



Canada 2030: An Agenda for Sustainable Development

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Presentation Overview

- Context
- Post-2015 Data Test
- The report
- Approach
- Sustainable development priorities
- Measuring the SDGs
- Realizing the SDGs

Context

- Sustainable Development Goals to be established in September 2015



Post-2015 Data Test

An initiative by:

- Centre for Policy Dialogue;
- The Norman Paterson School of International Affairs; and
- Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals

Which aims to:

- apply a select set of potential post-2015 goals, targets and indicators to a number of low, middle and high income countries;
- assess the adequacy of data available, including disaggregated data, for measuring post-2015 progress at the country level;
- identify opportunities and challenges that may arise from a universal, country-relevant post-2015 framework.

Through research conducted in:

Bangladesh
Sierra Leone
Turkey

Canada
Senegal

Peru
Tanzania



The report

Canada 2030: An Agenda for Sustainable Development

Seeks to make a number of valuable contributions:

- Comprehensive overview of Canada's sustainable development challenges
- Current status of Canada's national statistical system
- Implementation opportunities and challenges related to federalism
- Concrete example of how the SDGs could apply to high-income countries

Approach

Goals

- Poverty
- Employment and inclusive growth
- Education
- Environmental sustainability and disaster resilience
- Energy and infrastructure
- Governance and human rights
- Global partnership for development

Universal priorities: targets and indicators

- 20 targets
- 45 indicators
- 8 “global minimum standard” targets

Country-level priorities: targets and indicators

- For each of the 7 goals
 - 5-6 targets
 - 8-12 indicators

Data assessment: Universal + country-level targets and indicators

- Assess data adequacy (availability + quality)
- Feasibility and relevance of “global minimum standards”
- Non-official data sources and innovations in data collection
- Political economy dimensions including institutions, legal frameworks, financing, data accessibility

Table 1. Example of global and national priorities for education

Target	Indicator
Global	
Ensure all children have access to early childhood and quality primary and secondary education	% of girls and boys receiving at least one year in pre-primary programs
	% of girls and boys who complete primary school
	% of girls and boys who complete secondary school
	% of girls and boys who achieve a passing grade in national learning assessments at the primary school level
Increase the number of adults with the skills, including technical and vocational skills	Proportion of individuals enrolled in a Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institution
National	
Ensure a safe, secure and effective learning environment in the classroom	Student-educator ratio
	Proportion of school-aged children who report being bullied
Ensure all children have access to early childhood and quality primary and secondary education	Proportion of Aboriginals who complete secondary school
	% of children aged 0-5 for whom there is a regulated childcare space
Increase the number of young adults with skills for problem-solving and critical thinking	% of youth demonstrating proficient skills in problem-solving and critical thinking by the end of secondary school
Increase the number of adults participating in life-long learning	Proportion of adults enrolled in post career, technical or professional training programs
	Average tuition fee for full-time students at degree-granting institutions
	Average student debt from all sources at graduation
	Average length of time it takes to pay student debt, by income quintiles
	Proportion of adults who complete tertiary education
	Proportion of adults with student loans
Cross-cutting: Establish open, accountable, inclusive and effect institutions and rule of law and peaceful and inclusive society	
Increase access to justice	Proportion of jurisdictions that have integrated legal education into secondary curricula



Sustainable Development Priorities

- Candidate SDGs resonate with domestic priorities
 - Gender equality and Aboriginal issues cross-cutting
 - Obvious need to ensure that targets and indicators are appropriately adapted
 - Global minimum standards not relevant for Canada but could guide development cooperation efforts



Reduce overall poverty | Address poverty for Aboriginals, people with disabilities, female-headed households, recent immigrants and the homeless



Improve access to child care | Improve secondary school completion rates for Aboriginal peoples | Increase the number of young adults with problem-solving and critical-thinking skills | Increase the number of adults participating in lifelong learning



Promote decent work | Support inclusive growth and reduce income inequality | Ensure equal pay for equal work | Achieve full and productive employment for all including women, youth and Aboriginal peoples



Ensure access to safe, efficient and affordable transportation | Improve maintenance of public transport infrastructure | Ensure access to energy and improve efficiency and sustainability of energy supply, including renewable energy



Address climate change | Build resilience and reduce vulnerability to natural disasters | Safeguard ecosystems and biodiversity | Improve air and water quality | Reduce per capita waste | Improve integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefit sharing



End discrimination and address inequalities of Aboriginal peoples, people with disabilities, women and recent immigrants | Increase access to justice | Increase political participation | Reduce bribery and corruption



Address special needs of developing countries | Promote better statistics for development | Support climate change adaptation and mitigation | Strengthen domestic resource mobilization in developing countries | Implement ODA commitments | Promote global citizenship



