

Assessment of Progress Towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Grenada



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ACRONYMS

ARVs	Anti Retroviral Drugs
BNTF	Basic Needs Trust Fund
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CHAYA	CARICOM HIV/AIDS Youth Ambassadors
CPA	Country Poverty Assessment
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CSW	Commercial Sex Workers
CIMS	Country tailored Monitoring System
ECCB	Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (of the United Nations)
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union Delegation
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVI	Global Vulnerability Index
HFLE	Health and Family Life Education
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HMIS	Health Management Information System
IAGDO	Inter Agency Group of Development Organisations
ICLARM	International Centre for Living Aquatic Resource Management
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MARPs	Most at Risk Populations
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDGNC	Millennium Development Goals National Committee
MEA	Multi-lateral Environmental Authority
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOSD	Management of Social Development
NaDMA	National Disaster Management Agency
NAWASA	National Water and Sewerage Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OECS Sec	OECS Secretariat
PAHO/WHO	Pan American Health Organisation/World Health Organisation
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy

SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SRCA	Sub-Regional Country Assessment
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
WB	World Bank

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite suffering a combination of setbacks from seemingly unrelenting environmental and economic shocks during the past decade, Grenada has achieved MDG 2 (education), is well on the way to achieving at least two additional MDGs - 4 (child mortality) and 5 (maternal mortality), and is on track regarding Goal 7 (environmental sustainability).

Progress has been made on a number of targets for Goals 1 (hunger and poverty), 3 (gender equality and empowerment of women) and 6 (HIV and other major diseases). However, the overall Goals are not likely to be achieved within the next 5 years due to a number of factors including the economic crisis with implications for spending in areas including social assistance and antiretrovirals (Goals 1 and 6). In addition, there are some underlying behavioural shifts required which usually occur over time to reduce gender inequality and stigma and discrimination (MDG 3 and 6). On MDG 8 - some progress has been made at the country level however this will require significant effort within Grenada as well as from developed countries for broader success to be registered.

MDG 1

Strides have been made as:

- There has been a reduction in indigence from 10.1% to 2.4%.
- The depth of poverty, as measured by the poverty gap ratio, has fallen from 15.3% to 10.1%.

The challenges are that:

- More than one-third (37.7%) of the population lives below the national poverty line.
- The number of undernourished has risen to 23% which is a 10% increase over 1991.
- 14.6% of the population is vulnerable to falling into poverty.
- Whilst the percentage of own account and contributing family workers in total employment fell from 20% to 18.4% (19% women and 18.0% men) indicating a small fall in those in vulnerable employment, the number is still high.

MDG 2

Success has been registered as:

- The net enrolment in primary schools for both boys and girls has been consistently high, from 2000 to 2010, at 99%.
- There is a high percentage - 82.6% - of pupils (both boys and girls) who start grade 1 and reach grade 5 - that is who complete their primary education.
- The completion rate for both boys and girls increased from 71.9% in 2000 to 114% in 2010, the completion rate for boys increased by 53.7% for boys by 2010 and represented 8.8% higher than girls.
- Literacy rates are high for males and females.

MDG 3

Some progress has been made regarding:

- Parity of females to males in education has been achieved and in fact female enrollment increasingly exceeds males as the level of education increases.

However, there are challenges as:

- Women's share of income in non-agriculture employment is just over 40%.
- The proportion of females to males in Parliament has been consistently under one-third for the decade. After a "high" of 26.6% (four women out of fifteen Members of Parliament), from 2005-2007, the number of female MPs fell to two (13.3%) after the 2008 General Election and now stands at three due to a Cabinet reshuffle subsequent to the General Election.

MDG 4

There has been notable progress:

- 99% of one-year old children are immunised against measles.
- The mortality rate of children under five years old fell from 40% to 15%.
- The Infant mortality rate fell from 33% to 13%.

MDG 5

Some strides have been made with:

- Either very low rates or no deaths for maternal mortality - ranging from 0 – 0.1%.
- The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ranging from 98.8% to 100%.
- The adolescent birth rate having fallen from 99.3% in 1990 to 53.9% in 2000.
- Full antenatal care coverage was achieved by 2007 at 100%.

MDG 6

Significant progress has been made regarding:

- Universal access to antiretrovirals (ARVs) - over 90% of all adults and 100% of all children, in need, receive care.

There is however concern as:

- There is relatively low knowledge of modes of transmission of HIV.
- There are low levels of condom use in the context of serial monogamy and multiple partnering.
- The country is, in 2010, experiencing its second dengue epidemic (the first since 2000 was in 2002 at 323 cases). Dengue cases as of 22 September, 2010 were 115.
- Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are at worrying levels with 16.2% of the population affected by lifestyle diseases including diabetes and hypertension.

MDG 7

The overall status is on-track:

- There has been little change on forest cover from 1990 to 2000.
- CO₂ emissions have shown a fairly stable trend of decreasing since 2000.

- Grenada's strong commitment to protecting the ozone layer mirrors the general decline shown at the regional level.
- Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected as the proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected has remained at a constant 15% since 2000.
- Proportion of species threatened with extinction - Grenada's terrestrial wildlife is thought to consist of four amphibian species, eight species of lizard and five species of snake, 150 species of birds, of which 18 species are thought to be threatened or endangered, four native species of terrestrial mammals and 11 native species of bats.

