

# Synopsis



# Aruba Sustainable Development Goals Indicators 2021

A report on new baselines and time series analysis





# pa nos *Dushi Tera!*

**SDG-Indicator Working Group**  
SDG-IWG

“A robust follow-up and review **mechanism** for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires a solid framework of **indicators** and **statistical data** to monitor progress, inform **policy** and ensure accountability of all stakeholders.”

– *United Nations*



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# Summary

The SDG-Indicator Working Group produced the report Aruba Sustainable Development Goals Indicators 2021, which gives an overview of new baselines, available time series of existing indicators on Aruba, and the analyses of trends relating to the SDGs. The trend analysis provides information for monitoring of progress and setting of concrete national targets. For the time series of existing indicators, the focus was on those indicators which could be calculated with data already available in the databases of the different data producers. The data presented has been collected from a variety of data sources, including administrative data sources from 2000 to 2020, yearly and occasionally held surveys between 2000 and 2019, and Population and Housing Censuses since 2000.

The process of writing this report was interesting, insightful, and challenging, and has shown that considerable data exists to aid policy formulation and setting of national targets. The information presented provides insights into the development in different areas related to the SDGs and is key to assist policy makers in Aruba in the monitoring of different areas relating to sustainable development. The analyses conducted encourages further in-depth analysis with additional data and higher levels of disaggregation. It also assists in the formulation of concrete national SDG targets to work towards in the implementation process of the SDGs, and it assists in the preparation for the upcoming Voluntary National Review 2022. The challenges encountered were the lack of accessibility of existing data and the absence of concrete national targets.

Streamlining and implementation of a sound methodological approach in evidence-based policy programming and management is imperative across the whole government, facilitating processes on the horizontal and vertical levels.

The methodologies and insights provided by the capacity building courses provided by ICON Institute Consulting Gruppe for SDG implementation, are crucial for making necessary policy changes and measure policy impact within the government and NGOs.

It is essential to strengthen the institutional arrangements of core institutions as well as the collaborative mechanisms addressing structural and cross-cutting issues. The adoption of a Results-Based Management approach to policy formulation, implementation and evaluation, is also imperative. The formation of a National Statistical System (NSS) and a National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS), prioritizing the data needed for policy development, is fundamental.

The SDG-Indicator Working Group will produce the Aruba Sustainable Development Goals Indicators report on a yearly basis.

# Introduction

The Government of Aruba adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2016 and has installed a National Commission to provide strategic direction and coordinate the implementation of the SDGs in Aruba under the responsibility of the Minister of General Affairs, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Finances and Culture, and the Minister of Sustainable Development and Education.

The SDG Indicator Working Group (SDG-IWG) is a working body within the approved national institutional framework and is responsible for leading and coordinating the monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs and for addressing the relevant issues regarding data availability for the SDGs. The SDG Indicator Working Group is a collaboration between different government departments and semi-governmental departments. Since its installation in 2017, the SDG-IWG has carried out different activities. This includes an exploration of the SDG Framework and a quick scan indicator availability for the Voluntary National Review in 2017, a baseline measurement, a feasibility study of the production of the SDG indicators, and a Quick Scan Indicator Relevance for National Policy Survey in 2018. In 2019, the first phase of the SDG Comprehensive Indicator Framework Aruba (SDG CIFRA), incorporating available SDG indicators and localized indicators, was developed. In 2020, SDG-IWG started a process, the SDG Indicators 123, for the calculation of time series and new baselines, which has resulted in the development of this report “Aruba Sustainable Development Goals Indicators 2021 – A report on new baselines and time series analyses.”

This report presents new baselines and time series of the available SDG indicators in Aruba. The information presented is key to assist policy makers in Aruba in monitoring the development of different areas relating to sustainable development, and in the formulation of concrete national SDG targets to work towards in the implementation process of the SDGs. It also assists in the preparation for the upcoming Voluntary National Review 2022.

The effects of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic are not addressed in a consistent manner in this report, since data from 2020 onward was not consistently available at the time of writing this report. The pandemic has had severe health effects and serious implications for economic growth and social development. It has pushed the world into the worst global economic crisis since the Great Depression and Aruba's heavily tourism-dependent economy is experiencing its worst economic shock in recent history, negatively affecting the labour market, poverty, and inequality.

The process for development of this report is presented, followed by an update of the figure of the available SDG indicators, a segment of new baselines of SDG indicators, a summary of the conducted trend analysis, and a descriptive trend analysis of the time series of the available SDG indicators. The localized indicators are indicated with the abbreviation “AUA”. Localized indicators are proxy indicators (the same concept of the indicator is measured with a different methodological approach), national relevant indicators (indicators which measure national relevant concepts for sustainability), and additional indicators. Lastly, the challenges and opportunities are highlighted, and the conclusion and next steps are presented.

Once again, an enormous gratitude to all the government departments and the dedicated personnel who have made this report possible. This report is an important step in the right direction towards evidence-based policy formulation and contributes to improved monitoring and evaluation on Aruba.

# The process

June 2020 was the starting point of the project entitled “SDG Indicators 123”. The purpose of this project was to calculate time series since 2000 of the available SDG indicators, and to calculate new indicators for new baselines. The United Nations (UN) recommends the use of time series as this provides more information about the trend throughout the years. The project focused on indicators which could be calculated with data already available in the databases of the data producers. The project had an initial duration of six weeks and was divided in three phases of two weeks each, hence the name SDG indicators 123. Besides time series of already calculated indicators, new baselines were also calculated during the SDG indicators 123. Phase 1 focused on administrative data sources and surveys held on a yearly basis between 2015 and 2019, on Population and Housing Censuses since 2000, and on occasionally held surveys since 2000. Phase 2 focused on administrative data and yearly held surveys 2010-2014, and Phase 3 focused on administrative data sources 2000-2009. See figure 1.

A phased approach was chosen because of the difference in the ease with which the data could be extracted from the different databases and the availability of each data producer. Great differences existed in the timeframe in which the data were delivered: this ranged between one week and more than a year. Table 1 presents the indicators incorporated in the project SDG indicators 123 and the corresponding data source.

After the project SDG indicators 123, the SDG-IWG started with the process of writing this report. For the purpose of this report, the SDG-IWG worked in sub-groups divided by Pillar: Pillars People, Planet, and Prosperity. The Pillars Peace and Partnership were combined in one sub-group. Each Pillar tackled the indicators corresponding to their respective goals.

This report presents the indicators which could be calculated and analyzed in the given timeframe and includes analyses of only those indicators for which more than one data point was available.

Figure 1: Overview phases project SDG indicators 123



Table 1: Overview of indicators by data producer, available baseline, time series, and incorporation in project SDG indicators 123

	Indicator	Data source	Baseline	SDG indicators 123	Time series
Goal 1	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	✓
	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
Goal 2	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Bureau Rampenbestrijding Aruba, and Population Registry Office	✓ new	✓	✓
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Wit Gele Kruis and Jeugdgezondheidszorg	✓	x	x
	2.b.1: Agricultural export subsidies	Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry	✓	x	na
	2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓ new	✓	✓
	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	x	Statement
	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
Goal 3	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓ new	✓	✓
	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.5.2: Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓ new	✓	x
	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	General Health Insurance, Department of Public Health, Inspectorate of Health	✓	x	x

Indicator	Indicator	Data source	Baseline	SDG indicators 123	Time series	
Goal 4	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Department of Education and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓	
	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Central Bureau of Statistics and Department of Education	x	✓	x	
	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	✓	
	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Department of Education	✓	✓	✓	
	Proxy 4.6.1.a Proportion of youth and adults not attending school, by highest level of educational attainment by sex	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x	
	Proxy 4.6.1.b Literacy rate by age category and sex	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	✓	
	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Department of Education	✓	x	Statement	
	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	Department of Education	✓	✓	✓	
	Goal 5	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
		5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Department of Labor and Research, Central Bureau of Statistics, and Central Bank Aruba	✓	✓	✓
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex		Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x	
Goal 6		6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
		6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
Goal 7	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x	
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	na	
Goal 8	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	✓	
	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	✓	
	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Department of Labor and Research, Central Bureau of Statistics, and Central Bank Aruba	✓	✓	✓	
	AUA8.3.1 New business registration by sector and number of employees	Sociale Verzekerings Bank	✓	✓	✓	
	AUA8.4.1a Import of fruit and vegetable per capita in value and weight (including tourists)	Import Statistics	✓	✓	✓	
	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Department of Labor and Research, Central Bureau of Statistics, and Central Bank Aruba	✓	✓	✓	
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Department of Labor and Research, Central Bureau of Statistics, and Central Bank Aruba	✓	✓	✓	
	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	Department of Labor and Research, Central Bureau of Statistics, and Central Bank Aruba	✓	✓	✓	
	8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓ new	✓	✓	

	Indicator	Data source	Baseline	SDG indicators 123	Time series
Goal 9	9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Department of Labor and Research, Central Bureau of Statistics, and Central Bank Aruba	✓ new	✓	✓
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Department of Labor and Research, Central Bureau of Statistics, and Central Bank Aruba	✓	✓	✓
Goal 10	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Dienst Technische Inspectie	✓	x	Statement
	AUA10.1.1 GINI coefficient	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓ new	✓	✓
Goal 11	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓ new	✓	✓
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Metabolic Foundation	✓ new	x	na
Goal 13	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Bureau Rampenbestrijding Aruba, Population Registry Office	✓ new	✓	✓
	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Bureau Rampenbestrijding Aruba, Population Registry Office	✓ new	✓	✓
Goal 14	AUA14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Directorate of Nature and Environment	✓ new	✓	✓
	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Directorate of Nature and Environment	✓	✓	✓
Goal 15	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Directorate of Nature and Environment	✓ new	✓	na
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Directorate of Nature and Environment	✓ new	✓	✓
	AUA15.1.2 Nature Protected Areas as a proportion of Total Land Area	Directorate of Nature and Environment	✓ new	✓	✓
	15.5.1 Red List Index	Directorate of Nature and Environment	✓ new	✓	✓
Goal 16	15.9.1: (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	Kingdom of the Netherlands	✓ new	✓	✓
	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓ new	✓	✓
	AUA16.1.4: Percentage of households that experienced inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of their living quarter	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓ new	✓	✓
Goal 17	AUA16.5.1 Bribery rate	Central Bank Aruba	✓ new	x	✓
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Central Bureau of Statistics, and Population Registry Office	x	✓	x
	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
Goal 17	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	x	In progress
	17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Central Bureau of Statistics, and Population Registry Office	x	✓	x

**SDG-IWG  
baseline 2018  
indicator availability**

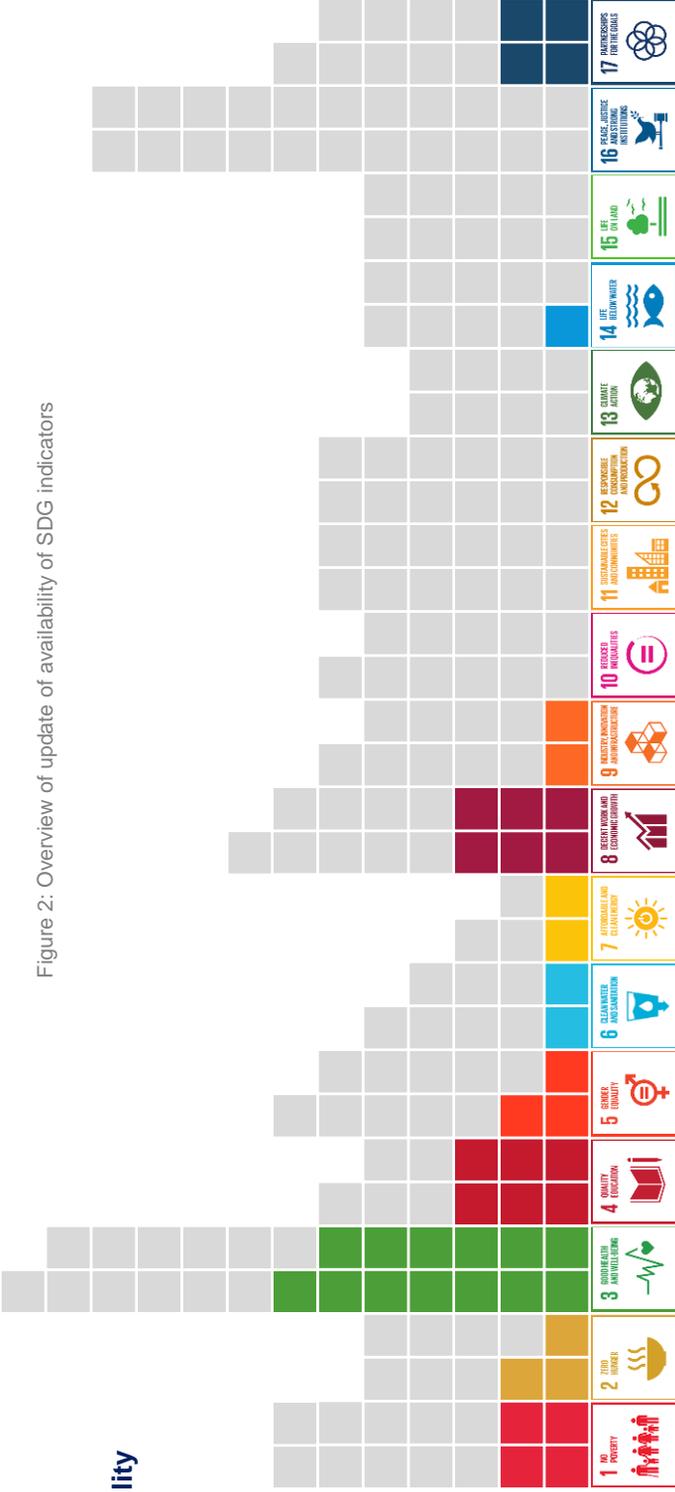


Figure 2: Overview of update of availability of SDG indicators

**SDG-IWG  
New baselines 2020-2021  
Indicator availability**



# New baselines



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



**Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**



**Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

Please note that this indicator is a multi-purpose indicator pertaining to three different targets (see below) with the aim to measure the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population (climate-related, social, economic).

### Targets 1.5, 11.5, and 13.1

**1.5:** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

**11.5:** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

**13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

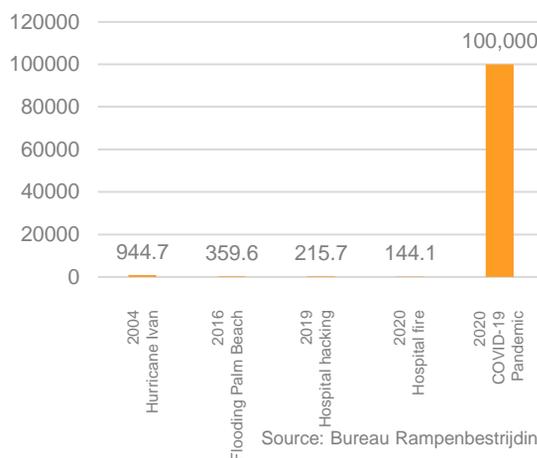
### Indicator

**1.5.1, 11.5.1, 13.1.1:** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (multi-purpose indicator)

### Definition

This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

### Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population\*



The indicator is calculated by adding up the absolute number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected people attributed to disasters, dividing this by the total population, and then multiplied by 100,000.

\* Preliminary data

Source: Bureau Rampenbestrijding Aruba, and Population Registry Office



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

### Target 2.c

2.2.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

### Definition

Average Yearly prices for selected type of products

### Indicator AUA2.C.1

Average Yearly prices for selected type of products

Article (a)	Unity Price	2020
Rice (white)	1 Kilo	3.12
Packaged sliced bread (white)	1 Pack	3.93
Packaged sliced bread (brown)	1 Pack	3.99
Pasta	1 Kilo	7.19
White flour	1 Kilo	6.45
Cornmeal	1 Kilo	4.63
Pork chop	1 Kilo	10.23
Loin ribs	1 Kilo	14.38
Chicken meat	1 Kilo	8.65
Cow meat	1 Kilo	20.42
Tuna fish in water	1 Kilo	20.06
Milk (fresh)	1 Liter	2.95
Whole milk powder	1 Kilo	16.59
Cheese	1 Kilo	21.91
Poultry eggs	1 Kilo	6.39
Banana and plantain	1 Kilo	3.75
Apples	1 Kilo	6.58
Watermelon	1 Kilo	3.38
Potatoes	1 Kilo	3.22
Lettuce	1 Kilo	8.01
Tomatoes	1 Kilo	7.97
Instant coffee	1 Kilo	71.76
Fruit Juice	1 Liter	3.56

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

# New baselines



## Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

### Target 3.3

3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

#### Definition

Number of people requiring treatment and care for any one of the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) targeted by the WHO NTD Roadmap and World Health Assembly resolutions and reported to WHO.

### Target 3.5

3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

#### Definition

Daily alcohol per capita consumption (aged 20 years and older).

### Indicator

#### 3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Year	Dengu	Zika	Chikungunya	Scabies	Leprosy
2020	2	2	0	11	0

Source: Department of Public Health

### Indicator

#### AUA3.5.2: Daily alcohol per capita consumption (aged 20 years and older)

Year 2018	Population of alcohol consumers 20+ years
Beers	1.3
Wine	0.6
Spirit	1
Total drinks	2.9
Standard drink equivalence (1.8 cl of pure alcohol)	2.4

Source: Income and Expenditure Survey 2016, International Trade Statistics, 2018, Central Bureau of Statistics Aruba.



