

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Antigua and Barbuda is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary form of government. There is no state or provincial level of government. Antigua and Barbuda has a national level government and local administrative units. The local administrative units are divided between 6 parishes in Antigua (Saint George, Saint John, Saint Mary, Saint Paul, Saint Peter, and Saint Philip) and 2 dependencies (the islands of Barbuda and Redonda). The Barbuda Council is the only elected local government.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The **Medium-Term Development Strategy (MTDS) 2016-2020** is underpinned by a sustainable development framework and some of its guiding principles are aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The government is preparing a new national development plan, which would be more closely aligned with the SDGs.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

A national **SDG Committee** has been established. The government's main institutional mechanism for overseeing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**. Additionally, all government ministries and agencies are responsible for the alignment of government policies and key programmes with the 2030 Agenda to facilitate not only implementation but also more effective monitoring and evaluation.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The 2021 VNR was elaborated using an inclusive and participatory approach that included stakeholder consultation through meetings and the distribution of "SDG/VNR" questionnaires. The government also engaged stakeholders in an online review of the draft VNR to solicit feedback and ensure that there was consensus on what the country presents in its first voluntary reporting and at the HLPF.

1.3 MONITORING

The country's Statistical Office is leading the process of creating mechanisms for data mining for the SDG indicators deemed applicable to the country's monitoring and evaluation framework for SDG implementation.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

No reference.

1. See: https://www.clgf.org.uk/default/assets/File/Country_profiles/Antigua_and_Barbuda.pdf

2. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/279502021_VNR_Report_Antigua_and_Barbuda.pdf (2021)

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNR and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.1 VNR REFERENCES

There is no reference to the Barbuda Council in the 2021 VNR.

2.2 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

No reference.

2.3 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.4 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

No reference.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: The country has accomplished much under the SDGs related to the People pillar, particularly SDGs 1, 2, 3 and 4, in addition to SDG 8 which focuses on Prosperity. The government has prioritized the blue economy embodied under SDG 14; although challenges remain.

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

The government is developing a National Gender Action Plan and Policy, with the main aim of ensuring that gender is mainstreamed throughout the government's development plans, policies, legislations and initiatives. Antigua and Barbuda has started a local charter of the regional organization Caribbean Institute for Women in Leadership, also known as CIWIL, which is a group aiming to catalyze women's participation in leadership and politics within the region and nationally.

3.2 COVID 19

The government's thrust post-COVID is to "build forward stronger", similar to how it is approaching the recovery of Barbuda which was devastated by Hurricane Irma in 2017. The government implemented a series of measures to respond to the health, economic and social impacts of COVID-19 including: an increase in health- sector expenditure equivalent to 0.5% of GDP, a 20% reduction in electricity costs to the public and fuel costs to fisherfolk for 90 days, a one-year investment incentive framework for home renovation and construction, suspension of the common external tariff on food imports and all new tax measures announced in the 2020 budget and expansion of social safety net programmes.

4. SDG INDICATORS³

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		66.7 (2019)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		-
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		89 (2012, Antigua)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		21 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

³ The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>.
More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/at>