MDG 8

Progress has been seen as:

- Telephone lines per 100 population have increased from 15.89 to 27.60 for 1990 to 2008; Cellular subscribers per 100 population increased from 0.16 to 57.97 from 1990 to 2008. The number of mobile telephone subscribers increased from 150 to 60,022 from 1990 to 2008.
- The number of Internet users in Grenada increased from 0 in 1990 to 24,000 in 2008, while the number of personal computers stood at 16,000 in 2004.

However, of concern is that

- ODA received was irregular, for example, from 13.80M in 1990 with a slight increase in 1991, falling to 7.87M in 1993 and again rising to 18.15M in 1994. In 2005 ODA was at its highest 52.2M reflecting development assistance in response to the effects of Hurricane Ivan. In 2008 ODA was at the second highest level, 33.04M.
- Debt service as a percentage of export of goods and services has steadily increased, albeit with low percentage increases during the period 1990 to 2008.

The adoption of contextualised/localised targets helps focus planning efforts to reduce social, economic, and environmental vulnerability whilst bolstering areas of resilience. The global targets have some utility, however, the Caribbean-specific targets and more country specific target setting, as relevant, would allow Grenada to build on its achievements and focus on key issues that affect development progress including crime and violence, attainment of certification in technical vocation and the quality of education including functional literacy.

As such, tailored MDGs need to be integrated into the national development process to allow for institutionalisation and effective monitoring and evaluation of progress for evidence-based policy development. This will also require a strengthened statistical framework to data production, analysis and use. Other requirements are greater sensitisation on the MDGs and advocacy for integration in development planning as well as strengthened public/private partnerships and enhanced space for public dialogue.

Attainment of global and localised targets of MDGs 1-7 are closely interlinked with MDG 8 - development of a global partnership. Efforts to maintain progress and meet the goals where the country is falling short as well, develop and work towards localised targets and an MDG-

plus agenda are set against the backdrop in that, Grenada, like many other Caribbean countries, is heavily indebted. Added to that, there is currently no real space in the formal job market for significant hiring and little fiscal space for increases in spending on social services and public investment.

This means that the country must seek and secure new export markets, develop initiatives to support policy formulation, institutional strengthening and increase investments. In addition, the promotion of domestic entrepreneurship and establishment of mechanisms for development of such business is critical. Implementation of such initiatives by governments of developing countries requires large injections of donor financing to support increased investment in health, education, agriculture and key infrastructure, amongst others. There is need for financial resources to be made available and accessible at a low cost, no cost or as grants. The proposal, made in 1969 and cited in the 2003 Human Development Report (HDR), that rich countries should give 0.7% of their Gross National Product (GNP) for global development in the Report on International Development was also widely accepted by the UN General Assembly in 1970 and has more recently been included in the international strategy to achieve the MDGs (UNDP 2003). This underscores the point that whilst developing countries, like Grenada, have to be committed to the MDGs there is need for concomitant support from the developed countries.

1. INTRODUCTION

At the Millennium Summit of 2000, Grenada was among the member states of the United Nations (UN) whose leaders adopted the Millennium Declaration. This Declaration reaffirmed the UN Charter, the purposes of the UN and Member States' commitment to the core values of freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature and shared responsibility. It was grounded in the framework of the International Development Targets (IDTs) which had been agreed upon in various UN fora in preceding years.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)¹ emerging from the Declaration are eight time-bound goals that provide concrete, numerical benchmarks for tackling extreme poverty in its many dimensions.

The MDGs are:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Promote global partnerships for development

These goals are broadly specified to afford countries the flexibility to tailor their own targets and strategies for attainment of these. The time frame for meeting the MDGs is 2015 and countries are expected to monitor progress towards the MDGs and related targets. There is increased awareness that the MDGs are not an add-on in the development process. The MDGs provide a framework for the implementation of policies and programmes in keeping with international commitments and to monitor the change in people's lives.

The flexibility of the framework is clear as it allows for the contextualisation of the Goals and targets – that is for localisation. This is built on the recognition that development interventions must be guided by country peculiarities and that whilst important the various goals and targets may not all be as relevant in each country. For example, malaria has long been eradicated in the eastern Caribbean and girls' enrolment in school has been on par with and in some cases, even exceeded that of boys at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. Development priorities, in the subregion and indeed for many countries in the wider Caribbean therefore have expanded to issues including early childhood education, and gender-based violence.

¹ Annex I captures a) MDGs and related targets and indicators and b) Indicator Definitions.

Efforts to localise the MDGs in the region were deemed important and the Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) mandated the CARICOM Secretariat to undertake these efforts. The Secretariat, with support from a number of development partners, notably the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and UNIFEM Caribbean Office, developed the Caribbean-specific targets. Whilst countries have accepted the targets, and even in the context of ongoing country localisation efforts,² there is a gap in monitoring global, Caribbean-specific and even country-specific goals.

The Government of Grenada recognises that the contextualization of the MDGs and generally monitoring development progress is key for development planning and priority setting and as such efforts are being bolstered to track progress.

This report presents an assessment of progress to meet the MDGs in Grenada up to 2010.

Scope of Study

This assessment of progress towards the MDGs in Grenada is meant to provide information on country progress on MDG achievement. The consultant was required to work closely with the Ministry of Finance in Grenada, the Millennium Development Goals National Committee (MDGNC) and the UNDP Barbados and the OECS SRO.

