

# Stats News & Views

## SPECIAL TOPIC STATISTICAL BULLETIN

### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

#### PROGRESS REPORT

##### ON GOAL 2

##### IN THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY:

**“End hunger, achieve food security, and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”**

### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



REGIONAL STATISTICS PROGRAMME (RSP)  
CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM) SECRETARIAT  
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# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## General Notes

This special topic bulletin produced by the Regional Statistics Programme (RSP) aims to highlight the progress and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

There are seventeen (17) goals, one hundred and sixty-nine (169) targets, and two hundred and thirty-one (231) indicators, which focus mainly on social development, economic development, and environmental sustainability. Furthermore, there are one hundred and twenty-five (125) CARICOM Core SDG indicators out of the Global list of SDG indicators which were approved at the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) held in Guyana, in May 2018. The COHSOD approved 109 indicators that were presented and 16 indicators that were identified by the Member State of Suriname at that meeting bringing the list to 125 unique CARICOM Core SDG indicators.

Unlike the situation in Merchandise Trade, for aspects of National Accounts and Mid-Year Population estimates for many of the social and environmental themes, there are often numerous data gaps. Notwithstanding a concerted effort at developing a CARICOM Programme in these areas over the years, countries are faced with tremendous challenges in producing these indicators. It is the undertaking of the RSP to produce a bulletin on each goal as the data becomes available. The year 2015 is used as the base year since it represents the year in which the SDGs were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (UN-GA). The values on or before 2015 and the values post-2015 (the latest year available) are presented.

This second bulletin focuses on **Goal 2**, which states: ***End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture***. The remaining publications will highlight Goals 3 to 17 in a series of bulletins that will be released systematically.

Apart from presenting the status and progress of **Goal 2**, this bulletin also highlights the work required to bridge the data gaps in the social and environmental areas.

## Goal 2

# ZERO HUNGER

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



### TARGET 2.1

By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

#### Indicator 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment [Global and CARICOM Core Indicator]

Table 2.1: Prevalence of undernourishment in Jamaica and Guyana

Country Member States	Baseline %	Year	Latest Available %	Year
Jamaica	6.9	2015	...	...
Guyana	0.5	2015	0.4	2018*

Source: Guyana First Voluntary National Review of the Sustainable Development Goals, Jamaica's VNR Statistical Annex 2018.  
Estimated-\*

The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normally active and healthy life (SDG Indicators, 2022).

The prevalence of undernourishment in Jamaica was **6.9 percent** in 2015.

Guyana recorded a PoU of **0.5 percent** in 2015. In 2018, the prevalence of undernourishment in Guyana fell marginally to **0.4 percent**. [Table 2.1]

<sup>1</sup><https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

## TARGET 2.2

By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons.

**Indicator 2.2.1:** Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age [Global and CARICOM Core Indicator].

**Table 2.2: Prevalence of stunting height among children under 5 years of age in Guyana and Jamaica**

Country Member States	Baseline %	Year	Latest Available %	Year
Guyana	0.6	2015	1.5	2018*
Jamaica	6.2	2014	...	...
Male	8.7	2014	...	...
Female	3.3	2014	...	...

Source: Guyana First Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the Sustainable Development Goals, Jamaica's VNR Statistical Annex 2018. Estimated-\*

### Guyana

The prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age in Guyana grew from **0.6 percent** in 2015 to **1.5 percent** in 2018. [Table 2.2]

### Jamaica

The prevalence of stunting in Jamaica was higher among males than females. In 2014, the prevalence of stunting among males was **8.7 percent** while it stood at **3.3 percent** for females. [Table 2.2]

### Indicator 2.2.2

**Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height  $>+2$  or  $<-2$  standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight), [Global and CARICOM Core Indicator].**

**Table 2.3: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age in Guyana, Jamaica, and Suriname**

Country Member States	Baseline %	Year	Latest Available %	Year
Guyana	0.2	2015	0.6	2018*
Jamaica	3.6	2014	...	...
Male	3.5	2014	...	...
Female	3.7	2014	...	...
Suriname	5.0	2010	...	...

Source: Guyana First Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the Sustainable Development Goals, Jamaica's VNR Statistical Annex 2018, Suriname's Report on the SDG CARICOM Core Indicators. Estimated-\*

#### **Guyana**

The prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age in Guyana increased from **0.2 percent** in 2015 to **0.6 percent** in 2018. [Table 2.3]

#### **Jamaica**

The prevalence of malnutrition was slightly higher among female children compared to male children under 5 years of age. In 2014, the prevalence of malnutrition in Jamaica among females amounted to **3.7 percent** while malnutrition among males was **3.5 percent**. [Table 2.3]

#### **Suriname**

The prevalence of malnutrition was **5.0 percent** in Suriname in 2010. [Table 2.3]

### Indicator 2.2.3

#### Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage) [Global Indicator]