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

### Target 4.3

4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

#### Definition indicator

The percentage of population 6-11 years and 12-17 years attending formal education.

### Indicator

#### AUA4.3.1: Percentage of school participation in age categories

Year	6-11	12-17
2020	99.3	98.1

Source: Population and Housing Census 2020 – Central Bureau of Statistics

# New baselines



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

### Target 8.9

8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

#### Indicator

##### 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP

Year	Tourism direct GDP
2017	21.2

Source: Tourism Satellite Account, Central Bureau of Statistics

#### Definition

Tourism Direct GDP (TDGDP) is defined as the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices. The indicator relies on the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008, an international standard adopted by the UN Statistical Commission and elaborated by UNWTO, OECD and EUROSTAT.



## Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

### Target 9.2

9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

#### Definition

Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in constant 2015 USD.

#### Indicator

##### 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Year	MVA to GDP	MVA per Capita
2018	3.1	894

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics



## Reduce inequality within and among countries

### Target 10.1

10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

#### Definition

GINI Coefficient measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution.

### Target 10.2

10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

#### Definition

The proportion of people living below 50 (or below 60) percent of median income (or consumption) is the share (%) of a country's population living on less than half of the consumption/income level of the median of the national income/consumption distribution.

#### Indicator

##### AUA10.1.1: GINI coefficient

Year	GINI-coefficient
2019	0.44

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

#### Indicator

##### AUA10.2.1: Equivalised household income compared to 50% (or 60%) of median household income

Age category	50% Poor	60% Poor
0-17	16.6	25.1
18-64	12.8	18.2
65+	17.8	26.8
Total	14.4	21.0
Sex	50% Poor	60% Poor
Male	13.4	19.2
Female	15.3	22.6
Total	14.4	21.0
Activity Status	50% Poor	60% Poor
Employed	6.4	10.7
Unemployed	33.0	39.7
Economically inactive	21.4	31.3
Total	12.6	19.0

Source: Pilot Population and Housing Census 2019, Central Bureau of Statistics



## Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

### Target 9.2

9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

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#### Indicator

9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Year	MVA to GDP	MVA per Capita
2018	3.1	894

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics



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#### Indicator

AUA10.1.1: GINI coefficient

Year	GINI-coefficient
2019	0.44

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

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10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

#### Definition

The proportion of people living below 50 (or below 60) percent of median income (or consumption) is the share (%) of a country's population living on less than half of the consumption/income level of the median of the national income/consumption distribution.

#### Indicator

AUA10.2.1: Equivalised household income compared to 50% (or 60%) of median household income

Age category	50% Poor	60% Poor
0-17	16.6	25.1
18-64	12.8	18.2
65+	17.8	26.8
Total	14.4	21.0
Sex	50% Poor	60% Poor
Male	13.4	19.2
Female	15.3	22.6
Total	14.4	21.0
Activity Status	50% Poor	60% Poor
Employed	6.4	10.7
Unemployed	33.0	39.7
Economically inactive	21.4	31.3
Total	12.6	19.0

Source: Pilot Population and Housing Census 2019, Central Bureau of Statistics

# New baselines



## Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

### Target 11.6

11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

#### Definition

The Particulate Matter (PM) is the term for particles found in the air, including dust, dirt, soot, and smoke. Oscillations in PM measurements due to natural factors have not been factored out of the data for this report. Although the averaging would have filtered out these short-term variations.

#### Indicator

##### AUA11.6.2: Monthly average of PM, January-May, 2020

Average of pm_2.5 (µg/m3)	Average of pm_10 (µg/m3)	Number of Sample Days	Number of Samples
18.8	21.2	3	2,732
27.4	31.1	19	157,292
3.1	5.9	29	384,871
7	10.7	30	420,724
7.1	12.5	4	49,865

Source: Metabolic Foundation



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

### Target 14.3

14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

#### Definition

Ocean acidification is the reduction in the pH of the ocean over an extended period, typically of decades or longer, which is caused primarily by the uptake of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

#### Indicator

##### AUA14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

##### Coastal seawater average acidity (pH) in 2018

8.3

Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment, 2020



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

### Target 15.1

15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

#### Definition

Forest area as a proportion of total land area. According to the FAO definitions, Forest is defined as: "land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. It includes areas with mangroves in tidal zones, regardless whether this area is classified as land area or not.

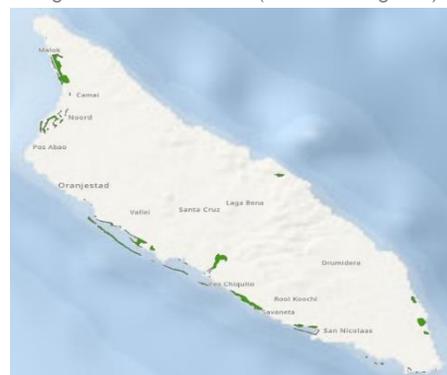
#### Indicator

##### 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

**Mangrove Forest area in Aruba equals to 1.15% as a proportion of total land area (In 2018 a total of 204.6 ha)**

Source: Otho photo 2018 - Directorate of Nature and Environment

Total Mangrove Areas in Aruba (indicated in green)



Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment

# New baselines

## Indicator

### 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

National Name	Rationale for qualifying as KBA	Year of assessment	Year protected	System:	Area of KBA (km <sup>2</sup> )	Protected area KBA (km <sup>2</sup> )	Protected area coverage (%)	Area of KBA (ha) calculated by source:	Protected area coverage (%) by source:	Biodiversity elements triggering or KBA criteria	IUCN
San Nicolas Bay Reef Islands	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2007	2020	Terrestrial Marine	2.48	1.37	0.55	250	0	Black Noddy, Brown Noddy, Laughing Gull, Bridled Tern, Sooty Tern, Roseate Tern, Common Tern, Least Tern, Royal Tern and Sandwich Tern	LC
Arikok National Park	Alliance for Zero Extinction	2018	2000	Terrestrial Marine	38.01	35.61	0.94	3824	90	Melocactus stramineus	EN
Oranjestad Reef Islands	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2007	2020	Terrestrial Marine	3.08	1.69	0.55	311	0	Common Tern and Sandwich Tern	LC
Bubali Wetlands	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2007	2020	Terrestrial Marine	0.53	0.51	0.97	53	0	American coot and Bare-eyed Pigeon	LC
Tierra del Sol Salina	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2007	2020	Terrestrial Marine	0.01	0	0	1	0	American coot and Bare-eyed Pigeon	LC
Total area					44.12	39.18	89	4439			

Source: Calculation in 2020 by Directorate of Nature and Environment

## Definition

The proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas. this area is classified as land area or not.

## Indicator

### AUA.15.1.2: Nature Protected Areas as a proportion of Total Land Area.

	2020
Total Land Area in km <sup>2</sup>	178.7
Total Nature Protected Area in km <sup>2</sup>	43.5
Percentage Nature Protected Area in km <sup>2</sup>	24.3%

Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment

## Definition

This indicator shows the proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are protected areas in trends as percentage. Each important site contributes significantly to the national determination for the protection of biodiversity according to the Nature Conservation Ordinance (NCO).

## Target 15.5

15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

## Indicator

### 15.5.1: Red List Index

	2020
Red List Index	0.95775

Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment

## Definition

The Red List Index (RLI) measures change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species ([www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)) is expressed as changes in an index ranging from 0 to 1. An RLI value of 1.0 equates to all species qualifying as Least Concern (i.e., not expected to become Extinct in the near future). An RLI value of 0 equates to all species having gone Extinct.

## Target 15.9

15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

## Indicator

15.9.1: (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their

national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

# New baselines

The 20 Aichi Targets for Aruba in 2019

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
On track to exceed target																				
On track to achieve target	✓																			
Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate		✓	✓					✓	✓	✓			N/A					N/A		
No significant change				✓		✓					✓				✓	✓			✓	✓
Moving away from target					✓		✓					✓		✓	✓					

Source: The Sixth National Report of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 2019



## Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

### Target 16.1

16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

#### Definition

The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (Source: International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS 2015); population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.

#### Indicator

**AUA16.1.4: Percentage of households that experienced inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of their living quarter**

Year	% of households
2019	8.4

Source: Pilot Population and Housing Census 2019 – Central Bureau of Statistics

### Target 16.5

16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

#### Definition

The bribery rate is defined as the percentage of respondents, 18 years of age or more, who paid a bribe when accessing selected (public) services in the last 12 months. Bribe refers to bribe, gift, and favor. Selected (public) services refer to schools, medical care, government departments issuing identity or other official documents and land in long lease, government departments in charge with residence/work or building or business permits, public agencies in charge with social security benefits, public utility companies, police, and courts.

#### Indicator

**16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age**

Year	Male Homicide MR	Female Homicide MR	Total Homicide MR
2020	3.8	0.0	1.8

Source: Department of Public Health

#### Definition

The percentage of households where one or more members have experienced any inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of the living quarter. It is important to understand that 'inconvenience experienced from crime in immediate environment' is a perception of the respondent and or more household members

#### Indicator

**AUA16.5.1: Bribery rate**

Year	Bribery rate
2020	6%

Source: Central Bank Aruba



# Summary overview trend analysis

**Target 1.1:** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.90 a day.

Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

**Steady low proportion of the population living below \$1,90 a day**

Data: 2010 and 2019

**Target 1.5:** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

AUA1.5.1: Proportion of population deceased and directly affected attributed to disasters

**Decreasing trend before COVID-19**

Data: 2004, 2016, 2019, and 2020

**Target 3.1:** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio

**Steady low trend**

Data: 2000 - 2020

Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

**Well regulated**

Data: 2000 - 2020

**Target 3.2:** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate

**Decreasing trend**

Data: 2000 - 2020

Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate

**Decreasing trend**

Data: 2000 - 2020

**Target 3.3:** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

**Increasing trend**

Data: 2000 - 2020

Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

**Fluctuating trend**

Data: 2000 - 2020

Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

**Fluctuating trend**

Data: 2000 - 2020

Indicator 3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

**Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya decreasing trend**  
**Scabies fluctuating trend**  
**Leprosy stable low**

Data: 2015 - 2020

**Target 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

**Fluctuating trend**

Data: 2000 - 2020

Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate

**Decreasing trend for males**  
**Slight increasing trend for females**

Data: 2000 - 2020

**Target 3.6:** By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries

**Decreasing trend**

Data: 2000 - 2020

**Target 3.7:** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

**Steady low trend 10-14**  
**Decreasing trend 15-19**

Data: 2000 - 2019

**Target 3.9:** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

**Steady low trend**

Data: 2000 - 2020

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

AUA4.1.2a: Transition rate primary to secondary education

**Steady high trend**

Data: 2008/2009 - 2017/2018

AUA4.1.2b: Final examination rate

**Fluctuating trend**

Data: 2008/2009 - 2018/2019

**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

Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

**Steady high trend**

Data: 2008/2009 - 2017/2018

**Target 4.3:** By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

AUA4.3.1: Percentage of school participation in age categories

**Steady high trend for 6-11 years, and 12-17 years**

Data: 2000 and 2010

**Target 4.4:** By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

**Increasing trend**

Data: 2017 and 2019

**Target 4.5:** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

Indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.

**4.2.2: Stable gender parity trend**

Data: 2008/2009 - 2017/2018

**4.4.1: Gender parity progress for youth**  
**Progress for adults, but no gender parity**

Data: 2017 and 2019

**AUA4.6.1: Stable gender parity trend**

Data: 2000 and 2010

**Target 4.6:** By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

AUA4.6.1 Literacy rate

**Steady high trend**

Data: 2000 and 2010

**Target 4.c:** By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

**Steady high trend for pre-primary, primary, and upper secondary general education**

Data: 2008/2009 - 2017/2018

**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.

Indicator 5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

**Increasing trend** ↑  
Data: 2001, 2005, 2009, 2013 and 2017

Indicator 5.5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions

**Slight increasing trend** ↑  
Data: 2000, 2007, 2010, 2016, 2017 and 2018

**Target 8.1:** Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

**Fluctuating trend** ⇄  
Data: 2000 - 2018

**Target 8.2:** Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

**Increasing trend** ↑  
Data: 2010 - 2018

**Target 8.3** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex

**Decreasing trend** ↓  
Data: 2007, 2015, 2016 - 2018

**Target 8.5** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, equal pay for work of equal value.

Indicator 8.5.1. The average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

**Slight increasing trend** ↑  
Data: 2000, 2010, 2017 - 2019

Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

**Fluctuating trend** ⇄  
Data: 2000, 2007, 2010, 2016 - 2020

**Target 8.6** Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15 – 24 years) not in education, employment or training

**Decreasing trend** ↓  
Data: 2000, 2007, 2010, 2015 - 2019

**Target 8.9:** By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP

**Steady trend** →  
Data: 2013 - 2018

**Target 9.2.1:** Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

Indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

**Decreasing trend** ↓  
Data: 2010 - 2018

Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

**Slight decreasing trend** ↓  
Data: 2000, 2007, 2010, 2016 - 2019

**Target 10.1:** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

AUA10.1.1: GINI coefficient

**Steady trend** →  
Data: 2000, 2006, 2010, 2016, and 2019

**Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

AUA10.2.1a: Equivalised household income compared to 50% (or 60%) of median household income

**Decrease** ↓  
Data: 2000, and 2019

**Target 11.5:** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

AUA11.5.1: Proportion of population deceased and directly affected attributed to disasters

**Decreasing trend before COVID-19** ↓  
Data: 2004, 2016, 2019, and 2020

**13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

AUA13.1.1: Proportion of population deceased and directly affected attributed to disasters

**Decrease** ↓  
Data: 2004 and 2016

**Target 14.3:** Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

Indicator AUA14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

**Steady high** →  
Data: 2015 - 2018

**Target 14.5:** By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Indicator: 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

**Increase** ↑  
Data: 2010 - 2020

**Target 15.1:** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

Indicator 15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type.

**Increase** ↑  
Data: 2000 and 2020

Indicator AUA.15.1.2: Nature Protected Areas as a proportion of Total Land Area.

**Increase** ↑  
Data: 2010 - 2020

**Target 15.5:** Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index.

**Increase** ↑  
Data: 2000 - 2020

**Target 15.9:** By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

Indicator 15.9.1: (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting  
**Progress, but at insufficient rate**  
Date: 2019

**Target 16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

**Fluctuating trend** ⇄  
Data: 2000 - 2020

AUA16.1.4: Percentage of households that experienced inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of their living quarter

**Fluctuating trend** ⇄  
Data: 2000, 2010, and 2019

**Target 16.5:** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

AUA 16.5.1 Bribery rate

**Increasing trend** ↑  
Data: 2018 - 2020



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

**SDG target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.90 a day**

**Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)**

**Definition indicator**

The indicator “proportion of the population below the international poverty line” is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. The 'international poverty line' is currently set at \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices.

**Local situation**

The next table depicts the proportion of the local population living below the international poverty lines in accordance the World Bank’s classification of countries as low income (\$1.90 a day), lower middle income (\$3.20 a day), upper middle income (\$5.50 a day), and high income (\$21.70 a day).

In 2019, circa one percent of the population reported a daily income lower than \$1.90 per day. The proportion of the total population living below \$3.20 or \$5.50 a day, both in 2010 and 2019, was also circa 1%. There was a slight decrease in the proportion of the total population living below \$21.70 a day: in 2010, 9.5%, and in 2019, 8.3% respectively.

**Steady low proportion of the population living below \$1,90 a day**

Table 2: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status, 2010 and 2019

	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019
	\$1.90 Low income countries		Poor \$3.20 Lower middle income countries		\$5.50 Upper middle income countries		\$21.70 High income countries	
<b>Age category</b>								
0-17	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	12.3	9.9
18-64	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	8.4	8.0
65+	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	9.2	7.1
Total	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	9.5	8.3
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	8.8	8.0
Female	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	10.1	8.6
Total	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	9.5	8.3
<b>Activity Status</b>								
Employed	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	3.1
Unemployed	6.1	6.8	6.3	7.5	7.3	8.2	30.6	23.6
Economically inactive	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	14.0	11.6
Total	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	8.8	6.8

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, and 2010 - Central Bureau of Statistics

**Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births**

**Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio**

**Definition indicator**

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth.

**Steady low trend** →

Table 3: Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births, 2000-2020

Year	Number of maternal deaths	Live births/year*	Maternal mortality ratio/100000
2000	0	1390	0.0
2001	0	1263	0.0
2002	0	1228	0.0
2003	0	1244	0.0
2004	1	1193	83.8
2005	0	1263	0.0
2006	0	1359	0.0
2007	0	1339	0.0
2008	0	1319	0.0
2009	0	1254	0.0
2010	0	1218	0.0
2011	2	1243	160.9
2012	0	1288	0.0
2013	0	1328	0.0
2014	0	1376	0.0
2015	0	1244	0.0
2016	2	1259	158.9
2017	1	1202	83.2
2018	0	1028	0.0
2019	0	1029	0.0
2020	0	870	0.0

Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics

**Local situation**

Maternal mortality ratio in Aruba has been fairly low since 2000. This can be observed in the table below throughout the years 2004, 2011, 2016 and 2017. The average MMR for the period 2000-2020 is 25.6 deaths per 100,000 live births.

**Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel**

**Definition indicator**

Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel is the percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives) trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labor and the post-partum period, conducting deliveries on their own, and caring for newborns.

**Local situation**

**Well regulated**

On Aruba, all women (including women with General Health Insurance, private health insurance and not registered or documented) are attended by skilled health personnel when giving birth.

**Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.**

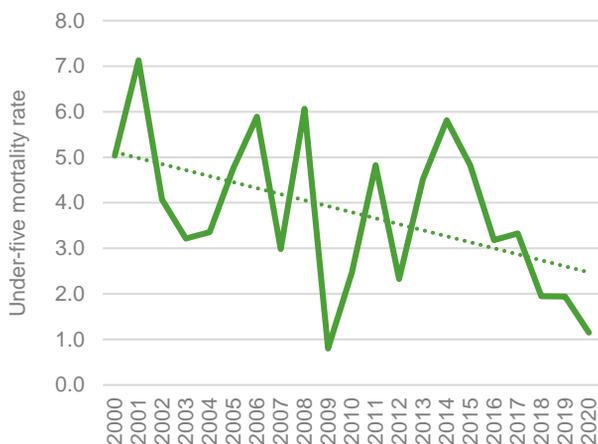
**Indicator 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate**

**Definition indicator**

Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.

Decreasing trend ↓

**Figure 3: Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births, 2000-2020**



Source: Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

### Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate

#### Definition indicator

The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.

#### Local situation

Aruba meets the global target of remaining below 12 per 1000 live births since 2000 with the rate varying between 0 and 4.8 and showing a clear downward trend throughout the years.

**Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.**

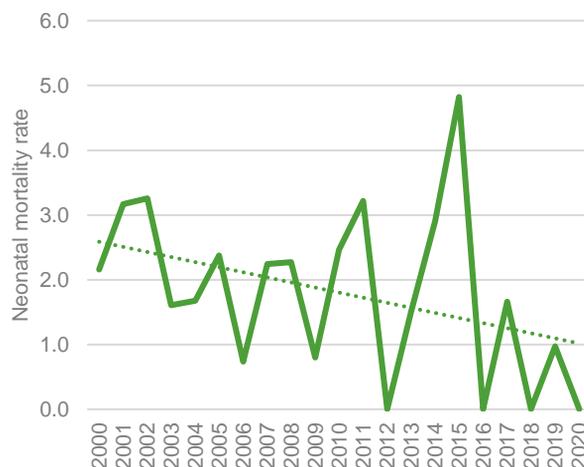
### Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

#### Definition indicator

The number of new Human immunodeficiency virus

Decreasing trend ↓

**Figure 4: Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births, 2000-2020**



Source: Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

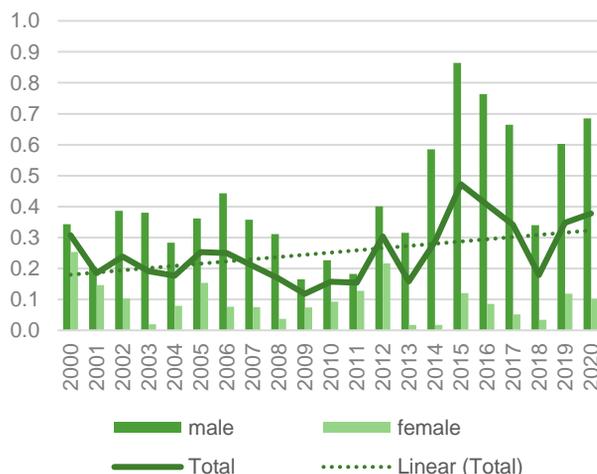
(HIV) infections per 1000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations is defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 person-years among the uninfected population.

#### Local situation

The HIV incidence rate is showing an overall increasing trend throughout the years; higher among the male population compared to the female population, and the highest among the age category 25-49 years old.

Increasing trend ↑

**Figure 5: Number of new HIV infections per 1000 population, by sex, 2000-2020**



Source: Infectious disease reporting system of the Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

### Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

#### Definition indicator

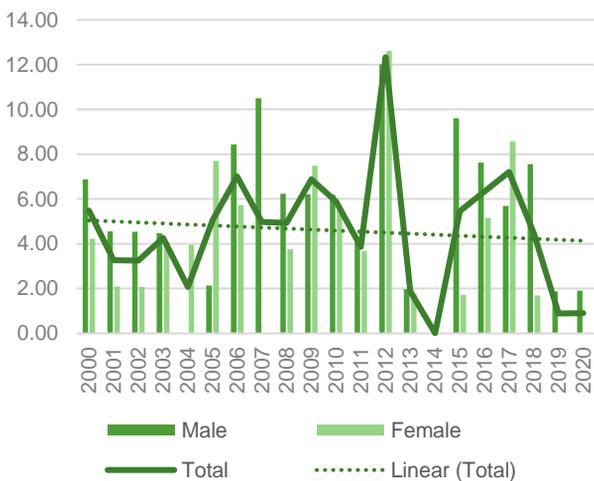
The tuberculosis (TB) incidence per 100,000 population is defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.

#### Local situation

Overall, the incidence rates have been slightly higher among the male population and overall appears to be the highest among the age categories 25-44 years old and 45-64 years old. However, Tuberculosis is not an endemic but an imported disease in Aruba.

Decreasing trend ↓

Figure 6: Tuberculosis incidence rate per 100,000 population by sex, 2000-2020



Source: Infectious disease reporting system of the Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

### Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

#### Definition indicator

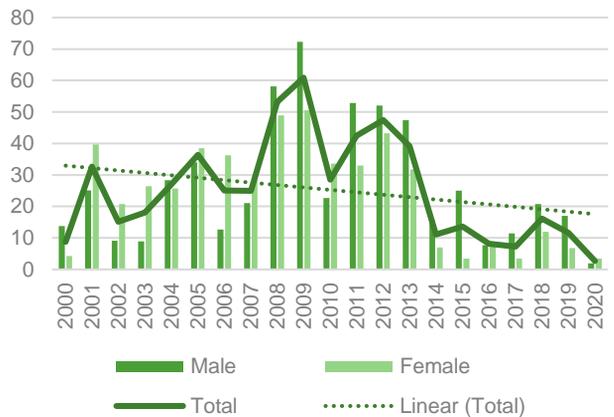
This indicator is measured indirectly through the proportion of children 5 years of age who have developed chronic Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection (i.e. the proportion that tests positive for a marker of infection called hepatitis B surface antigen [HBsAg]).

#### Local situation

Between 2000 and 2020, the incidence rate of Hepatitis B on Aruba has fluctuated between 2.7 and 60.9 per 100,000. Overall, the incidence rates have been slightly higher among the male population and overall, appears to be the highest among the age category 25-44 years old followed by 15-24 years old.

Fluctuating trend ↕

Figure 7: Hepatitis B incidence rates per 100,000 population, by sex, 2000-2020



Source: Infectious disease reporting system of the Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

### Indicator 3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

#### Definition indicator

This indicator is defined as the number of people requiring treatment and care for any one of the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) targeted by WHO NTD Roadmap. Treatment and care is broadly defined to allow for preventive, curative, surgical or rehabilitative treatment and care.

#### Local situation

The vector-borne diseases (Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya) account for the highest number of cases followed by Scabies. As for Leprosy, 0 to 1 new case(s) have been reported per year during the last 6 years.

**Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya** ↓  
**decreasing trend**

**Scabies** ~  
**fluctuating trend**

**Leprosy** →  
**steady low**

Table 4: Number of new cases of Dengue, Zika, Chikungunya, Scabies and Leprosy, 2015-2020

Year	Dengue	Zika	Chikungunya	Scabies	Leprosy
2015	214	n/a	n/a	10	1
2016	108	38	8	22	0
2017	14	726	50	17	0
2018	8	14	1	9	1
2019	16	0	0	26	1
2020	2	2	0	11	0

Source: Infectious disease reporting system of the Department of Public Health of Aruba.

**Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.**

**Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease**

Definition indicator

Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, in this case, is defined as the probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, meaning the per cent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death). This indicator is calculated using life table methods.

Local situation

The mortality rates attributed to cardiovascular diseases

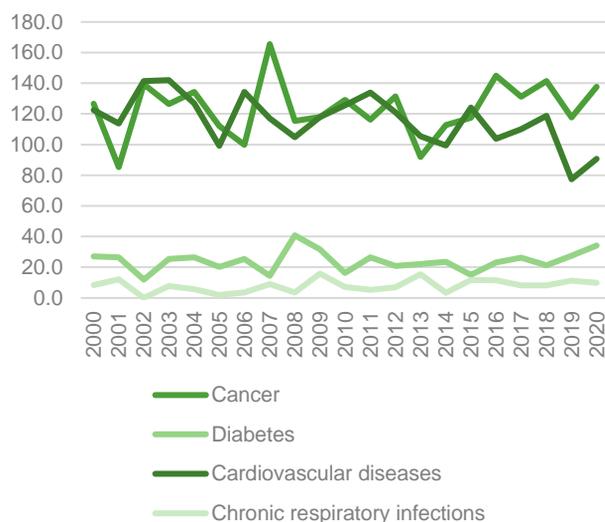
and cancer are the highest, with that of cardiovascular diseases ranging between 77.3 and 142.0 deaths per 100,000 population 30-70 years that of cancer between 85.2 and 165.6 deaths per 100,000 population 30-70 years between 2000 and 2020 (Figure 8).

The mortality rate attributed to diabetes between 2000 and 2020 varies between 11.9 and 40.8 deaths per 100,000 population 30-70 years and that attributed to chronic respiratory disease varies between 0 and 15.8 deaths per 100,000 population 30-70 years.

For the majority of the 4 major non-communicable diseases (NCDs), the mortality rate seems to be higher among the male population compared to the female population.

**Fluctuating trend** ~

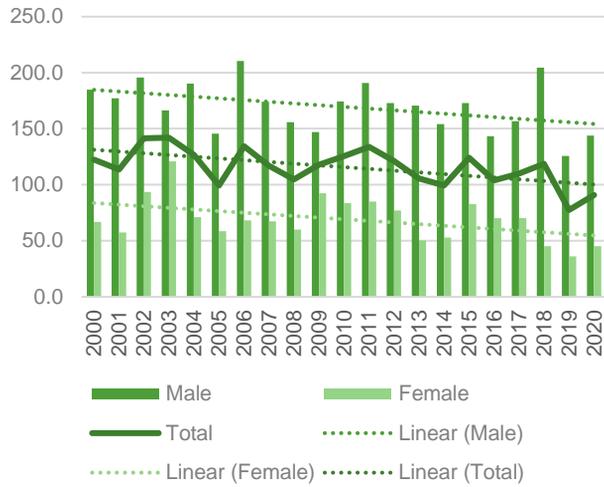
Figure 8: Mortality rate attributed to the 4 major NCDs (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory infections), 2000-2020



Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Decreasing trend ↓

Figure 9: Mortality rate attributed to Cardiovascular Diseases by sex, 2000-2020

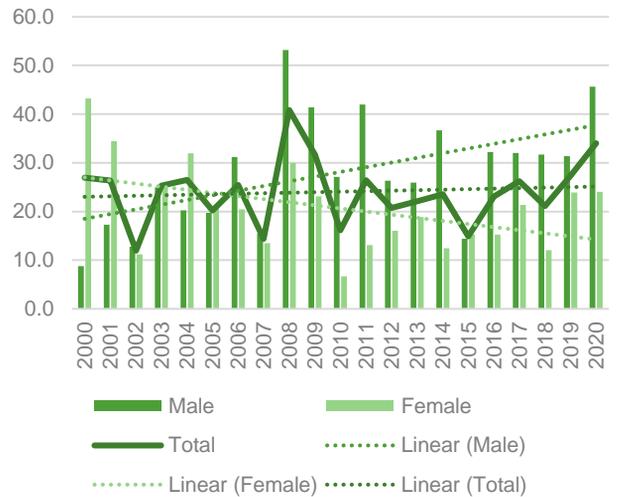


Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Increasing trend ↑

Decreasing trend ↓

Figure 11: Mortality rate attributed to Diabetes by sex, 2000-2020

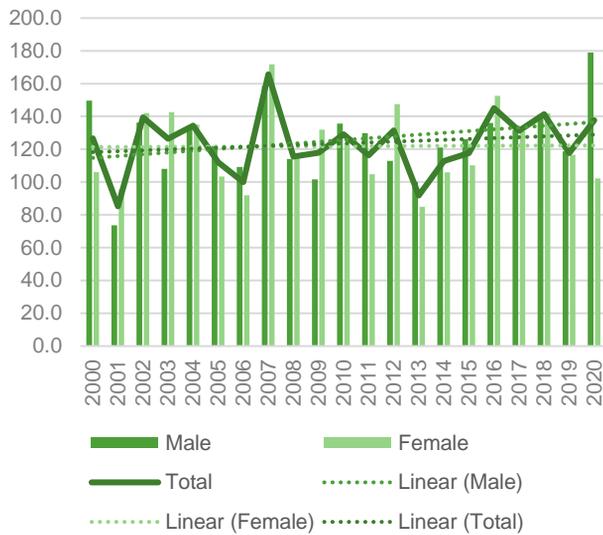


Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Increasing trend ↑

Steady trend for females →

Figure 10: Mortality rate attributed to Cancer by sex, 2000-2020

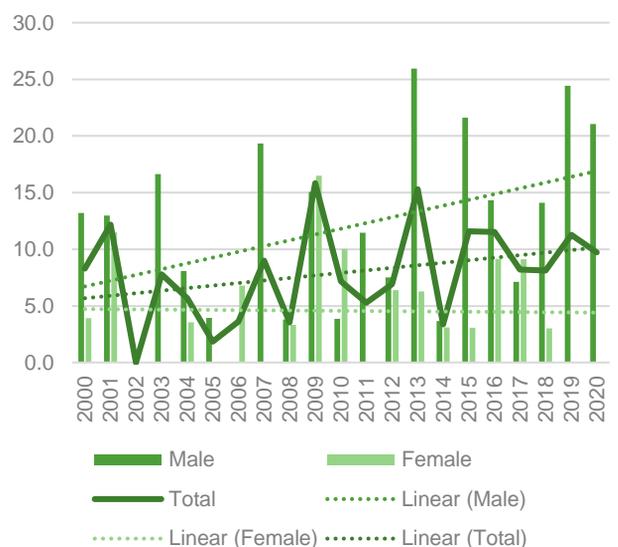


Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Increasing trend ↑

Steady trend for females →

Figure 12: Mortality rate attributed to Chronic Respiratory Disease by sex, 2000-2020



Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

### Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate

#### Definition indicator

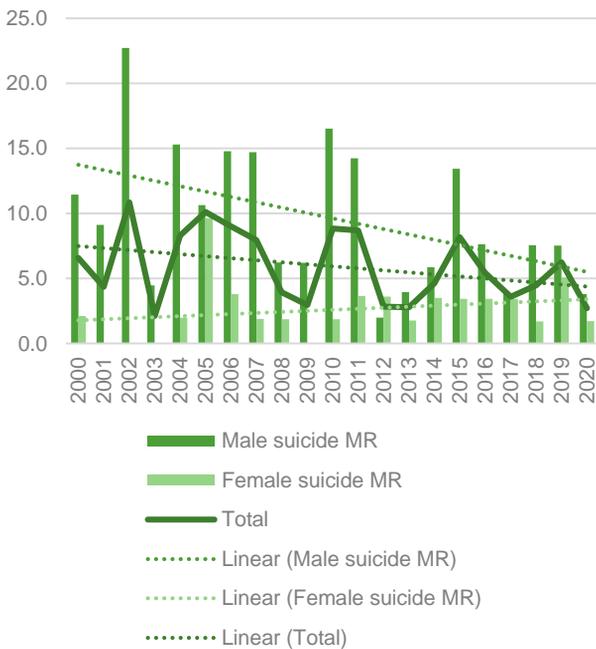
The suicide mortality rate is defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.

#### Local situation

In Aruba, the suicide mortality rate between 2000 and 2020 fluctuates between 2.1 and 10.8 deaths per 100,000 population with observed peaks each few years. See figure 13. The suicide rate is considerably higher among the male population.