The Consultant was asked to undertake the following specific tasks:

1. Review existing documents and policies in Grenada that will contribute to the production of this status report highlighting achievements, including good practices, and identify key bottlenecks and gaps as well as recommendations for specific responses to bottlenecks and gaps. This review should also consider the level of integration of the MDG Framework into the government work programme and national strategic documents.
2. Conduct an assessment of the data availability concerning their suitability for MDG Monitoring (quality, timeliness, coverage) and make recommendations in this respect. Where data is available, in addition to the standard MDG targets, the Caribbean-specific targets should be assessed.
3. Analyse progress towards the MDGs in light of the SIDS-specific context.
4. Incorporate a specific section for the 5-year review of the Mauritius Strategy for the Implementation of the Barbados Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island States in September 2010.

² The OECS Secretariat with financial and technical support from UNDP Barbados and the OECS has undertaken localisation exercises in countries including Dominica, Saint Lucia and Anguilla. Grenada's localisation exercise is in the report writing phase.

5. Consult relevant stakeholders including actors within the public sector, private sector and NGOs in key informant interviews and focus groups.
6. Undertake feedback sessions at key stages of the process including the draft status report with relevant stakeholders on the national review team.
7. Provide guidance with regard to putting a monitoring and reporting mechanism in place that will facilitate future MDG and SIDS reporting.
8. Finalise the report based on the comments received from key stakeholders.

Methodology

The consultant applied a combination of methods including a desk review of relevant documentation in addition to in-country key informant interviews with representatives from targeted governmental and non-governmental Agencies and Organisations.

In an effort to utilise reliable data on trends and given some data constraints, this report draws first on national reports and key informant interviews. Where data is not available at the national level, the statistics are drawn from the database compiled by the Interagency and Expert Group (IAEG) on MDG Indicators and maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division.³

This assessment focuses primarily on global indicators; where data is available for Caribbean indicators these are discussed.

Limitations

A number of challenges were encountered over the course of this assignment. These were:

- Delayed commencement of the process resulting in shorter timelines for report preparation; and the related
- Reduced timeframe for data collection.

Moreover the study is undertaken in the national context of:

- Lack of metadata for indicators available generally/available in user-friendly format;
- Lack of an established baseline dataset.

Report Format

Section 2, which follows, presents an overview of Grenada inclusive of its geography, performance regarding human development, a snapshot of areas of vulnerability and resilience, and an examination of the integration of the MDGs in national development agenda.

³ The data compiled by the IAEG is located at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>.

Section 3 details Grenada's progress towards the MDGs; this section also presents a discussion on good practices, bottlenecks and data gaps. Section 4 provides a summary of Grenada's implementation of the MSI for the Barbados Plan of Action of SIDS. A discussion of successes and challenges regarding monitoring and reporting on progress is carried in Section 5. The Report concludes with a presentation of Key Recommendations for localisation, acceleration, the formulation of an MDG-plus agenda and MDG institutionalisation in Section 6.

2. AN OVERVIEW OF THE GRENADA CONTEXT

Geography

Grenada, also known as the “Spice Isle” is an island nation in the southeastern Caribbean. It is the most southerly of the Windward chain, situated 1,623 miles southeast of Miami, 160 miles southwest of Barbados and 80 miles north of Trinidad and Tobago. It is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with a population size estimated at 108, 889 at 2009. The country is 133 sq. miles including the main island Grenada with a land mass of approximately 120 sq. miles, Carriacou and Petit Martinique are 13 sq. miles collectively.

The country’s main foreign exchange earners are tourism and agriculture. The crops produced in the “Spice Isle” include nutmeg, mace and ginger. Among attractions are the beautiful scenery, rainforests, hot springs, the excellent beaches and the tropical climate.

Human Development Performance

Grenada is a middle income country (MIC). The country boasts a high level of human development relative to countries across the globe based on the United Nations Development Programme’s Human Development Index (HDI). The 2009 Human Development Report (HDR) ranked Grenada at the high development level - 74th of 182 countries.⁴ This is attributable in part to the commitment of successive governments to social sector investment with a significant part of government financial expenditure directed at the Ministries of Health and Education as well as targeted at social assistance programmes.

Vulnerability and Resilience

Whilst these ratings highlight the development progress made in Grenada, a more penetrating look at the country’s profile reveals SIDS-specific vulnerabilities which are multidimensional and inter-connected. An assessment of vulnerability based on environmental, economic and insularity indicators positioned Grenada as the 15th most vulnerable country out of 111 countries⁵ - sobering even in the context of its high human development ranking. Recent experiences with Hurricanes Ivan and Emily as well as the fallout from changes in the pattern of integration in the international market bear out the vulnerability.

Macroeconomic Vulnerability

As is the case with other Caribbean SIDS, Grenada’s small size limits production ability and constrains potential to meet economies of scale. These factors added to its openness and high

⁴ The countries are ranked based on performance on the HDI which is a composite measure of human welfare – the indicators used are income, education and health.

⁵ Commonwealth Secretariat/World Bank Task Force on Small States (1999), cited in Black 2009. See Annex III for variables in the Global Vulnerability Index GVI. The (GVI), ranges from 0 (lowest) to 1 (highest). The utility of such an index is that it presents a single-value measure of vulnerability based on meaningful criteria which can be considered in the decision-making processes of donors in keeping with MDG 8.

dependence of food and fuel imports render the country vulnerable to shifts in the global economy. An example of this was seen given changes in global preferential trading arrangements which resulted in declining terms of trade for the island's agricultural commodities with the removal of preferential access on the European market. This has been deepened by the adoption, for the first time, of reciprocity through the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) which CARIFORUM⁶ states signed on to with the European Union (EU).