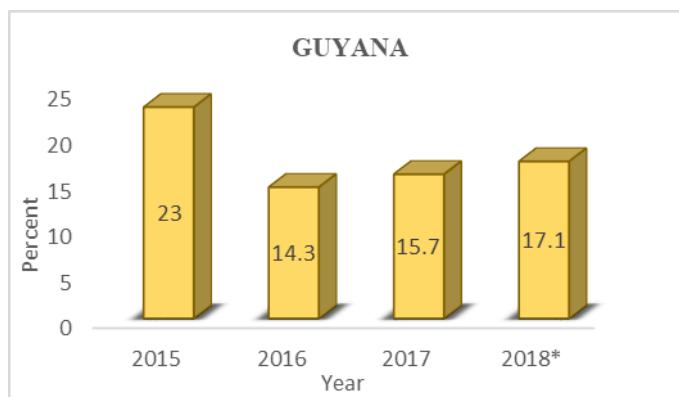
**Table 2.4 Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women in Guyana**

Year	Percent
2015	23.0
2016	14.3
2017	15.7
2018*	17.1

Source: Guyana First Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the Sustainable Development Goals  
Estimated-\*

Table 2.4 shows a decline in the prevalence of anemia among pregnant women in Guyana. The prevalence fell from **23.0 percent** in 2015 to **17.1** percent in 2018.

**Chart 1: Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women in Guyana**



## TARGET 2.4

**By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality**

**Indicator 2.4.1** Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture [Global Indicator].

Based on 2018 estimates, the proportion of other crops area under sustainable agriculture in Guyana was **1.0 percent**. Other crops in Guyana refer to cereals, legumes, oilseeds, ground provisions, vegetables and greens, spices and seasonings, and fruits.

## TARGET 2.5

**By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.**

**Indicator 2.5.1:** Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities [Global Indicator].

**Table 2.5: Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities in Guyana**

Year	Number
2015	6,013
2016	6,629
2017	7,731
2018*	6,724

*Source: Guyana First Voluntary National Review of the Sustainable Development Goals  
Estimated-\**

The number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities in Guyana grew from **6,013** to **6,724** respectively in 2015 and 2018. Agricultural sustainability in Guyana is being achieved through progress in maintaining the genetic diversity of seed and cultivated plants with the agricultural research institutes. [Table 2.5]

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<sup>2</sup> Guyana National Development Strategy (Chapter 27: Other Agriculture) <http://www.guyana.org/NDS/chap27.htm>

### Indicator 2.5.2

#### Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction [Global Indicator]

**Table 2.6: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction in Jamaica**

Year	Percent %
2010	26.0
2013	18.0

*Source: Jamaica's VNR Statistical Annex 2018*

The United Nations defines this indicator as the percentage of local livestock breeds among local breeds with known risk status classified as being at risk of extinction at a certain moment in time. The proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction in Jamaica decreased from **26.0 percent** in 2010 to **18.0 percent** in 2013. [Table 2.6]

## TARGET 2. A

**Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular, least developed countries**

**Indicator 2.a.1:** The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures [Global and CARICOM Core Indicator]

**Table 2.7: The Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditure in Guyana and Suriname**

Country Member States	Baseline %	Year	Latest Available %	Year
Guyana	0.68	2015	0.63	2018*
Suriname	30.34	2015	12.16	2017

*Source: Guyana First Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the Sustainable Development Goals, Suriname's Report on the SDG CARICOM Core Indicators. Estimated-\**

The agriculture orientation index for government expenditure in Guyana fell from **0.68 percent** in 2015 to **0.63 percent** in 2018. Likewise, the agriculture orientation index for government expenditures in Suriname decreased from **30.34 percent** in 2015 to **12.16 percent** in 2017. [Table 2.7]

<sup>3</sup>: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

### Indicator 2.a.2

**Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector  
[Global and CARICOM Core Indicator]**

**Table 2.8: Total official flows to the Agriculture Sector in Guyana and Jamaica**

Country Member States	Unit of Measure	Baseline %	Year	Latest Available %	Year
Guyana	GYD\$B	1.70	2015	2.60	2018*
Jamaica	US\$M	0.98	2015	75.39	2016

*Source: Guyana First Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the Sustainable Development Goals, Jamaica's VNR Statistical Annex 2018. Estimated-\**

#### **Guyana**

Total official flows to the Agriculture Sector in Guyana increased from **G\$1.7 billion**, in 2015, to **G\$2.6 billion**, in 2018, targeting various aspects including drainage and irrigation, rural infrastructure, and enterprise development. [Table 2.8]

#### **Jamaica**

In 2016, there was a significant increase in the flow of funds to the Agriculture Sector in Jamaica, relative to 2015. In 2016, **US\$75.39 million** flowed to the Agriculture Sector, relative to **US\$0.98 million** in 2015. [Table 2.8]

## TARGET 2. C

**Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility**

**Indicator 2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies [Global Indicator]**

**Table 2.9: Annual percentage change in the food sub-category of the Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

Country Member States	Baseline %	Year	Latest Available %	Year
Guyana	-1.0	2015	3.0	2018*

*Source: Guyana First Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the Sustainable Development Goals, Estimated-\**

The annual percentage change in the food sub-category of the consumer price index in Guyana grew from **-1.0 percent** in the base year to **3.0 percent** in 2018. The increase in 2018 was attributed to unpredictable weather conditions which influenced food costs. [Table 2.9]



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