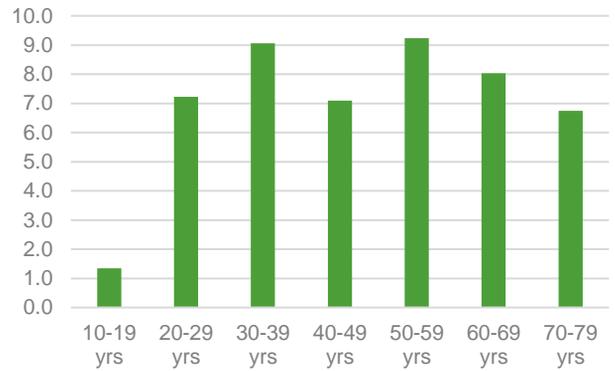
**Decreasing trend for males** ↓      **Slight increasing trend for females** ↑

Figure 13: Suicide mortality rate by sex, 2000-2020



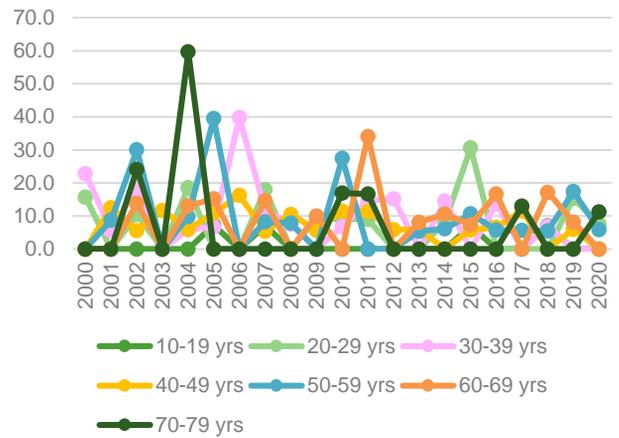
Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 14: Average suicide mortality rate throughout 2000-2020 by age category



Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 15: Suicide mortality rate throughout 2000-2020 by age category



Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

### Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

#### Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries

##### Definition indicator

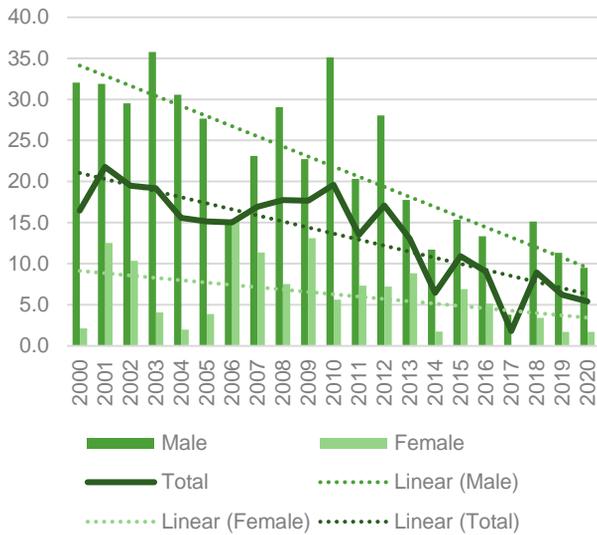
The death rate due to road traffic injuries is defined as the number of road traffic injury deaths per 100,000 population.

**Local situation**

In Aruba, the death rates due to road traffic injuries between 2000 and 2020 fluctuates between 1.8 and 21.8 deaths per 100.000 population (Figure 16). There seems to be a steady declining trend throughout the years for both sexes.

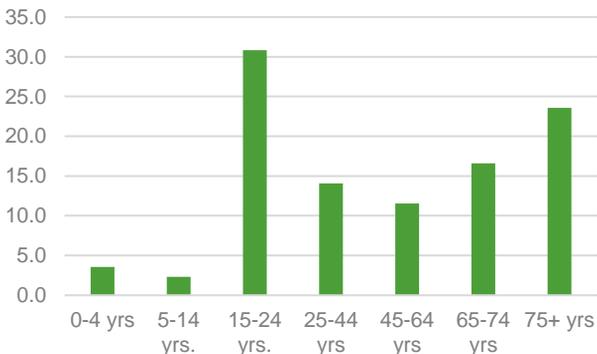
**Decreasing trend** ↓

**Figure 16: Death rate due to road traffic injuries by sex, 2000-2020**



Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

**Figure 17: Average death rate due to road traffic injuries throughout 2000-2020 by age category**



Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

**Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes**

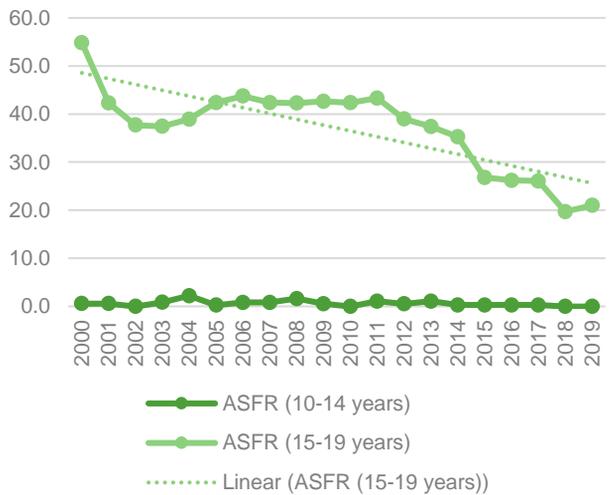
**Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group**

**Definition indicator**

The adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) is defined as the annual number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.

**Steady low trend 10-14** → **Decreasing trend 15-19** ↓

**Figure 18: Age Specific Fertility Rate, 2000-2019**



Source: Population Registry Office and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

**Local situation**

The adolescent birth rate for the 10-14 age group has remained very low -- below 1.6 births per 1,000 women in that age group except for 2002. For the 15-19 age group, this has been on a steep decline since 2000, with a rate of 54.8 per 1,000 in 2000 down to a rate of 21.0 per 1,000 in 2019.

**Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination**

**Steady low trend** 

**Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning**

**Definition indicator**

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning is defined as the number of deaths of unintentional poisonings in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000 .

**Local situation**

The mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning has been fairly low during the last 20 years, varying between 1 and 2 deaths per year with corresponding death rates between 0 and 2.0 deaths per 100,000 population.

Table 5: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population, 2000-2020

Year	n	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
2002	0	0
2003	1	1.1
2004	1	1
2005	0	0
2006	0	0
2007	1	1
2008	2	2
2009	0	0
2010	0	0
2011	0	0
2012	0	0
2013	1	0.9
2014	0	0
2015	0	0
2016	1	0.9
2017	1	0.9
2018	0	0
2019	0	0
2020	2	1.8

Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

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

**Indicator AUA4.1.2a: Transition rate**

**Indicator AUA4.1.2b: Final examination rate**

**Definition indicator**

The indicators transition rate and final examination rate will be used as proxies for the indicator completion rate. The transition rate is defined as the number of pupils (or students) in the last grade of a given level of education in a given year qualifying to make the transition to the next level of education in the subsequent year, divided by the total number of pupils (or students). The final examination rate is defined as the number of students in the examination year of a given level of education who passed their exams/graduated, divided by the number of students participating in the exam.

**Local situation**

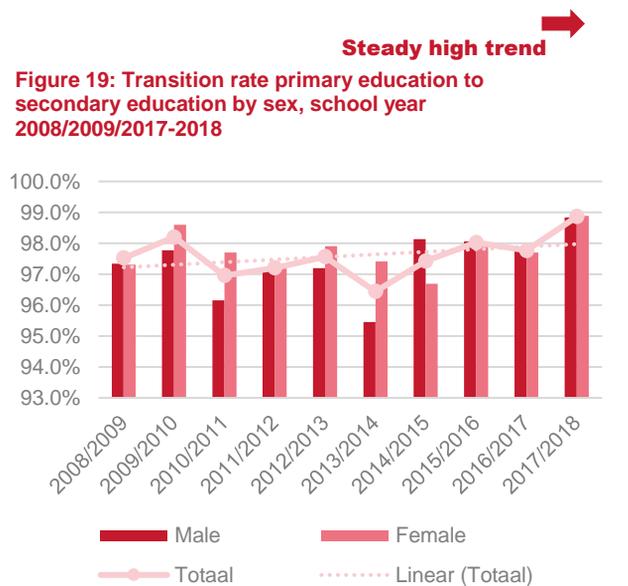
*AUA4.1.2a: Transition rate primary to secondary education*

The transition rate from primary to secondary education is relatively high, close to 100%; nearly all students, both males and females, attending the last grade of regular primary education were qualified to make the transition to secondary education.

*AUA4.1.2b: Final examination rate*

Overall, the graduation rates of lower secondary vocational education (EPB), lower secondary general education (MAVO), upper secondary general education (HAVO/VWO), and upper secondary vocational education (EPI), show since schoolyear 2008/2009 a fluctuating trend.

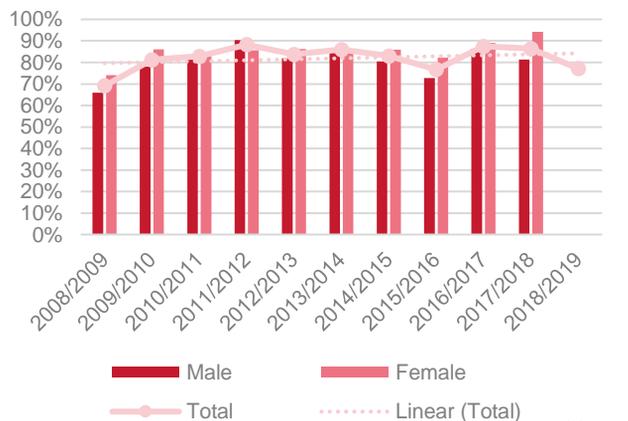
The graduation rate of upper secondary general education (HAVO/VWO) shows a fluctuating trend with the highest rate in 2019, respectively 94%, and the lowest rate in 2015, respectively 55%. The final examination rate of upper secondary vocational education (EPI) shows since 2008 a slight increasing trend: The highest rate was 72% in school year 2016/2017S, and the lowest rate was 60% in school year 2009/2010.



Source: Department of Education

**Fluctuating trend for males** **Slight increasing trend for females**

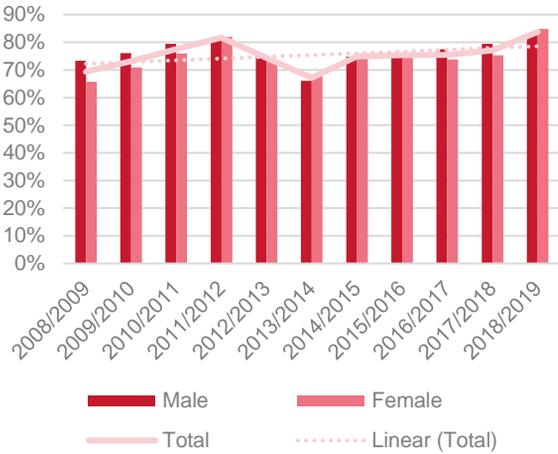
**Figure 20: Final examination lower secondary vocational education (EPB) by sex, school year 2008/2009/2018-2019**



Source: Department of Education

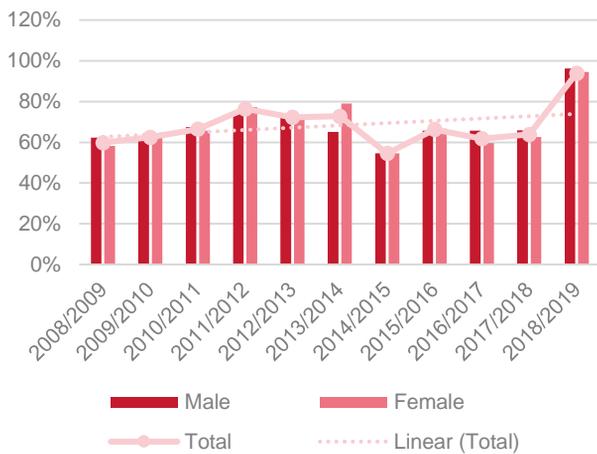
Slight increasing trend 

**Figure 21: Final examination statistics lower secondary general education (MAVO) by sex, school year 2008/2009/2018-2019**



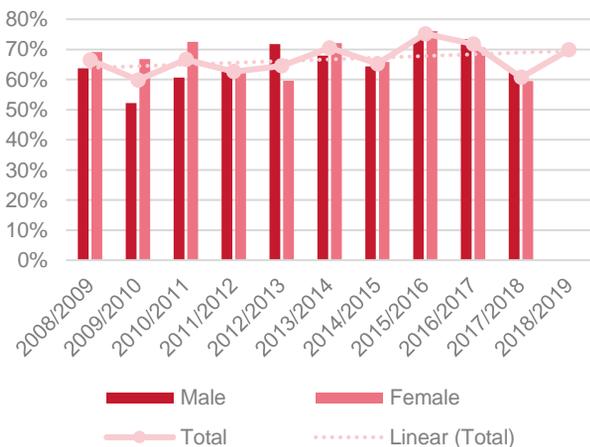
Fluctuating trend 

**Figure 22: Final examination upper secondary general education (HAVO/VWO) by sex, school year 2008/2009/2018-2019**



Fluctuating trend 

**Figure 23: Final examination upper secondary vocational education (EPI) by sex, school year 2008/2009/2018-2019**



Source: Department of Education

**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**

**Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex**

**Definition indicator**

The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex as defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age for entry to primary education.

**Local situation**

The participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age in Aruba is very high, close to 100% and sometimes exceeding 100%. The rates exceeding 100% reflects that more five year old students are registered at schools compared to five year olds registered at the population registry office. A possible explanation for this discrepancy is students with no legal residency status (yet). Because of the fundamental right to education, these five year olds are have the right to attend school.

Steady high trend 

**Figure 24: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before official primary entry age) by sex, school year 2009/2010-2018/2019**



Source: Department of Education

**Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university**

**Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (AUA4.3.1: Percentage of school participation (formal education) in age categories)**

**Definition indicator**

The percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (e.g. 15-24 years, 25-64 years, etc.) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in a given time period (e.g. last 12 months).

**Local situation**

The indicator school participation in formal education will be used as a proxy for this indicator (AUA4.3.1: Percentage of school participation (formal education) in age categories), The school participation in primary and secondary education has been relatively high throughout the years. For age –category 6-11 years: 98.2% in 2000, 98.8% in 2010, and 99.3% in 2020. For 12-17 years, 94.4% in 2000, 96.0% in 2010, and 98.1% in 2020. However, the school participation drops after age 17: the school participation for 18-24 years was respectively 33.7% in 2000, and 43.7% in 2010. Overall, the percentage of school participation in formal education has increased since 2000 (see table 6).

**Steady high trend** 

Table 6: Percentage of school participation in age categories, 2000 and 2010

	6-11	12-17	18-24
2000	98.2	94.4	33.7
2010	98.8	96.0	43.7
2020	99.3	98.1	.

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, and 2010 – Central Bureau of Statistics

**Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship**

**Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill**

**Definition indicator**

The proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill as defined as the percentage of individuals that have undertaken certain -ICT-related activities in the last 3 months. The indicator is expressed as a percentage.

**Local situation**

In Aruba, the ICT skills was first measured in 2017 followed by 2019. An overall increase in the population with specific ICT skills can be observed, both for youth and adults, and for males and females. See tables 7 and 8.

Table 7: Proportion of youth (15-24 years) with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill\*, 2017 and 2019

Sex	Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document		Send emails with attached files (e.g. document, picture, video)		Use basic arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet (calculate sums in Excel)		Find, download, install and configure software applications (apps)		Use software for electronic presentations (slides)(PowerPoint, Emaze, Canvas, Prezi,...)	
	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019
Male	92.0%	94.8%	80.4%	93.8%	71.0%	86.4%	55.1%	91.3%	67.4%	88.3%
Female	90.6%	97.9%	85.6%	97.3%	80.6%	92.4%	50.4%	94.5%	77.0%	92.4%
Total	91.3%	96.3%	83.0%	95.4%	75.8%	89.2%	52.7%	92.8%	72.2%	90.2%

Source: ICT Survey 2017, and Pilot Census 2019 - Central Bureau of Statistics

\* 2019 is preliminary data

Table 8: Proportion of adults 15+ with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill\*, 2017 and 2019

Sex	Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document		Send emails with attached files (e.g. document, picture, video)		Use basic arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet (calculate sums in Excel)		Find, download, install and configure software applications (apps)		Use software for electronic presentations (slides)(PowerPoint, Emaze, Canvas, Prezi,...)	
	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019
Male	56.6%	70.1%	55.4%	71.7%	45.7%	58.6%	32.1%	63.3%	32.2%	53.9%
Female	51.7%	66.4%	51.0%	67.8%	43.7%	56.6%	23.9%	57.5%	31.1%	50.5%
Total	53.9%	68.1%	53.0%	69.6%	44.6%	57.5%	27.6%	60.2%	31.6%	52.1%

Source: ICT Survey 2017, and Pilot Census 2019 - Central Bureau of Statistics

**Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations**

**Indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.**

**Definition indicator**

Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically, the likely

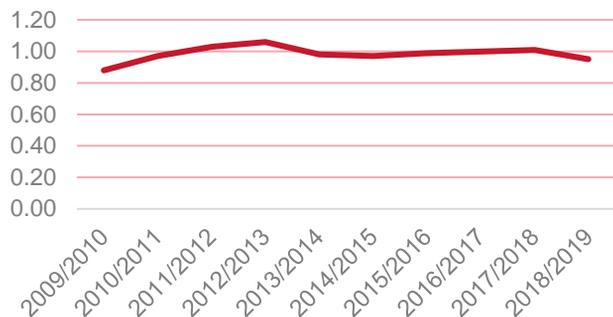
more disadvantaged group is placed in the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups.