Services are the mainstay of the economy accounting for 80% of Gross Development Product (GDP). However, the tourism product is easily influenced by factors beyond the country's control as was evidenced by the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, Hurricanes Ivan and Emily and the more recent H1N1 flu epidemic and global financial crisis. The macroeconomic uncertainty has also affected production, while GDP growth was 7.1% in 2003, it contracted by 5.7% in the wake of Hurricane Ivan and rebounded by more than 10% post-2005 - led mainly by heavy investments and reconstruction efforts in the wake of Hurricane Ivan and spending on the 2007 World Cup. Uneven growth has continued due to a fall off in the construction industry and in light of the vagaries of the export environment (Black 2009). Moreover, tourism arrivals showed a -12.5% change from 2008 with 113,370 arrivals in 2009 (Jackson 2010). The CDB (2008) projects that given the decline in receipts from tourism and agricultural exports, growth in Grenada may continue to contract.

Additionally, the OECS subregion carries high levels of public debt – some of the highest levels in the world. Grenada's Debt: GDP ratio stood at 108.6%, at the end of 2008, with negative implications for social spending and public investment (CD 2008), which is required to allow the country to sustain development progress including achievement of the MDGs.

Environmental Vulnerability

The island is located in a natural disaster-prone zone as it lies in the path of hurricanes which form off West Africa and develop in the Atlantic during the Hurricane Season. This is one of the factors that exacerbates vulnerability in Grenada and across the Caribbean. ECLAC (2010) estimates that, for the Caribbean region as a whole, natural events between 1990 and 2008 resulted in economic and social sector damages and losses of US\$63.0 billion and US\$57.0 billion, respectively

In fact, Grenada had only recently joined all member states of the United Nations in becoming signatory to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) signaling its commitment to continuing its work to better the lives of its people when reeling from the impact of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and the concomitant decline in receipts from tourism that in 2004

⁶ The CARIFORUM countries are Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Commonwealth of Dominica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. However, Haiti has not yet signed the CARIFORUM-EU EPA and as Cuba is not an ACP member the country did not take part in negotiations. See the European Commission's Introduction to the CARIFORUM-EC EPA October 2008 at <http://www.esf.be/new/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/introduction-to-the-cariforum-epa.pdf>.

Hurricane Ivan, a Category 3 level storm, devastated the country damaging or destroying over 90% of physical infrastructure.

The hurricane resulted in damage estimated at over 212% of GDP by ECLAC (2004). This was inclusive of profound impact on the main foreign exchange earners – the tourism and nutmeg product. Less than a year later, as Grenada, with regional and international support, worked to rebound from the severe structural and crop damage of Ivan, Hurricane Emily struck the island exacerbating damage and slowing recovery efforts. The Ministry of Finance with support from a number of development partners including UNDP, estimated damage from both hurricanes at USD 1.2 billion or over 250% of GDP (Government of Grenada).

It is of note that, in the main, the rise in public debt to unsustainable levels resulted from SIDS-specific challenges. Arthur (2010) notes that in 2000 the Debt:GDP ratio stood at 53.6% and gradually increased to the 2008 level due largely to the need to cover the costs of reconstruction as a result of the impact of Hurricanes Ivan and Emily. In addition, the impact of the recent global economic crisis on the country's net capital inflows, GDP and foreign exchange earnings adversely affected the country's capacity to maintain a sustainable debt position.

In addition to exposure to hurricanes the country is vulnerable to the active volcanoes that lie between Grenada and Carriacou as well as to earthquakes, the country is also grappling with increasing concerns of climate change and associated sea level rise.

During the dry season, there has been an increase in bush fires resulting in destruction to the habitats of some of Grenada's wildlife and damage to vegetation and crops, putting a strain on potable water supply.⁷ The severe dry season 2009 and 2010 has resulted in a steady increase in the importation of agricultural products for local consumption.

Social Vulnerability

Whilst Grenada has made progress in some aspects of social development, there remain areas of social insecurity that affect development progress. The 2008 Country Poverty Assessment (CPA) reported that key priorities requiring immediate response as part of an overall poverty reduction and social development strategy include abuse (particularly sexual) of girls, teenage pregnancy, and the recent upswing in number and activity of gangs linked to the growth in underground economic activity. This phenomenon is driven by the drug culture and has also been associated with increasing youth violence, and maiming. The CPA also noted the establishment of squatter settlements resulting from rural to urban as problematic (CDB, 2008).

Social vulnerability in Grenada is deepened by high rates of poverty and youth unemployment. Of concern also is the phenomenon of gender inequality manifested in ways including gender-based violence, transactional sex and higher levels of unemployment among women.

⁷ Grenada Herald at <http://www.grenadaherald.com/?p=1230>. 22nd February 2010; Office of the Prime Minister 2/23/2010.

Illnesses, such as diabetes and hypertension, associated with lifestyle choices are on the rise and particularly among those in the higher quintiles; and HIV/AIDS continues to be of concern especially amongst the productive cohorts.

The Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Grenada

Despite the fact that the Government of Grenada had signed on to the Millennium Declaration, its ability to deliver on its commitment was affected by the above mentioned environmental and socio-economic indicators and exacerbated by the Global Financial Crisis. According to Jackson (2010), the global crisis has impacted on Grenada, and the wider region, through three key channels:

- a) Trade
- b) Remittances
- c) Overseas Development Assistance

Jackson contends that the impact on trade has been as a result of reduced demand and concomitant lowering in prices for commodities and services trade. In addition, Grenadians have been heavily dependent on remittances to bolster income (Jackson, 2010). Almost one-third (30.7%) of the income of the poorest quintile and an average of 12% of income overall in Grenada is received from remittances (CDB, 2008).

The ability to plan and to implement initiatives required to spur development progress is further impacted as a result of the irregularity of ODA. According to Jackson (2010) irregularity in ODA in the Eastern Caribbean has worsened by the recession in OECD countries and the uncertainty around their ODA commitments.

Resilience

And yet despite the myriad challenges facing Grenada and the need for substantial investments and capacity development vis-à-vis areas including macroeconomic management, social sector strengthening and the environment, the country has so far made progress and been able to rebound from crises as a result of factors that enhance its resilience. These include:

- i. Strong and consistent investment in the social sector by successive governments;
- ii. In the main a tradition of democratic governance;
- iii. Vibrant Community-Based Organisation (CBO) and Non Governmental Organisation (CBO) involvement in social development;
- iv. The ability to mobilise donor resources.

The MDGs offer a sound framework for monitoring and reporting on development progress and for launching into localisation of goals that address the advances and challenges in Grenada.

Integration of the MDGs in the National Development Agenda

Grenada has been a member of the UN since 1974⁸ and is signatory to a number of Conventions including the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC). These are among the formal indicators of commitment to progress towards a world built on the principles of human rights and dignity of all persons.

Indeed, prior to the Millennium Summit, Grenada had made significant progress on a number of targets which were to become part of the MDG Framework. These include gender parity in education and universal primary education and so the integration of the MDGs in the national development processes was a natural step in the development trajectory. A review of key policy and planning documents and assessments demonstrate clear attempts to continue to address human development needs in line with the Millennium Declaration, *inter alia*

- i. The 2000 budget entitled “Growth, Equity and People’s Participation in the New Millennium”
- ii. The 2005 CWIQ assessment of living conditions
- iii. The National Strategic Development Plan (2007) notes that the MDGs are critical and lists priorities inclusive of Economy and Poverty, gender issues, environmental and physical development.
- iv. The more recent 2008 Country Poverty Assessment;
- v. The Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy; and the
- vi. 2009 Social Safety Net Assessment.

However, to date, discussion around development in the planning process has been mainly at the level of the qualitative which while important needs to be underpinned by measurable quantitative commitments for monitoring and evaluation of progress as well as to allow for accountability; this is a core component in the usefulness of the MDG framework.

There have been a number of setbacks to the development agenda in Grenada but the lack of full integration of the MDG framework is not only a function of diversion of finance to recovery and reconstruction efforts but result from and support the absence of a tradition of, and framework which allows for evidence-based planning. This is recognised in assessment of progress (see for example, UNDP 2004a; 2004 b)⁹ which are among myriad documents which point to the lack of reliable and timely data for MDG monitoring. This is both a symptom and cause of the absence of a culture of evidence-based planning.

Full integration of the MDG framework in national planning will require:

- Integration of MDGs in the planning and budget processes; and
- Bolstering of monitoring and evaluation systems.

⁸ US Dept of State: Diplomacy in Action - <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2335.htm>

⁹ The 2004 Barbados and the OECS MDGR (Downes and Downes) and the 2004 Caribbean MDGR (Benn *et al*)

Recent measures have been taken to address data weaknesses including the *Support to Poverty Reduction and Assessment in the Caribbean* (SPARC) multi-donor and multi-country Programme which brings agencies including the UN System, CDB and the broader development partnership together. SPARC is designed to result in a systematic and coherent flow of donor inputs to support a Caribbean wide system of social data capture, poverty monitoring and policy development. SPARC has five (5) key components – building national capacity for poverty assessments; monitoring and evaluation for policy and implementation; data dissemination and advocacy; regional coordination and the development of a legislative framework.

The Government has increasingly articulated plans for mainstreaming of MDGs into government's national development framework as Grenada sees the MDGs as an integral tool of measuring national performance. Among efforts to move in this direction are the:

- i. Establishment of the National MDGNC in 2010 with appointments by the Cabinet of Grenada;¹⁰
- ii. Production of MDG Status Assessment to inform the High Level Meeting on the MDGs; and the
- iii. MDG localisation process.

MDG localisation is critical as the global MDGs provide a framework but the specific targets can be tailored (localised) to respond to the specific development context to allow for tracking and reporting on progress on targets and milestones that are relevant for a country's development agenda. This is critical in Grenada as it provides an evidence-based framework from which government can frame and modify its policy and programme responses.

This report contributes to the process to mainstream the MDGs and localise targets. Section 3 which follows presents a comprehensive assessment of Grenada's progress regarding the MDGs. This discussion also captures good practices, bottlenecks, data gaps and a discussion on data quality.¹¹

¹⁰ See Annex IV for MDGNC TOR.

¹¹ Good practices are presented in the context of this report as where there is information on concrete activities undertaken with the purpose of scaling up progress towards the MDGs or an MDG plus agenda. These initiatives may not yet have been evaluated but are offered as examples of initiatives aimed at bolstering development progress.