Poverty

- Defining poverty in Canada
- Provincial and territorial efforts
- Priorities
 - Reduce overall poverty and address poverty for specific groups
- Sample Indicators
 - Overall poverty rate based on the market basket measure
 - Poverty rate of Aboriginal Canadians
 - Persistence of low income or poverty



Poverty

- Opportunities
 - High government capacity
- Challenges
 - No official definition
 - Persistence of poverty for certain groups
 - No national plan



Education

- Child care; Aboriginal peoples; problem-solving and critical thinking; life-long learning
- Sample Indicators
 - Proportion of adults with post-secondary education
 - Proportion of Aboriginal Canadians with high school and post-secondary education
 - Proportion of youth with problem-solving and critical thinking skills



Education

- Opportunities
 - Existing education initiatives
- Challenges
 - Inadequate national child care policy
 - Lack of agreement between Aboriginal communities and government on education reform
 - Uneven access to post-secondary education



Employment and inclusive growth

- Decent work; reduce income inequality; equal pay for equal work; full and productive employment for particular groups
- Sample Indicators
 - Ratio of earnings of top and bottom deciles;
 - Unemployment rate for Aboriginal Canadians;
 - Unemployment rate for youth.



Employment and inclusive growth

- Opportunities
 - Strong economy
 - Strong legal frameworks
- Challenges
 - Rising inequality
 - Lack of consensus on official measure of inequality



Energy and infrastructure

- Safe, efficient, affordable transportation; maintenance of public infrastructure; energy efficiency and sustainability
- Sample Indicators
 - Existence of municipal frameworks or guidelines for assessing road conditions and capacity, by jurisdiction
 - Ratio of investment in operation and maintenance of infrastructure to capital investment
 - % of non-carbon, green energy to total energy consumption
 - Rate of change in total energy consumption, per capita



Energy and infrastructure

- Opportunities
 - Collaboration between FPT governments on national energy plan underway
 - Municipal infrastructure plans in place
- Challenges
 - Lack of federal leadership on improving energy efficiency and shifting to renewable energy
 - Balancing economic and environmental considerations in oil sands development
 - Insufficient resourcing to municipalities to manage growing infrastructure needs
 - Ensuring access to infrastructure in remote locations



Environmental sustainability and disaster resilience

- Climate change; resilience and vulnerability; safeguard ecosystems and biodiversity; air and water quality; per capita waste
- Sample Indicators
 - Rate of greenhouse gas emissions intensity, by industry
 - Direct economic losses from natural disasters (% of GDP)
 - Net loss in forest area (% of land area)
 - Outdoor concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5), ground-level ozone (O₃), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
 - Estimate of solid municipal waste collected, disposed of and recycled



Environmental sustainability and disaster resilience

- Opportunities
 - Collaboration between FPT governments
 - Sub-national efforts to address disaster resilience and climate change
- Challenges
 - Variation between levels of government on addressing climate change
 - Balancing natural resource management



Governance

- Discrimination and inequalities of vulnerable groups; access to justice; political participation; bribery and corruption
- Sample Indicators
 - Wage gap between immigrants and non-immigrants with comparable levels of education
 - Prevalence of violence against women, including domestic violence
 - Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties
 - Proportion of parties appearing in court without legal counsel because they cannot afford it
 - Proportion of eligible voters who vote in federal elections



Governance

- Opportunities
 - Strong human rights guarantees
 - Targeted interventions to address rights of people with disabilities
 - Women's political participation
- Challenges
 - Insufficient attention to improving human rights outcomes for Aboriginal peoples and women
 - Insufficient resourcing of mechanisms to improve access to justice in judicial



Global partnership

- Special needs of developing countries; statistics for development; climate change adaptation and mitigation; ODA commitments; global citizenship
- Sample Indicators
 - Proportion of aid allocated to least developed countries
 - Total aid to support taxation
 - Official climate financing that is incremental to ODA
 - Ratio of ODA to GNI