**Local situation**

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) participation in organized learning (one year before official primary entry age) trend from 2009 through 2018, shows a relatively stable trend. The GPI shows parity in some IT skills and non-parity in others. The GPI of Adult ICT skills, shows progress between 2017 and 2019. However, the progress made does not reflect parity between the sexes. The GPI literacy rate of both youth and adults, shows parity in 2000 and 2010. This means that no gender group is in disadvantage of literacy. See figures 25 and 26.

### Stable parity trend

**Figure 25: GPI participation in organized learning (one year before official primary entry age) school year 2009/2010-2018/2019**

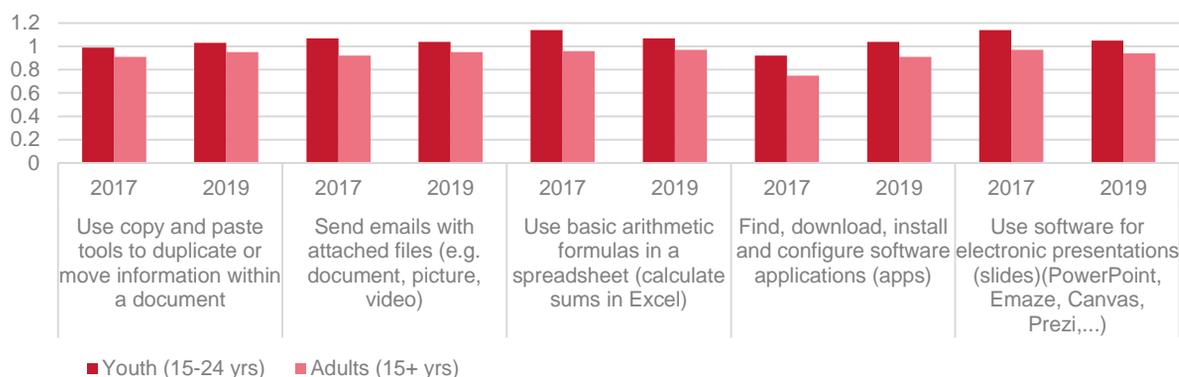


Source: Department of Education

### GPI progress for youth

### Progress for adults, but no parity

**Figure 26: GPI Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type, 2017 and 2019**



Source: ICT Survey 2017, and Pilot Census 2019 – Central Bureau of Statistics

### Gender parity stable

Table 9: GPI Youth and adult literacy rate, 2000 and 2010

	GPI Youth (15-24 yrs) literacy rate	GPI Adult(15+ yrs) literacy rate
2000	1.00	1.00
2010	1.00	1.00

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, and 2010 – Central Bureau of Statistics

**Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy**

**Indicator 4.6.1: Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex – AUA4.6.1 Literacy rate**

**Definition indicator**

The number of youth and adults who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group.

**Local situation**

In Aruba both the youth and adult literacy rates are relatively high compared to world literacy rates. Over the years, the literacy rate remains steadily high: Adult literacy respectively 97.3% in 2000, and 96.8% in 2010, and Youth literacy respectively 99.0% in 2000, and 99.1% in 2010. More than 80% of the population 15-24

**Steady high trend** 

years old, and more than 90% of the population 15+ years, have completed at least primary education. This indicates that more than 90% of the 15+ years population have been instructed and tested in reading and basic numeracy skills.

**Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all**

**Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service**

**Definition indicator**

The percentage of schools by level of education (primary education) with access to the given facility or service.

**Well regulated**

**Local situation**

In Aruba, all schools have an electricity connection and a water meter. This means that both the percentage for electricity connection and water meter is 100%.

Table10: Literacy rate by sex, age-category, 2000 and 2010

Year	Adults (15 years and older)			Youth (15-24 years)		
	MF	Male	Female	MF	Male	Female
2000	97.3	97.5	97.1	99.0	98.9	99.2
2010	96.8	96.9	96.7	99.1	99.0	99.3

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000 and 2010 - Central Bureau of Statistics

Table11: Population not attending school by highest level of educational attainment, 2010

Highest level of educational attainment	15-24 years			15+ years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Less than Primary education or no education	16.10%	11.40%	13.60%	7.50%	9.10%	8.30%
Primary education	80.60%	82.90%	81.80%	30.00%	32.30%	31.20%
Secondary education	3.20%	5.70%	4.50%	39.70%	36.90%	38.20%
Tertiary education	.	.	.	22.90%	21.70%	22.30%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Population and Housing Census 2010 – Central Bureau of Statistics

**Target 4.c:** By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

**Indicator 4.c.1:** Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

**Definition indicator**

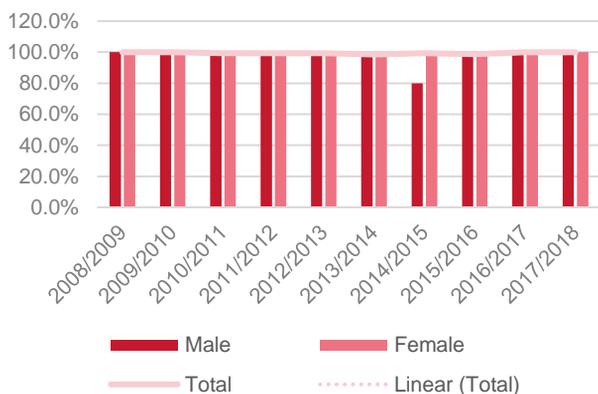
The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

**Local situation**

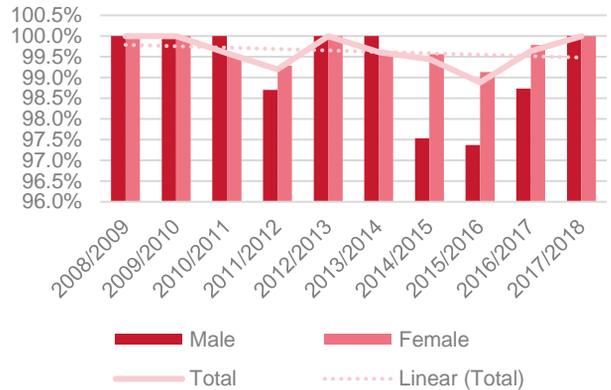
In Aruba, throughout the years, a relatively high proportion of the teacher workforce has had at least the minimum required qualification. Overall, the levels pre-primary, primary, and upper secondary general education have the highest level of qualified teacher personnel throughout the years, close to 100%, and with little difference between the sexes.

**Steady high trend for pre-primary, primary, and upper secondary general education** →

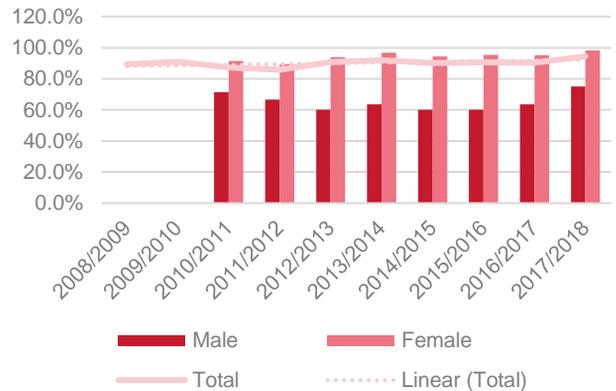
**Figure 27: Proportion of teachers of pre-primary education with the minimum required qualifications, by sex (KO), school year 2008/2009-2017/2018**



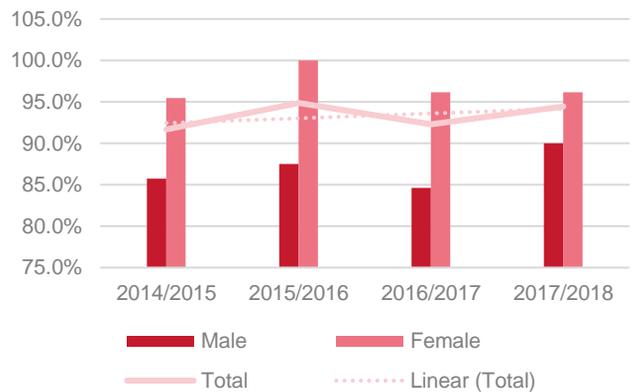
**Figure 28: Proportion of teachers of primary education with the minimum required qualifications, by sex (BO) school year 2008/2009-2017/2018**



**Figure 29: Proportion of teachers of special needs primary education with the minimum required qualifications, by sex (SO), school year 2008/2009-2017/2018**

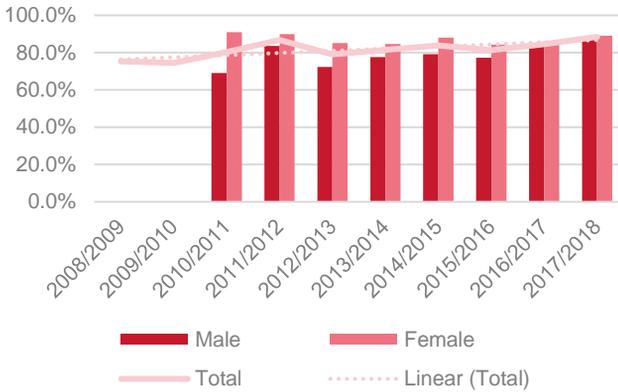


**Figure 30: Proportion of teachers of special needs secondary education with the minimum required qualifications, by sex (SPO), school year 2008/2009-2017/2018**

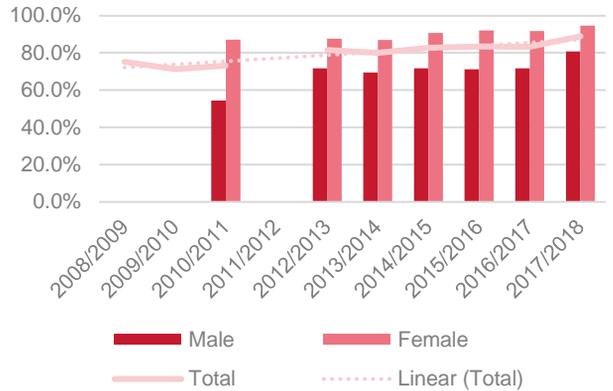


Source: Department of Education

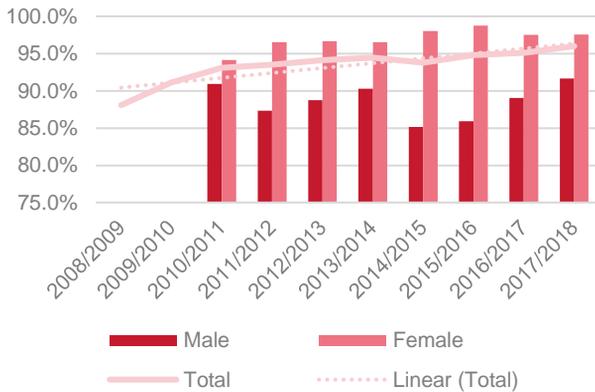
**Figure 31: Proportion of teachers of lower secondary vocational education with the minimum required qualifications, by sex (EPB), school year 2008/2009-2017/2018**



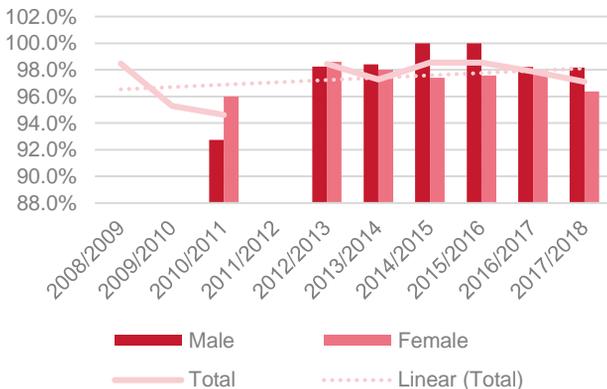
**Figure 34: Proportion of teachers of upper secondary vocational education with the minimum required qualifications, by sex (EPI), school year 2008/2009-2017/2018**



**Figure 32: Proportion of teachers of lower secondary general education with the minimum required qualifications, by sex (MAVO), school year 2008/2009-2017/2018**



**Figure 33: Proportion of teachers of upper secondary general education with the minimum required qualifications, by sex (HAVO/VWO), school year 2008/2009-2017/2018**



Source: Department of Education

**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**

**Indicator 5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments**

**Definition indicator**

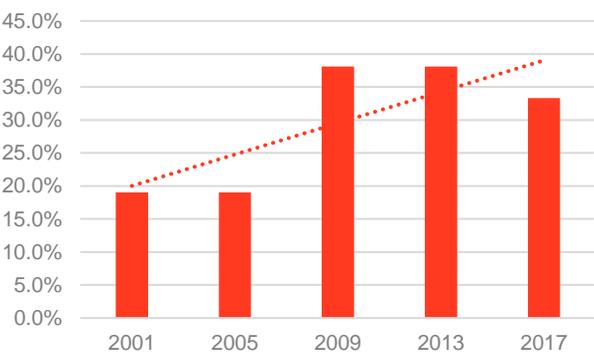
The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.

**Local situation**

Overall, there seems to be an upward trend since 2001: from 19.0% in 2001 to 33.0% in 2017.

**Increasing trend ↑**

**Figure 35: Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament on Aruba, 2001, 2005, 2009, 2013 and 2017**



Source: Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

**Indicator 5.5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions**

**Definition indicator**

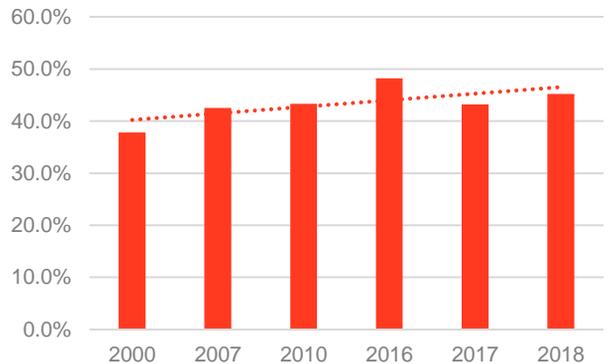
This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. It is recommended to use two different measures jointly for this indicator: the share of females in (total) management and the share of females in senior and middle management (thus excluding junior management). The joint calculation of these two measures provides information on whether women are more represented in junior management than in senior and middle management, thus pointing to an eventual ceiling for women to access higher-level management positions.

**Local situation**

Overall, there seems to be a slight upward trend since 2000.

**Slight increasing trend ↑**

**Figure 36: Proportion of women in managerial positions, 2000, 2007, 2010, 2016-2018**



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

**Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.**

**Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of nominal GDP per capita**

**Definition indicator**

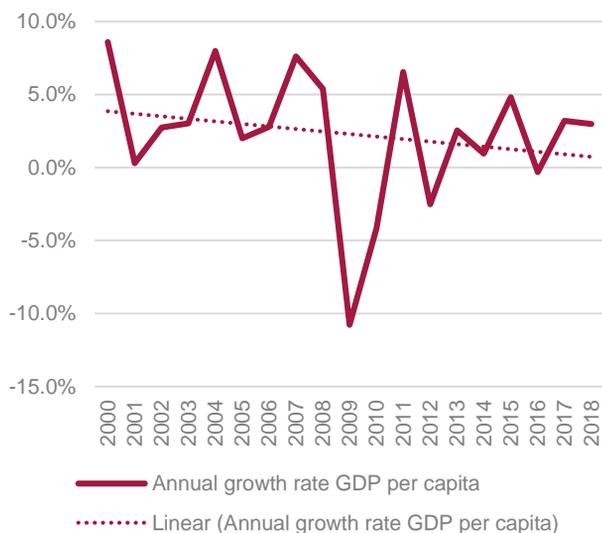
Annual growth rate of nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the nominal GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Nominal gross domestic product is gross domestic product (GDP) evaluated at current market prices. GDP is the monetary value of all the goods and services produced in a country. Nominal differs from real GDP in that it includes changes in prices due to inflation, which reflects the rate of price increases in an economy.

**Local situation**

Because real GDP per capita is not yet available, the nominal GDP per capita will be used for this indicator. Since 2000, there has been a fluctuating trend of the nominal GDP per capita in Aruba, with an increase over the past five years at an average rate of 2.3 per cent.

**Fluctuating trend** 

**Figure 37: Annual growth rate GDP per capita, 2000-2018**



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

**Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors**

**Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person**

**Definition indicator**

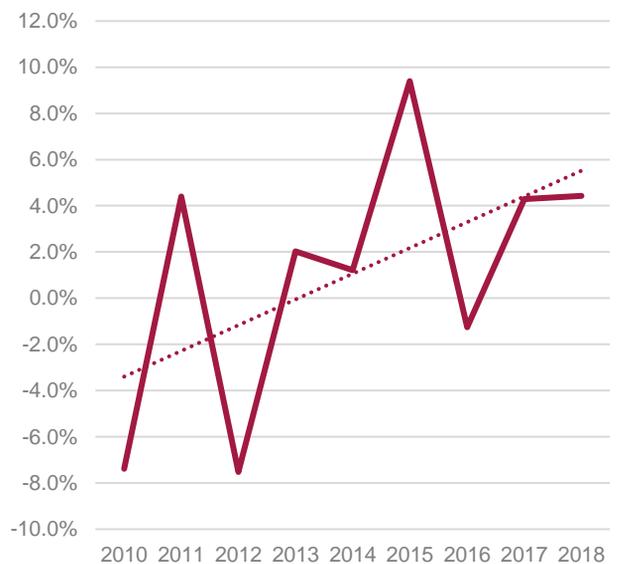
The annual growth rate of nominal GDP per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in nominal Gross Domestic Product per employed person.