3. GRENADA'S PERFORMANCE ON THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

This section highlights the progress of Grenada towards the MDGs. Grenada is a member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and as such is committed to monitoring progress toward the Caribbean specific MDGs. However, given the data constraints, that is, unavailability of full metadata to facilitate this analysis, this section focuses primarily on progress towards the global targets and indicators. Where data is available, for the Caribbean-specific indicators, these are followed by the term “(Caribbean)” for ease of reference.

The data utilised covers the period 1990 to 2010. As discussion of data availability follows the narrative on the Goals.

MDG Interlinkages

Whilst for ease of reporting the MDGs are presented as stand along Goals and targets, it is accepted that Goals are interconnected and mutually reinforcing and as such pursuit of the goals requires an integrated approach. Goals 1 – 7 are dependent on each other even as Goal 3 (Gender) is a cross cutting issue. For example - education is critical for enhancing employment opportunities which is key in efforts to reduce poverty and hunger;

Goal 8 is critical for partnerships and the recognition that the developed countries have a key role to play in supporting development agenda in developing countries, including the need for special consideration of SIDS-specific issues.

The goals and targets are interrelated and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed and the developing countries “to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty.”

Source: United Nations Statistics
Division,

<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

It is challenging to make a conclusive assessment of Grenada's progress towards Goal 1: **Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger** given limited assessments of poverty as well as limitations in the comparability of data on some indicators. The latter results since the poverty rate/headcount index is relative and not absolute and thus it is not recommended that these rates be compared. Moreover, there are a number of indicators for which data is not available.

Kairi Consultants (2008) note that the headcount Index (or poverty rate) cannot strictly be compared across time and across countries because poverty lines are relative (not absolute) and because there is a need for a further step to calculate a line that has constant purchasing power in comparator regions or years (CDB 2008).

The report further indicates that notwithstanding these limitations, countries use the headcount index to compare their progress in poverty reduction over time as well as relative to their neighbours. Limitations in comparing poverty measures over time and across countries as well as possible solutions are explored in the World Bank's Poverty Reduction Strategy Sourcebook, which indicates, *inter-alia*, that "Comparing national poverty rates based in nationally derived poverty lines—those anchored in nationally specific consumption patterns and food requirements—is a feasible alternative only to the extent that the poverty lines estimated in the various countries represent welfare levels . . . (CDB 2008, p. 40)."

Given the quality of living and cost of living in Grenada the proportion of the population below USD \$1 (PPP),¹² which is the global target, is not usually monitored at the national level. Indeed, the data show that only 2% of the Grenada population is considered poor by this standard.¹³ Data for those below the national poverty line gives a clearer picture of relative poverty as it is an indication of the proportion of the national population whose incomes are below the official threshold set by the national Government.

The headcount index (or poverty rate) cannot strictly be compared across time and across countries because poverty lines are relative (not absolute) and because there is a need for a further step to calculate a line that has constant purchasing power in comparator regions or years

UNDP 2008, p. 37

Indicator - Proportion of population below the national poverty line (Caribbean)

Table 1.1: Headcount Index/Poverty rate of persons living below the (national) poverty line

¹² Purchasing Power Parities (PPP), national currency per 1993 international dollar (WB).

¹³ Source: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Year	% of population living below the national poverty line
1998	32.1
2008	37.7

Source: CDB, 1998 and 2008

The data show an increase in the percentage of the population living below the poverty line from 32.1% to 37.7% over the decade 1998 to 2008.

Table 1.2: Poor households

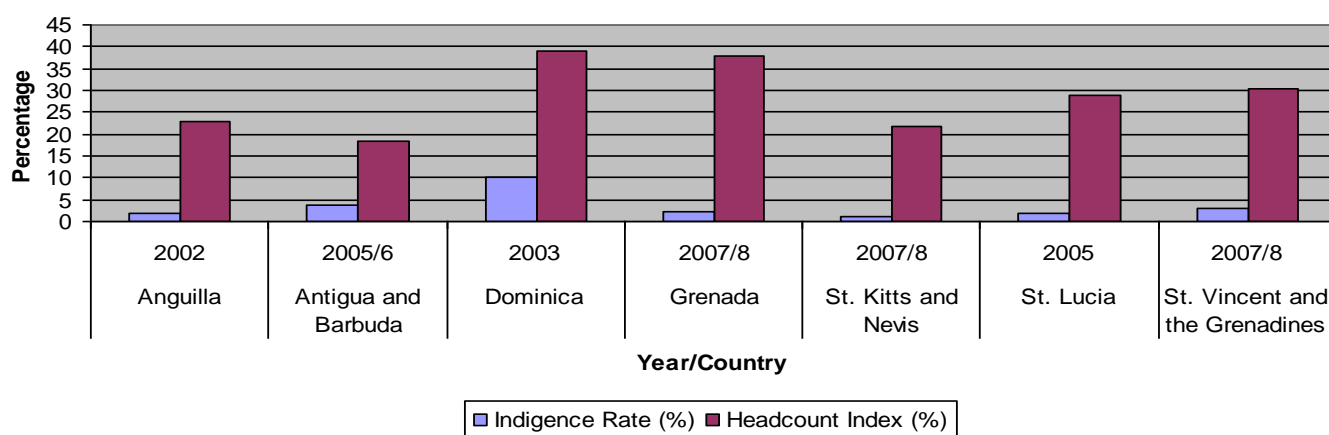
Year	% of households below the national poverty line
1998	28.8
2008	25.2

Source: CDB, 1998 and 2008

However, the percentage of households in poverty has fallen by over 3.5% from 26.8% to 25.2%. This may indicate that households in poverty though fewer in number are larger in size – in light of the earlier perceived rise if the percentage of poor persons.