Global partnership

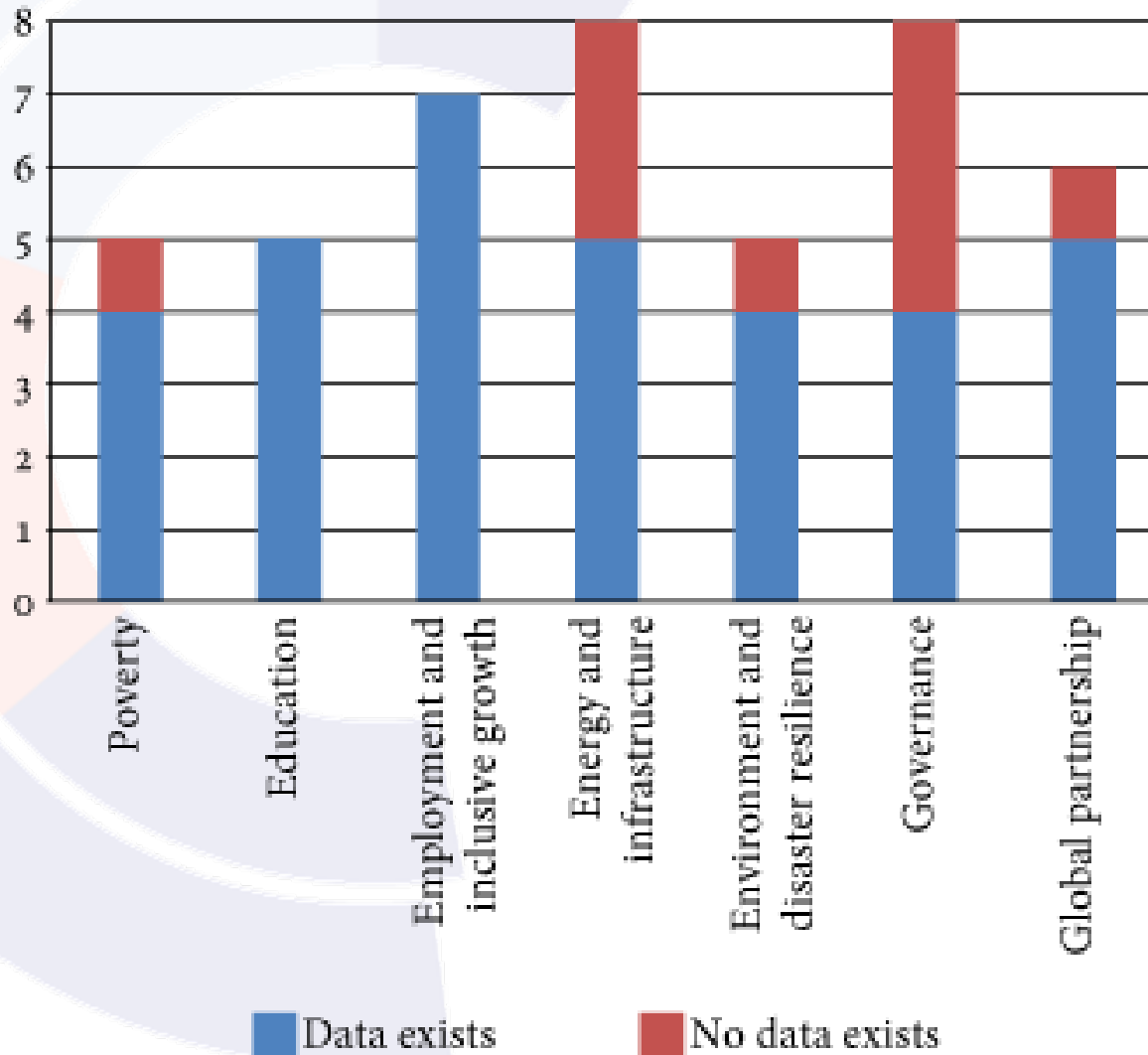
- Opportunities
 - Strong track record of meeting ODA commitments
- Challenges
 - Balanced foreign policy agenda
 - Increasingly unilateral approach to global politics

Measuring the SDGs

- Excellent statistical system well placed to measure progress on post-2015
- 78% of the 133 indicators examined for the study already available or can be calculated
- Additional data collection needed for environment, governance and global partnership
- Disaggregated data nearly always available for age, sex and sub-region; more challenging for minority groups

Measuring the SDGs

Figure 1. Global indicators



Data Quality Assessment

Relevance	Accuracy and reliability	Timeliness and punctuality	Accessibility	Coherence and comparability
Completeness User needs User satisfaction	Sampling and non-sampling errors Systematic and random errors Revision measures	Timeliness Punctuality	Accessibility Clarity Metadata and microdata	Consistency Comparability Standardization

Table 11. Results of the data quality assessment

Goal Area	Relevance	Accuracy and reliability	Timeliness and punctuality	Accessibility and clarity	Coherence and comparability
Poverty	4	4	5	5	5
	4	4	5	5	4
Education	4	4	5	5	4
	3	5	5	5	4
Employment & Inclusive Growth	3	4	5	5	5
	3	4	5	5	4
Energy and Infrastructure	3	4	4	4	4
	3	4	5	4	4
Environment	4	4	4	4	4
	3	4	4	4	3
Governance	3	4	4	4	4
	4	4	5	4	4
Global Partnership	3	3	4	4	5
	3	2	3	3	4



Measuring the SDGs

- Data quality excellent for poverty, education, and employment; very good for all other areas
- Efforts needed to improve data quality for non-Statistics Canada sources
 - Improve availability of meta-data
 - Ensure relevance (particularly meeting user needs)



Implementing the SDGs

- Significant work on SDG issues in Canada may offer a road-map for post-2015
- Provincial-federal jurisdiction – complicated but not insurmountable

BUT

- Need to bring domestic stakeholders into conversation



www.post2015datatest.com