**Local situation**

Because real GDP per employed person is not yet available, the nominal GDP per employed person will be used for this indicator. Since 2010, there has been an increasing trend in the annual growth rate of nominal GDP per employed person. Over the past five years, the nominal data in Aruba shows an increase at an average rate of 3.6 per cent.

**Increasing trend** 

**Figure 38: Annual growth rate GDP per employed person, 2010-2018**



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

**Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services**

**Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex**

**Definition indicator**

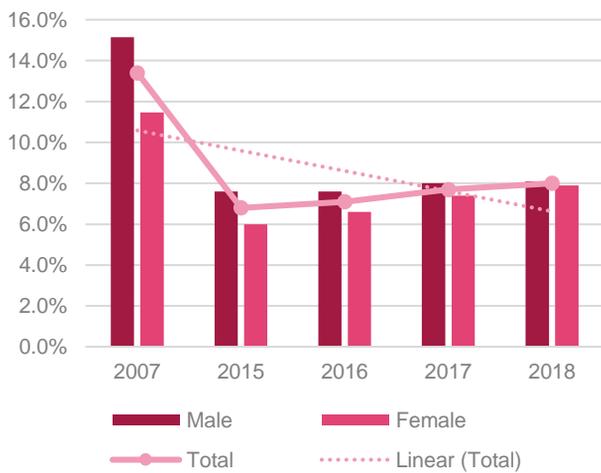
This indicator presents the share of employment which is classified as informal employment in the total economy, and separately in agriculture and in non-agriculture.

**Local situation**

After the drop in the share of informal employment from 2007 to 2015, respectively 13.4% in 2007 to 6.8% in 2015, there has been a slight increase since 2015. The share of informal employment was 7.1% in 2016, 7.7% in 2017, and 8.0% in 2018.

**Decreasing trend ↓**

**Figure 39: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture, by sex, 2007, 2015-2018**



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

**Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, equal pay for work of equal value.**

**8.5.1. The average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities**

**Definition indicator**

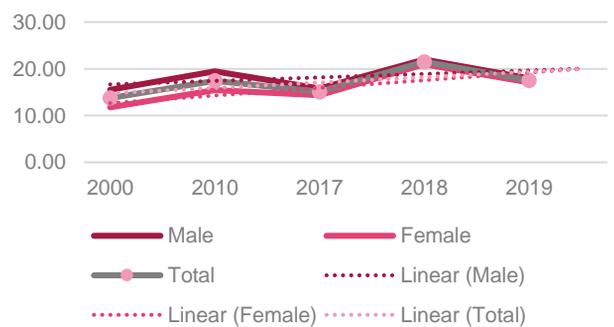
This indicator provides information on the mean hourly earnings from paid employment of employees by sex, occupation, age and disability status

**Local situation**

The age group of 55-64 years old seems to have the greatest average earning per hour. When we look at the earning per hour from the median, we notice that after the age of 25 years, the median is almost stable with exception of the age group 15 -24 years.

**Slight increasing trend ↑**

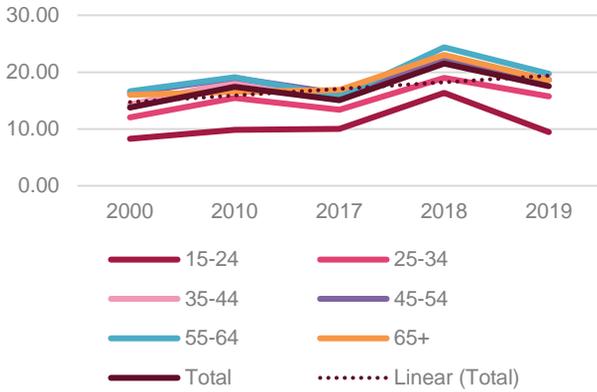
**Figure 40: Average hourly earnings by sex, 2000, 2010, 2017-2019**



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

Slight increasing trend ↑

Figure 41: Average hourly earnings by age category, 2000, 2010, 2017-2019



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

### Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

#### Definition indicator

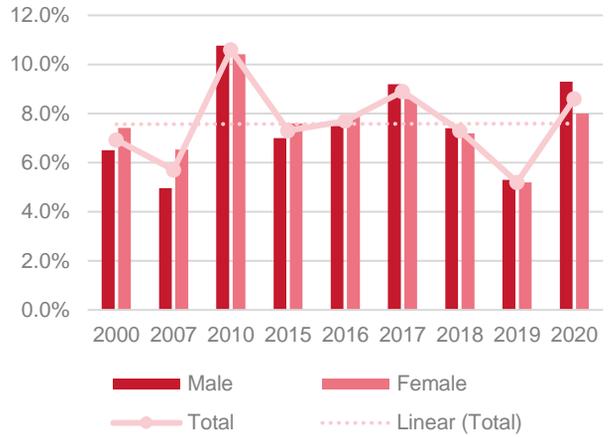
The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed.

#### Local situation

Overall, there seemed to be a slight downward trend in the unemployment rate throughout the years. However, this increased in 2020 compared to 2019, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. There does not seem to be a significant difference between the sexes, except for year 2000 and 2007. When comparing age-groups, the unemployment rate seems to be higher among the 15-24 age category. The unemployment rate by disability status, shows a significantly higher rate of unemployment among the disabled group compared to the not-disabled group.

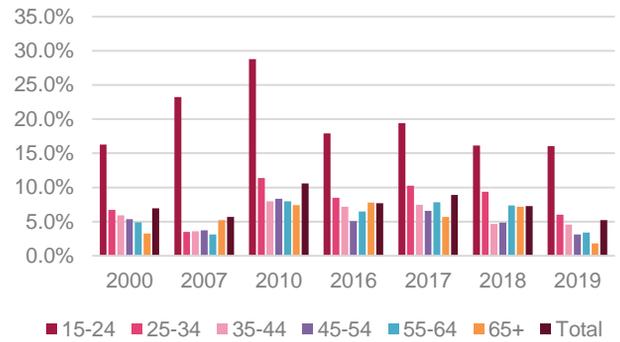
Fluctuating trend 🚩

Figure 42: Unemployment rate by sex, 2000, 2007, 2010, 2015-2020



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

Figure 43: Unemployment rate by age, 2000, 2007, 2010, 2016-2019



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

Fluctuating trend for disabled 🚩

Figure 44: Unemployment rate by disability status, 2000, 2007, 2010, 2016-2018



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

**Target 8.6 Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training**

**Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15 – 24 years) not in education, employment or training (indicator 8.6.1).**

**Definition indicator**

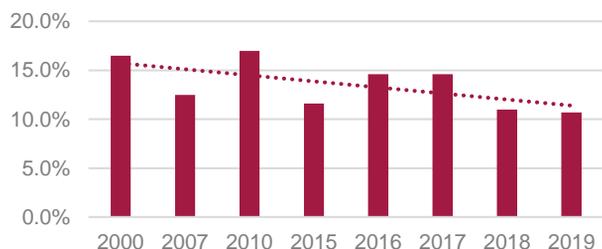
This indicator conveys the proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (also known as "the youth NEET rate").

**Local situation**

Overall, it seems that the NEET rate has been decreasing throughout the years since 2000.

**Slight decreasing trend** ↓

**Figure 45: Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, 2000, 2007, 2010, 2015-2019**



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

**Target 8.9: By 2030: devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products**

**Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate**

**Definition indicator**

Tourism direct GDP (TDGDP) is defined as the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism

consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices. The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is comprised of and based on the Recommended Methodological Framework 2008, an international standard adopted by the UN Statistical Commission and elaborated by UNWTO, OECD and EUROSTAT.

**Local situation**

The tourism direct contribution to GDP was 19.9% in 2013, increased to around 21% in 2014 and remained so up until 2017.

**Steady trend** →

Table 12: Tourism direct GDP 2013-2017

Year	Tourism direct GDP
2013	19.9
2014	21.1
2015	21.6
2016	21.2
2017	21.2

Source: Tourism Satellite Account, Central Bureau of Statistics

**Target 9.2.1: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries**

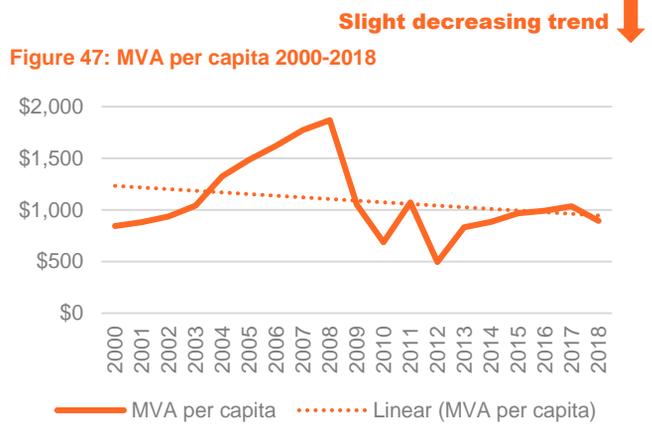
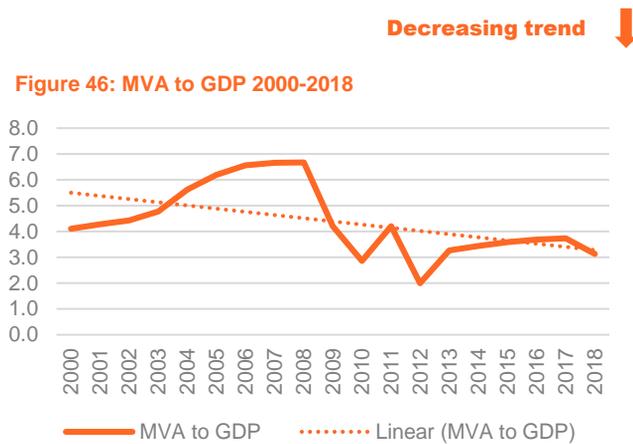
**Indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita**

**Definition indicator**

The manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in constant 2015 USD.

**Local situation**

Since 2000, there has been a fluctuating trend of the MVA to GDP and per capita with an increase from 2000 to 2008 and a steep decreasing trend between 2008 and 2010 (mainly due to the closing of the oil refinery beginning 2009).



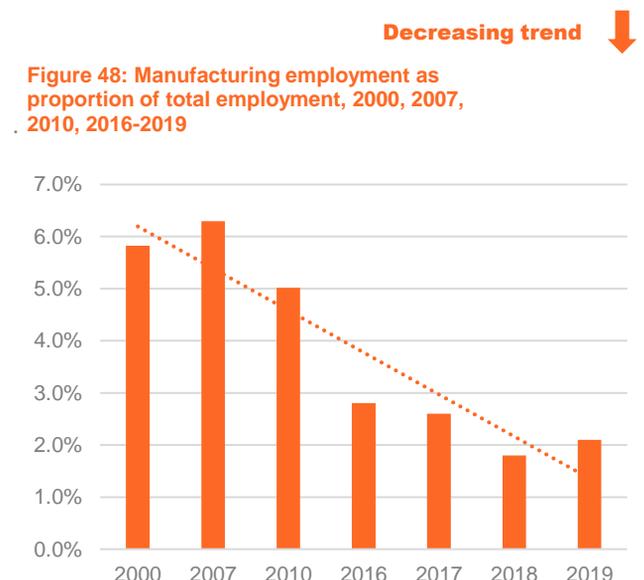
**Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment**

**Definition indicator**

This indicator presents the share of manufacturing employment in total employment.

**Local situation**

Overall, there seems to be a declining trend since 2000 with the proportion of manufacturing employment of total employment being the highest (6.3%) in 2007.



**Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020**

**Indicator 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology**

#### Definition

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.

#### Local situation

#### **Well regulated**

In Aruba, according to the Department of Telecommunication Affairs, the percentage of the population covered by a mobile-cellular networks is 100%.

**Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average**

**Indicator AUA10.1.1: GINI Coefficient**

**Definition indicator**

Gini Coefficient measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution.

**Local situation**

Aruba's GINI coefficient has remained relatively stable over the years, ranging 0.40 in the years 2000, 2006, and 2016 and 0.44 in the years 2010 and 2019, showing that equitable distribution of income had not progressed for two decades in Aruba.

**Steady trend** ➡

Table 13: GINI Coefficient 2000, 2006, 2010, 2016 and 2019

Year	GINI-coefficient
2000	0.40
2006	0.41
2010	0.44
2016	0.41
2019	0.44

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

**Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status**

**Indicator AUA10.2.1: Equivalised household income compared to 50% (or 60%) of median household income**

**Definition indicator**

The proportion of people living below 50 (or below 60) percent of median income (or consumption) is the share (%) of a country's population living on less than half of the consumption/income level of the median of the national income/consumption distribution.

**Local situation**

The official local currency is the Aruban Florin (AWG), fixed to the US dollar at approximately 1.80 AWG to 1 US dollar. In 2010, the total population of Aruba was 101,484 persons and the median household income was 3,900 Aruban Florins. In 2019, the total population of Aruba increased to 112,054 persons and the median household income increased to 4,100 Aruban Florins. From 2010 to 2019, there is a decrease observed in the share of people living below the 50% median household income as well as of those living below the 60% median household income, alluding a drop in relative poverty and inequality for Aruba.

**Decrease** ↓

Table 14: Equivalised household income compared to 50% (or 60%) of median household income, 2010 and 2019

Age category	50% Poor		60% Poor	
	2010	2019	2010	2019
0-17	20.4	16.6	27.3	25.1
18-64	14.4	12.8	20.1	18.2
65+	23.9	17.8	32.1	26.8
Total	16.9	14.4	23.2	21
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	15.4	13.4	21.2	9.4
Female	18.2	15.3	24.9	10.4
Total	16.9	14.4	23.2	9.9
<b>Activity Status</b>				
Employed	7.1	6.4	11.8	3.9
Unemployed	42.8	33	52.6	25.6
Economically inactive	25.6	21.4	33.3	14.3
Total	16	12.6	22.1	8.3

Source: Pilot Population and Housing Census 2010, and Pilot Census 2019 - Central Bureau of Statistics

**Target 11.5:** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

**Indicator 11.5.1:** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

**Definition indicator**

This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

The indicator is calculated by adding up the absolute number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected people attributed to disasters, dividing this by the total population, and then multiplied by 100,000.

**Death:** The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. **Missing:** The number of people whose whereabouts have been unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities. **Directly affected:** The number of people who have suffered injury, illness, or other health effects, who were evacuated, displaced, relocated, or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets.

**Local situation**

Between 2000 and 2020, a total of 5 disasters have taken place in Aruba. With the exception of the COVID-19 Pandemic, there were no deaths attributed to (prior)

disasters. Aruba has no cases of missing persons attributed to disasters. The number of people directly affected varies per disaster.

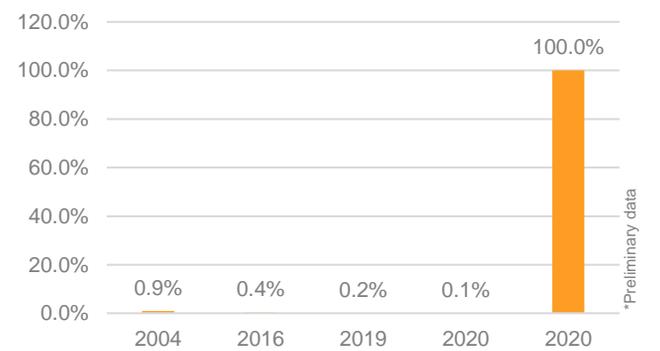
**Decreasing trend before COVID-19**

**Figure 49.1:** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population\*



Source: Bureau Rampenbestrijding Aruba and Population Registry Office

**Figure 49.2:** Proportion of death, missing, and directly affected population attributed to disaster\*



Source: Bureau Rampenbestrijding Aruba and Population Registry Office

**Table 15:** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters\*

Disaster event	Number of deaths attributed to disasters	Number of missing persons attributed to disasters	Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters
Hurricane Ivan (2004)	0	0	910
Flooding at Palm Beach (2016)	0	0	3978
Hospital hacking (2019)	0	0	242
Hospital fire (2020)	0	0	160
COVID-19 Pandemic (2020)	49	0	111,050

\*Preliminary data

**Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.**

**Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population**

Decrease ↓

**Definition indicator**

This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

The indicator is calculated by adding up the absolute number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected people attributed to disasters, dividing this by the total population, and then multiplied by 100,000.

Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts have been unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities. Directly affected: The number of people who have suffered injury, illness, or other health effects, who were evacuated, displaced, relocated, or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets.

**Local situation**

Between 2000 and 2020, Aruba has recorded two natural disasters that caused damages: hurricane Ivan in 2004 and the flooding at Palm Beach in 2016 with 0.9% and 0.4% of the Aruban population directly affected, respectively, but no deaths as a result.