While issues of comparability across time may exist, countries often use the headcount index to compare the level of well-being within their borders to that of its neighbours. (See Figure 1.1 below).

Figure 1.1: Poverty in Selected Eastern Caribbean Countries



Source: CDB, 2008.

A comparison of countries with recent surveys of living conditions (SLCs) shows that Grenada's poverty rate is lower only than that of Dominica's but compared to a number of the neighbouring SIDS, the rate is in most instances substantially higher.

Added to the challenges of responding to 37.7% in poverty, is the fact that 14.6% of the population is vulnerable to falling into poverty and as such 52.3% of the population is at risk (CDB 2008).

Indicator - Proportion of households living below the poverty line, by sex of Head of Household (Caribbean)

Table 1.3: Households and persons below poverty line by Headship %

Year	Percentage of poor women	Percentage of poor men	Percentage of poor female headed households	Percentage of poor male headed households
1998	31.5	32.7	25.3	22.3
2008	36.2	39.5	-	-

Source: CDB, 1998 and 2008.

In keeping with the findings for the poverty line, the percentage of poor women increased from 31.5% in 1998 to 36.2% in 2008. The same was the case for poor men rising from 32.7% to 39.5% for the same period. It is noteworthy that in both assessments (1998 and 2008) the percentage of men in poverty was greater than that for women. However, in the case of poor households by headship, a larger percentage of poor households were headed by women as seen in the 1998 data.

The 2005 Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) showed that almost half of Grenada's households were female headed and that unemployment rates for female heads was 56% compared with 25% for males.¹⁴

The data suggests therefore that female headed households are more likely than those headed by males to be poor and that female heads (like women generally) are more likely than male heads to be unemployed.

Indicator 1.2 Poverty gap ratio

Table 1.4: Poverty Gap Ratio - %

Year	Poverty Gap Ratio
1998	15.3
2008	10.1

Source: CDB 1998 and 2008

¹⁴ CDB and UNDP 2005.

The poverty gap ratio fell between 1998 and 2008 suggesting that the depth of poverty is not as great as a decade earlier.

Indicator 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

The poorest quintile accounted for 7.3% of national consumption compared with the most affluent which accounted for 45.7% (CDB 2008).

Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Indicator - Proportion of employed living below the poverty line (Caribbean)

Of those who are employed, 31.5% fall below the poverty line thus constituting the “working poor”.

Additionally, of all persons who are indigent, poor or vulnerable approximately 69% are employed. Of those who are poor 65.1% are employed. Moreover, women though slightly less likely than men to be poor are more likely to be unemployed (31.8% to 17.9%). In addition youth tend to be a large percentage of the poor and constitute 42% of the unemployed (CDB, 2008).

Indicator 1.7 - Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

1996 data show that 20.0% (21.4% women and 19.0% male) own account and contributing family workers in total employment. In 1998 the figure had fallen to 18.4% (19% women and 18.0% men).¹⁵

This indicator looks at those in vulnerable employment and as such there was a slight decrease in those employed in vulnerable employment. Women are slightly more likely than men to be in this category.

Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicator - 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Table 1.5: Undernourishment in Grenada

Year	Population undernourished %
1991	13

¹⁵ Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

1996	17
2001	24
2005	23

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

There has been an increase in undernourishment in Grenada from 14% in 1991 to 23% in 2005.¹⁶ This is in keeping with the increase in persons living below the poverty line from 32.1% to 37.7% in 2008 and despite a decline from 10.1% in 1998 to 2.4% in 2008 in those who are indigent – that is who suffer from food hunger.¹⁷

Other key factors/features in profiling the poor include:¹⁸

- Household size - Poor households tend to be larger with the poorest quintile having on average five persons per household compared with two for the wealthiest quintile.
- Teenage Pregnancy – Over 40% of women reported having had their first child between 15-19 years old; most of these resided in the poorest quintile.
- Education – The poor tend to have lower levels of education which they recognized, along with low skill level, constrained their ability to find higher paying jobs. There is the phenomenon of intergenerational poverty as attempts to educate children by taking advantage of free universal education at the secondary and primary levels, attempts are stymied by factors including:
 - Illness; and
 - Financial inadequacy.

Of note is that the odds of being poor fall by 43% when the household head has secondary level education. There is however, no substantial difference when the head has primary education compared to no education). Additionally, where the household head has completed tertiary level education, there is a decline in household poverty by 107%.

- Housing conditions – 90% of households in Grenada reported the use of electricity in 2008 this would suggest that a large proportion of the poor have this service. In addition, the percentage of Grenadians using pit latrines or worse had fallen from 54.3% in 1998 to 36.3% in 2008. However, two-thirds of those using pit latrines or worse are considered poor.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ CDB, 1998, 2008.

¹⁸ See CDB, 2008.

The Government of Grenada and non-state actors have undertaken a number of initiatives to alleviate poverty. These include:

Government:

Black (2009) in assessing the provision of social assistance, as well as gaps, highlighted the involvement of a high number of ministries in the provision of a number of social assistance initiatives inclusive of:

- The Public Assistance Programme
- Student support schemes
- The school feeding Programme
- Active Labour Market Programmes
- The Basic Needs Trust Fund
- The House Repair Programme

There are also ongoing labour market programmes to bolster employment and employment opportunities including:

- Public Works Programmes
- Job and Life Skills Building Programmes for out of school youth
- Microenterprise Development Services
- Adult Literacy Programme

Non-state Actors:

A range of non-state actors provides social care support for other vulnerable groups, many of which receive Government subventions. Subventions from the Ministry of Social Development via the Departments of Social Services and Gender Affairs totaled EC\$1.9 million in 2008. Recipients included:

- Organisations for the Elderly
- Schools for the deaf and blind; and
- Children's homes.

