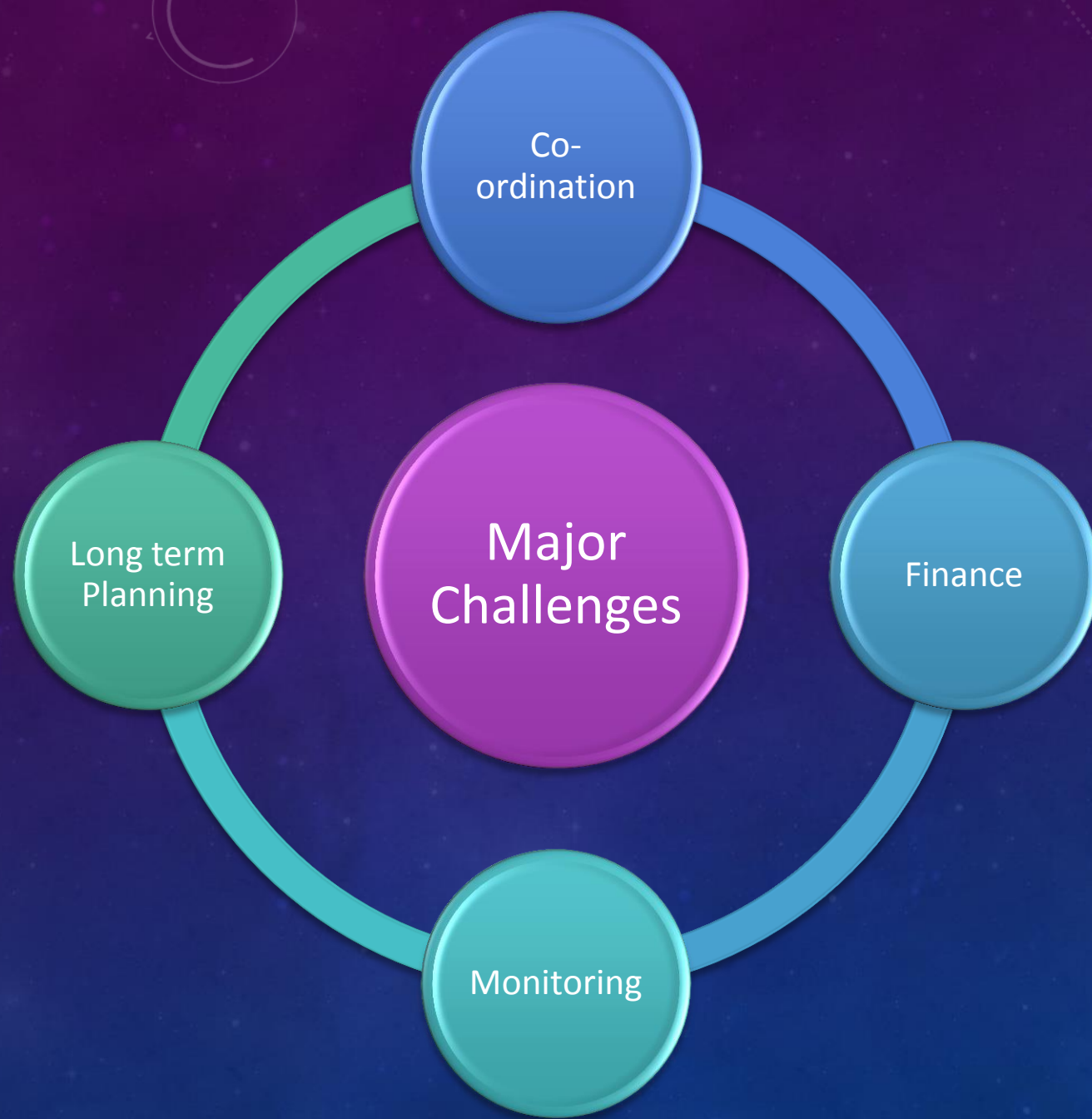
- SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation
- SDG11: Sustainable cities and communities
- SDG 12: Responsible consumption & production
- SDG 13: Climate Action
- SDG 14: Life below water
- SDG 15: Life on land
- SDG 17: Partnership for the goals

## Social Transformation, building social resilience and social capital

- SDG 1: No poverty
- SDG 2: Zero hunger
- SDG3: Good health & well being
- SDG 5: Gender Equality
- SDG 10: reduced inequalities
- SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

## Enhancing the labour force through: education, training and workforce development

- SDG 3: Good health and well being
- SDG 4: Quality education
- SDG 10: Reduced inequalities



Co-ordination

Major Challenges

Finance

Monitoring

Long term Planning

# Regional and International Partnerships



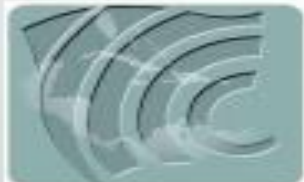
European Commission



Department  
for International  
Development



- Innovation & Technology Firms
- Various interests groups which support goals
- Development Partners
- Research institutions
- Financing agencies
- Technical Agencies
- Civil society
- Academia



Caribbean Community  
Climate Change Centre



THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES  
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