Table 16: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, and as a proportion of the population\*

Natural disaster event	Number of deaths	Number of missing persons	Number of directly affected persons	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Proportion of death, missing and directly affected population attributed to disasters
Hurricane Ivan (2004)	0	0	910	944.7	0.9%
Flooding at Palm Beach (2016)	0	0	398	359.6	0.4%

Source: Bureau Rampenbestrijding Aruba and Population Registry Office

\*Preliminary data

**Target 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels**

**Indicator AUA14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations**

**Definition indicator**

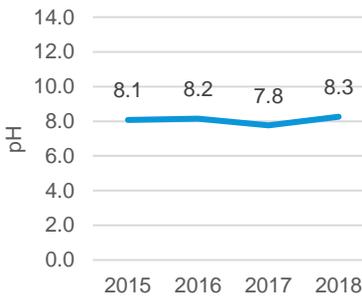
Ocean acidification is the reduction in the pH of the ocean over an extended period, typically of decades or longer, which is caused primarily by the uptake of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. This indicator is based on observations that constrain the ocean carbon system and which are required to describe the variability of ocean acidity.

**Local situation**

The measured average acidity (pH) of the seawater around Aruba (at coastal areas) per year throughout 2015 up to 2018 shows a steady trend of 8.1, 8.2, 7.8 and 8.3, respectively.

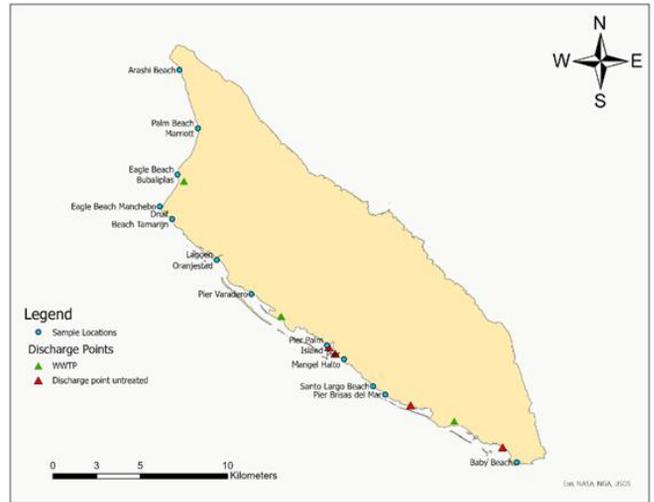
Steady high →

**Figure 50: Average coastal seawater acidity of Aruba, 2015-2018**



Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment

Figure 51: Different locations of measuring points (blue dots) where acidity data was collected of the seawater



Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment, 2020

**Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information**

**Indicator: 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas**

**Definition indicator**

The indicator coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas.

**Local situation**

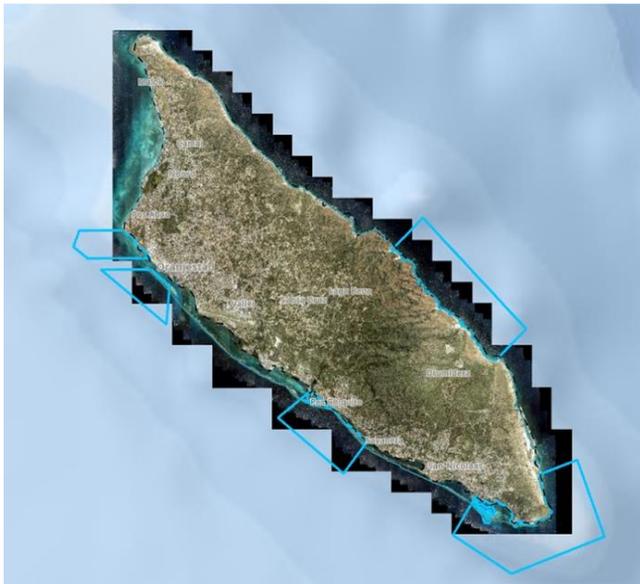
Since 2017, when Aruba established the first marine region as a protected area, the percentage of projected areas in relation to marine areas has increased from 0.001% in 2017 to 0.207% in 2020. With this, Aruba does not meet the global target of conserving at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas.

Table 17: Percentage of MPA (Marine Protected Area) 2010-2020

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total marine area in km <sup>2</sup> (*)	25,214	25,214	25,214	25,214	25,214	25,214	25,214	25,214	25,214	25,214	25,214
Total MPA area in km <sup>2</sup> (**)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.37	0.37	52.16	52.16
Percentage	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%	0.001%	0.207%	0.207%

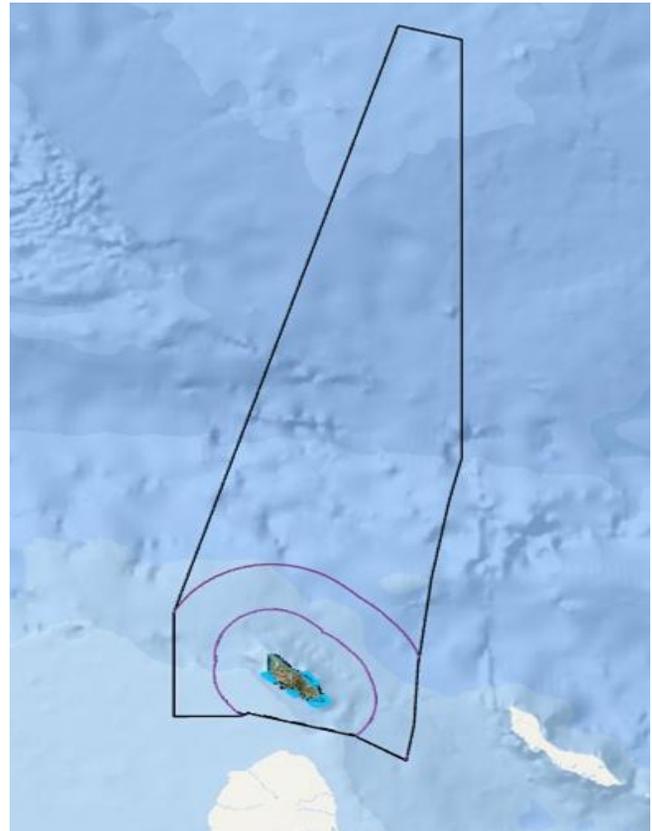
Source: \*World database on protected areas WDPA: Protected Planet., and \*\*Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba

Figure 52: The protected marine areas of Aruba



Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment, 2020

Figure 53: The EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) Aruba



Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment, 2020

**Target 15.1:** By 2020 , ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

**Indicator 15.1.2:** Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type.

**Definition indicator**

The proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected

areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas.

**Local situation**

Aruba has 5 areas that are designated internationally as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA). The total KBA coverage as protected area in Aruba is 89%. (A percentage of 0% is indicated for the area of Tierra del Sol due to a technical discrepancy regarding the coordinates indicated in the official protected areas documentation).

Increase ↑

Table 18: Important Key Biodiversity Areas that are covered by protected areas in Aruba

National Name	Rationale for qualifying as KBA	Year of assessment	Year protected	System:	Area of KBA (km2) DNM	Protected area KBA (km2)	Protected area coverage (%)	Area of KBA (ha) calculated by source	Protected area coverage (%) by source	Biodiversity elements triggering or KBA criteria	IUCN
San Nicolas Bay Reef Islands	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2007	2020	Terrestrial Marine	2.46	1.37	0.55	250	0	Black Noddy, Brown Noddy, Laughing Gull, Bridled Tern, Sooty Tern, Roseate Tern, Common Tern, Least Tern, Royal Tern and Sandwich Tern	LC
Arikok National Park	Alliance for Zero Extinction	2016	2000	Terrestrial Marine	38.01	35.61	0.94	3824	90	Melocactus stramineus	EN
Oranjestad Reef Islands	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2007	2020	Terrestrial Marine	3.09	1.69	0.55	311	0	Common Tern and Sandwich Tern	LC
Bubali Wetlands	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2007	2020	Terrestrial Marine	0.53	0.51	0.97	53	0	American coot and Bare-eyed Pigeon	LC
Tierra del Sol Salina	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2007	2020	Terrestrial Marine	0.01	0	0	1	0	American coot and Bare-eyed Pigeon	LC
Total area					44.12	39.18	89	4438			

Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba

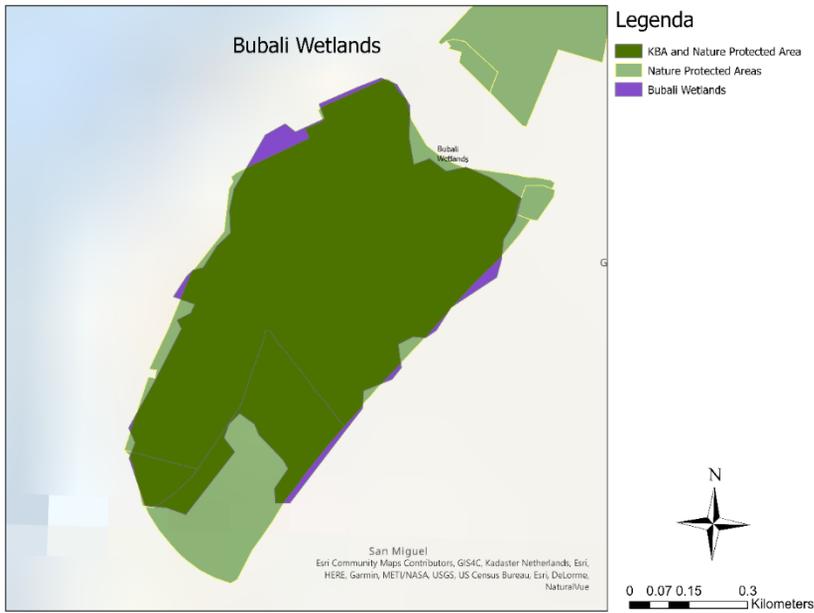
LC: Least concern  
EN: Endangered

Figure 54: KBA coverage by protected area for Arikok National Park Aruba



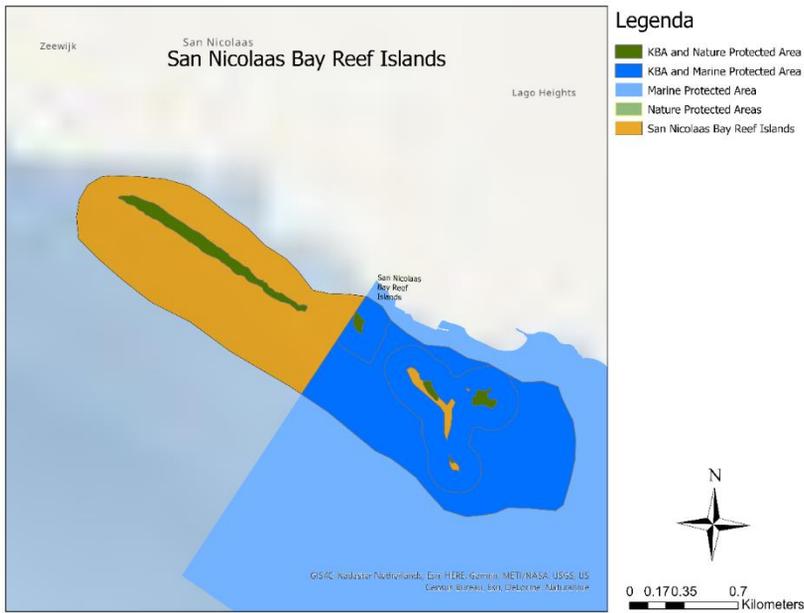
Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba

Figure 55: KBA coverage by protected area for Bubali Plas Wetland



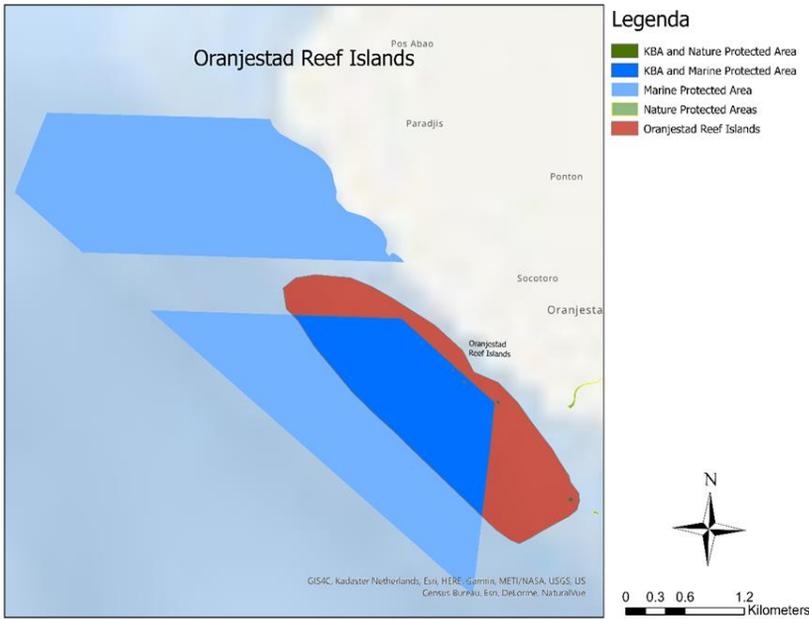
Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba

Figure 56: KBA coverage by protected area for San Nicolaas Bay Reef Islands



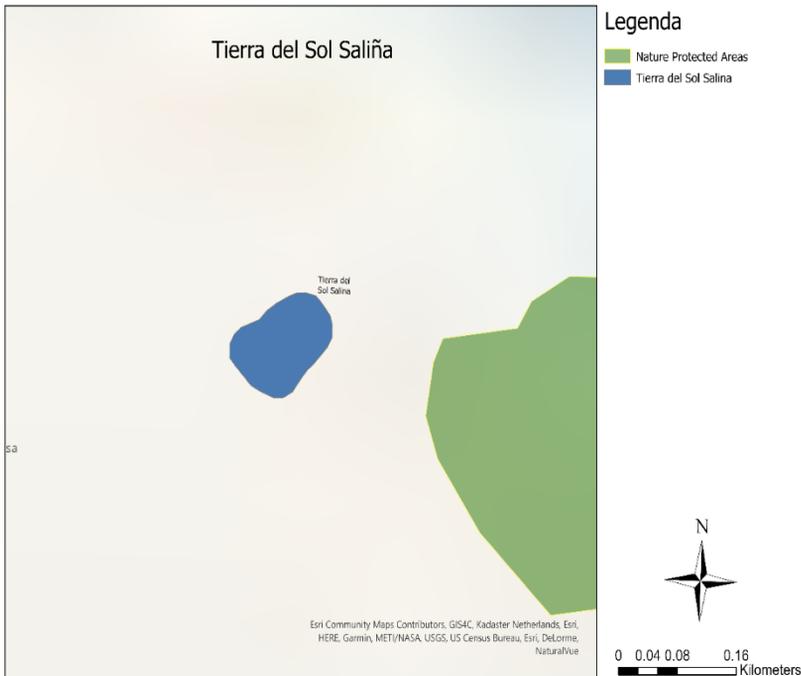
Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba

Figure 57: KBA coverage by protected area for Oranjestad Reef Islands



Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba

Figure 58: KBA coverage by protected area for Tierra del Sol Saliña



Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba

## Indicator AUA.15.1.2: Nature Protected Areas as a proportion of Total Land Area.

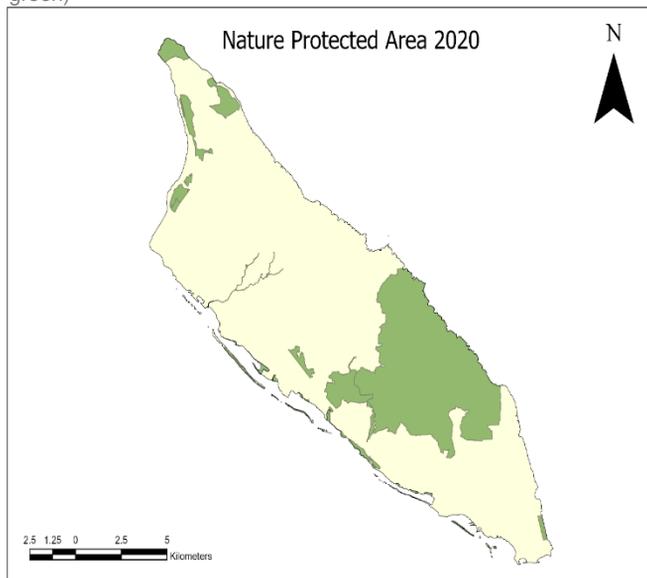
### Definition indicator

This indicator shows the proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are protected areas in trends as percentage. Each important site contributes significantly to the national determination for the protection of biodiversity according to the Nature Conservation Ordinance (NCO).

### Local situation

On Aruba, the Nature Protected Areas as a proportion of Total Land Area has been showing an increasing trend throughout the years. From 2010 till 2016 a total of 19.5% (34.9 km<sup>2</sup>) of land area were protected in Aruba. In 2017 this increased to 20.9% (37.4 km<sup>2</sup>) and in 2020 to 24.3% (43.5 km<sup>2</sup>). With this, Aruba has exceeded this target of 17% for 2020.

Figure 59: The protected terrestrial areas of Aruba 2020 (shown in green)



Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment, 2021

Table 19: Current List of Protected terrestrial sites in Aruba

Number	Area	ID	Sub name
0	Arikok National Park	0	Arikok
1	Duinen California	1.1	Duinen California
		1.2	Strand en waterafvoerstrook Arashi
2	Salina Tierra del Sol (IBA)	2.1	Salina Tierra del Sol (IBA)
		2.2	Gebied rondom Salina Tierra del Sol
3	Salina Malmok/Salina Serca	3.1	Salina Malmok
		3.2	Noordelijke gedeelte Salina Malmok
		3.3	Waterafvoerstrook Malmok 1
		3.4	Waterafvoerstrook Malmok 2
		3.5	Salina Serca 1
		3.6	Salina Serca 2
4	Salina Palm Beach	4.1	Salina Palm Beach 1
		4.2	Salina Palm Beach 2
		4.3	Salina Palm Beach 3
		4.4	Waterafvoerkanaal 1
		4.5	Waterafvoerkanaal 2
		4.6	Waterafvoerkanaal 3
5	Bubaliplas	5.1	Bubali Plas (IBA)
		5.2	Waterafvoerkanaal
		5.3	RWZI Bubali - uitbreiding
		5.4	RWZI Bubali - bestaand
		5.5	Huurgrond
6	Seroe Teishi	6.1	Seroe Teishi
10	Rooi Manonchi	10.1	Waterafvoerstrook - rooi
12A,B,C	Rifeilanden en Mangrovegebieden	12.1	Rifeilanden (5) Bucuti
		12.2	Rifeilanden (3) Barcadera
		12.3	Rifeilanden (1) Balashi
		12.4	Rifeilanden (8) Spaans Laqoen
		12.5	Rifeilanden (5) Savaneta
		12.6	Rifeilanden (2) Zeewijk
		12.7	Parkietenbos tot AAA
		12.8	Balashi en omgeving
		12.9	Mangel Halto tot Spaans Lagoen
		12.10	Isla di Oro en Santo Largo
13	Rooi Lamoenchi	13.1	Waterafvoerstrook - rooi
		13.2	Ecologische verbinding
15	Rifeilanden San Nicolas	15.1	Rifeilanden
16	Strook Sero Colorado	16.1	Strook aan oostkant kustzijde

Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment, 2021

Table 18: Nature Protected Areas as a proportion of Total Land Area, 20210-2020

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Land Area in km <sup>2</sup>	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7
Total Nature Protected Area in km <sup>2</sup>	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	37.4	37.4	37.4	43.5
Percentage	19.5%	19.5%	19.5%	19.5%	19.5%	19.5%	19.5%	20.9%	20.9%	20.9%	24.3%

Increase ↑

**Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species**

**Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index.**

**Definition indicator**

The Red List Index measures change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The Red List Index (RLI) is expressed as changes in an index ranging from 0 to 1. An RLI value of 1.0 equates to all species qualifying as Least Concern (i.e., not expected to become Extinct in the near future). An RLI value of 0 equates to all species having gone Extinct.

**Local situation**

In the last 20 years the Red List Index of Aruba has shown a slight upward trend.

Table 20: Red List Index (RLI) Aruba 2000-2020

Increase ↑

Year	RLI
2000	0.95665
2001	0.95662
2002	0.95667
2003	0.95672
2004	0.95663
2005	0.95671
2006	0.95689
2007	0.95713
2008	0.95733
2009	0.95748
2010	0.95760
2011	0.95765
2012	0.95766
2013	0.95768
2014	0.95770
2015	0.95770
2016	0.95772
2017	0.95773
2018	0.95774
2019	0.95776
2020	0.95775

Source: UNSD, the values are estimates used by UNSD

**Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.**

**Indicator 15.9.1: (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting**

**Definition indicator**

The indicator measures the progress towards national targets established in accordance with Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

*Sub-indicator (a)*

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans are described in Article 6 of the Convention on General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use.

*Sub-indicator (b)*

Integration of biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems can be achieved through implementation of the international statistical standard, the System for Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA).

**Local situation**

In 2014 the Convention on Biological Diversity Fifth National Report of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stated “delayed/none progress” for Aruba and in 2019 it stated “progress towards target but at an insufficient rate”. The latest Spatial Plan (ROP/ROPv) introduced in

## Box 1: The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity is comprised of a shared vision, a mission, strategic goals and 20 ambitious yet achievable targets, collectively known as the Aichi Targets. The Strategic Plan serves as a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets and it promotes the coherent and effective implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity: 1) The conservation of biological diversity; 2) The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity; and 3) The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

## Box 2: The 20 Aichi targets

**Target 1.** By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

**Target 2.** By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

**Target 3.** By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

**Target 4.** By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits

**Target 5.** By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

**Target 6.** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

**Target 7.** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

**Target 8.** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

**Target 9.** By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

**Target 10.** By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

**Target 11.** By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

**Target 12.** By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

**Target 13.** By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

**Target 14.** By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

**Target 15.** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

**Target 16.** By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

**Target 17.** By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

**Target 18.** By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

**Target 19.** By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

**Target 20.** By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

Table 21: The 20 Aichi targets assessed for Aruba, 2019

**Progress, but at insufficient rate**

The 20 Aichi Targets for Aruba in 2019																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
On track to exceed target																				
On track to achieve target	✓																			
Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate		✓	✓					✓	✓	✓			N/A					N/A		
No significant change				✓		✓					✓				✓	✓			✓	✓
Moving away from target					✓		✓					✓		✓	✓					

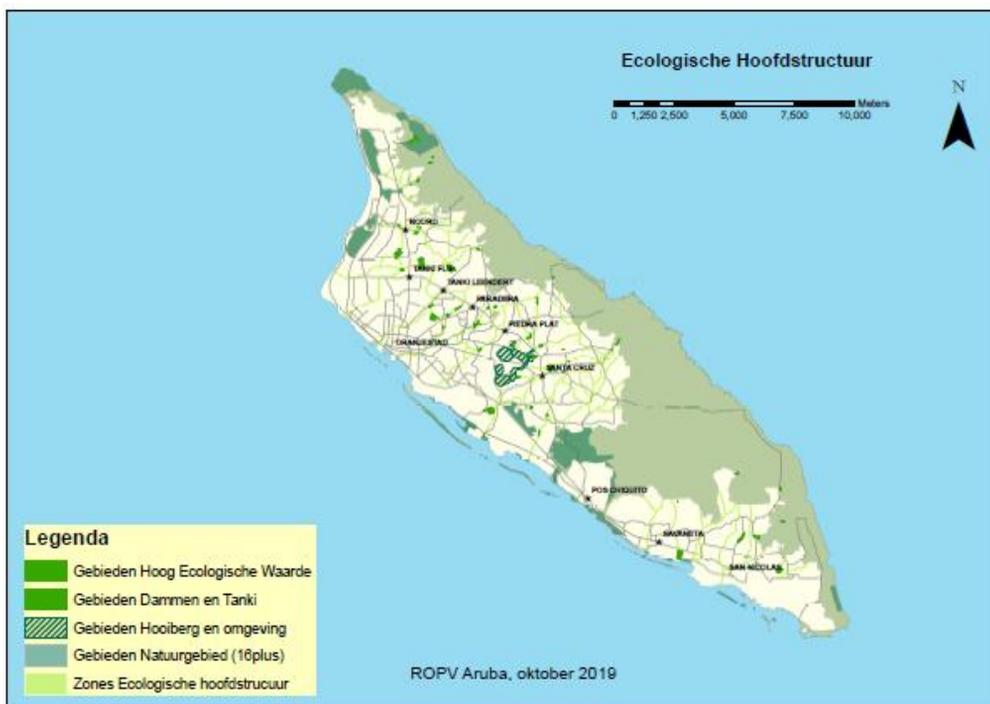
Source: Fifth National Report of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, 2019

2019 by the Government of Aruba and the introduction of the policy plan “Build with Nature” in 2018 also contribute to the progress towards the conservation and protection of species by adding biodiversity values into national development plans and strategies (Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment). Although these were not mentioned in the Convention on Biological Diversity Sixth National Report of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 2019.

The 2019 Spatial Plan included for the first time a national Ecological Network (“Ecologische Hoofdstructuur”), which is an important mechanism for ceasing biodiversity loss (Figure 60).

Environmental impact assessment will make a substantial contribution to the local progress to include existing biodiversity values into economy growth, especially the big development plans which will have significant impacts on the environment and the biodiversity.

Figure 60: The ecological network of the Spatial Plan of 2019



Source: DIP, Directorate of Infrastructure and Planning

**Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere**

**Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age**

**Indicator definition**

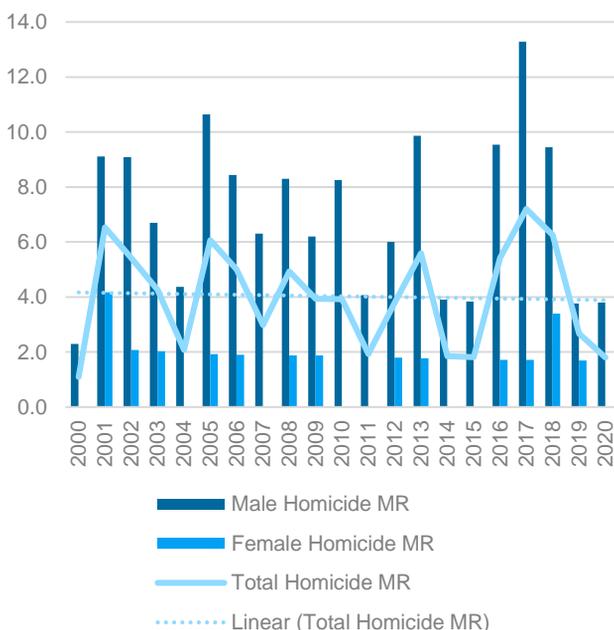
The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury; population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.

**Local situation**

The total number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population between 2000 and 2020 on Aruba differs per sex. For males it shows striking fluctuations (between 2.3 and 13.3) while for females it shows a relatively stable declining trend. The male homicide rate is continually higher than the female homicide rate.

**Fluctuating trend**

**Figure 61: Homicide mortality rate by sex, 2000-2020**



**AUA16.1.4: Percentage of households that experienced inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of their living quarter**

**Definition indicator**

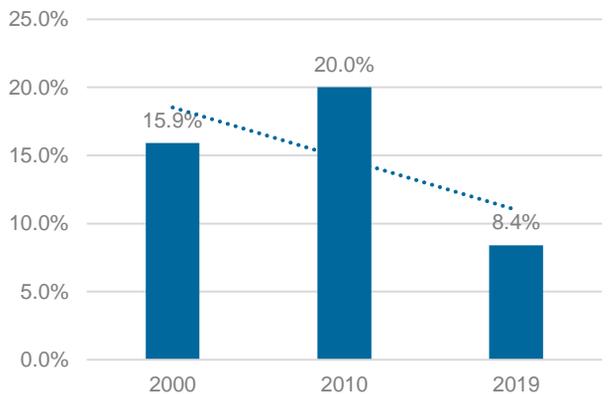
A proxy indicator is used: Proportion of households that experienced inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of their living quarter. This is defined as the percentage of households where one or more members have experienced any inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of the living quarter. It is important to understand that ‘inconvenience experienced from crime in immediate environment’ is a perception of the respondent and or more household members.

**Local situation**

Between 2000 and 2019, there was a relative increase followed by a decrease in 2019 of the households experiencing inconvenience from crime. See figure 62.

**Fluctuating trend**

**Figure 62: Percentage of households that experienced inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of their living quarter, 2000, 2010 and 2019**



Source: Population and Housing Censuses 2000, 2010, and Pilot Census 2019

## Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

Increasing trend ↑

### Indicator AUA 16.5.1 Bribery rate

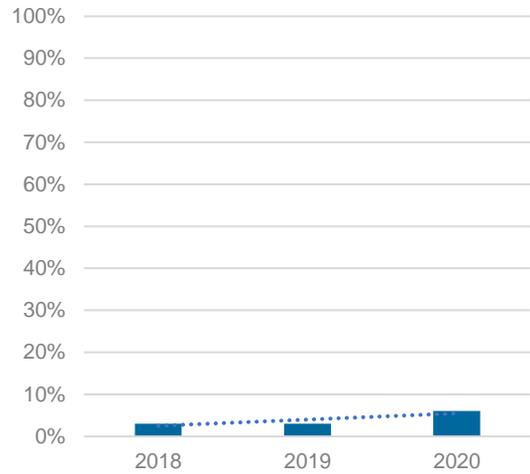
#### Definition indicator

This indicator is localized. The bribery rate is defined as the percentage of respondents, 18 years of age or more, who paid a bribe when accessing selected (public) services in the last 12 months. Bribe refers to bribe, gift, and favor. Selected (public) services refer to schools, medical care, government departments issuing identity or other official documents and land in long lease, government departments in charge with residence/work or building or business permits, public agencies in charge with social security benefits, public utility, companies, police, and courts.

#### Local situation

During the last 3 years, the bribery rate has shown an increasing trend; it was 3% in 2018 and 2019 and 6% in 2020. The higher bribery rate of the 2020 may be influenced by the online data collection method: respondents may be more willing to admit that they paid a bribe in an online survey (2020) compared to face-to-face interviews in the previous two surveys (2018 and 2019).

Figure 63: Bribery rate 2018-2020



Source: Corruption surveys 2018, 2019, and 2020 – Central Bank of Aruba

## Conclusion

In Aruba we have noted that SDG Framework facilitates policy development and highlights the interconnectedness of the different actors and has stimulated partnerships for the achievement of common goals. Aruba is currently in its 5th year of SDG implementation. There is an increasing awareness and support related to the SDGs. The organizing framework provided by the SDGs, can help Aruba in its sustainable development process, and strengthening of necessary institutional arrangements and collaborative mechanisms.

This report has been made possible thanks to the cooperation of different partners who share the common goal of implementing the SDGs in Aruba. Despite the challenges in limited human and financial resources as a Small Island Developing State, the cooperation for data production is on the increase.

The process for writing this report was interesting, insightful, and challenging. The new baselines which could be calculated using already existing data provided some interesting insights. Although there is a data gap, Aruba has a substantial amount of data that can be used.

The insightful aspect was analyzing the progress of Aruba on sustainable concepts and areas using the time series trends and relating this to the SDG target. The analysis conducted provides interesting insights into the areas of priority and the areas that are progressing/have progressed on Aruba, aids in the development of concrete national targets, and encourages also further in-depth analysis with additional data and higher levels of disaggregation

The main challenges encountered during writing this report were the accessibility of already available data and the lack of nationally set targets for SDG implementation. The criteria for indicator inclusion and production in this report, was that data must have been readily available in databases of the different data

producers, to facilitate the process. Where data is available, accessing the data seemed to be an issue. The unavailability of the data producer or issues in IT infrastructure, such as software incompatibility, are hampering factors.

Despite additional data becoming available for the production of different global SDG indicators on Aruba, there is still a significant amount of data which remains unavailable. More information on data applicability, availability, and feasibility (including bottlenecks) regarding the global SDG indicators on Aruba can be found in the SDG-IWG report: “Feasibility study with the Aruban Model for Indicator Generation Assessment (AMIGA)”.

Issues in data availability and frequency of data production do exist, but sharing of data and accessibility of the data is also a challenge. Data is a public good and accessibility of data is imperative for evidence based policy making.

The SDG Global Framework reflects the common need for sustainable development on a global level and are to be adapted to reflect national needs and realities. Also in Aruba, the national needs for sustainable development are to be further assessed. This will help to facilitate the creation of, and work towards attainment of nationally set targets based on the SDGs and facilitate operationalization in policy design and the measurement of progress.

As a Small Island Developing State (SID), Aruba has limited financial and human resources. Streamlining of a common methodological approach is necessary for more effective allocation of the limited resources. Besides availability of data, a sound methodological approach for policy development, monitoring and evaluation, budgeting and costing is necessary. The SDG Commission of Aruba has arranged a capacity building programme for SDG implementation provided by the German Institute ICON Consulting Gruppe, to better

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equip civil servants in areas of policy programming and management, and data production, analysis, and dissemination. The capacity building programme was conducted in the period of January 2021 – July 2021. The Results Based Management approach to policy development and program/project implementation, is a method that needs to be streamlined across the whole government in order to work more harmonized and more effective, enhancing the level of result and impact of policies, and accountability of the actors involved.

Institutional arrangements and collaborative mechanisms need to be strengthened to be able to work in a increasingly coordinated fashion for SDG implementation. The National Statistical System (NSS) is upcoming, and the data needs of the different sectors need to be structurally coordinated for Aruba to be able to have a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). Costing and budgeting of policy, programs, and projects is also essential.

Currently, the SDG monitoring can track the development in different policy areas providing analytical feedback. More in-depth situation analysis is encouraged. However, in order to monitor and evaluate the results of SDG implementation, a Results-Based Management approach is needed.

The SDG-IWG will update this report on a yearly basis. The national SDG indicator framework, SDG CIFRA, will be updated with the new baselines and with indicators with sectoral policy relevance, and the SDG-IWG will also assist the SDG Commission in the preparations for the upcoming Voluntary National Review in 2022.

Let's take stock of where Aruba currently stands in this process for sustainable development and let's manage the existing opportunities, pa nos Dushi Tera.



**SDG-Indicator Working Group  
SDG-IWG**



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