Further progress on MDG 1 will require:

- Continued and relevant human capital development/upgrading – especially for the poor/unemployed/youth
- Enhanced social safety net framework¹⁹
- Promotion of domestic entrepreneurship

Good Practices:

¹⁹ See Black 2009 for detailed assessment and recommendations.

School Feeding Programme – this state-run programme provides approximately 9, 500 meals to students across Grenada. It covers 53 primary schools, 11 of the 21 secondary schools and six special institutions. Students at the pre-school level pay EC \$0.50 a week; and primary and secondary students pay EC \$1 and \$2 respectively. Meals are provided free of cost to poor students (CDB 2009).

An assessment of access to the school feeding programme by quintile showed that almost half (47.9%) of students in the poorest quintile reported that they received a meal or a snack compared to 39.8% in the highest quintile. On average, about half the students accessing the programme pay for the school service.

Bottlenecks and Gaps to MDG achievement include:

- High youth and female unemployment.
- Not enough emphasis on domestic entrepreneurship.
- Social Safety Net needs to be enhanced.
- Market segmentation along gender lines.

MDG 1:

Data (where possible disaggregated by sex) is required for reporting on global and Caribbean-specific targets. Where there is already data collected/being collected, it should be disaggregated by sex. Other data needs are:

- Growth rate of GDP per person employed;
- Population below the poverty line by sex of household and proportion of employed living in households with a household per capote income which is below the poverty line, by sex of head of household;
- Employment to population ratio;
- Proportion of own account and contributing family workers in total employment;
- Prevalence of under-weight children under five years of age;
- Proportion of households with access to electricity by sex of head of household;
- Proportion of households using pit latrines by sex of head of household.

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Target 2.A: Endure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

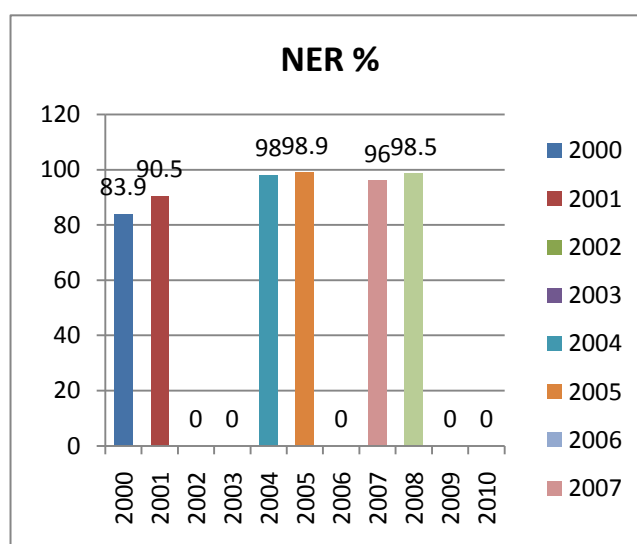
Over the last 10 years Grenada has worked towards achieving this target by ensuring access to every primary school-age child. Since the globally agreed target for this goal is primary education, Grenada has met this MDG.

Indicator 2.1 - Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education (by Sex):

Access to primary education in Grenada has been 100% and school attendance is compulsory. The net enrolment in primary schools generally exceeded 95% since 2000²⁰; for both boys and girls this ratio has been consistently high from 2000 to 2008 at 99% (see Diagram below).

The enrolment ratio in primary education for both boys and girls has been consistently high and increasing from 83.9% in 2000 to 98.5% in 2008. However, the rate for girls during the period 2000 to 2001 was 7% lower than boys' and has increased by from 98.5% in 2004 to 99% in 2008; while the boys' remained almost stable (and lower than girls') at 97.6% through to 97.9 for the period 2004 and 2008.²¹

Diagram 2.1: Net Enrolment in Primary Education, Both Sexes



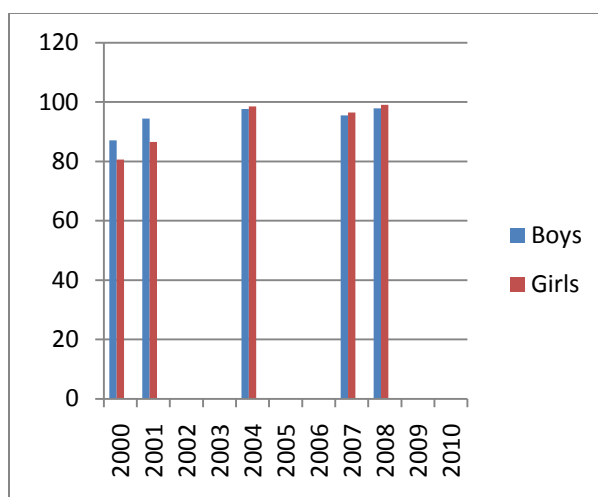
Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

In terms of a gender comparison, Diagram 2.1.1 below shows that the primary school net enrolment ratios for boys and girls in Grenada is almost equivalent since 2004.

Diagram 2.1.1: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate for Boys compared to Girls in Grenada

²⁰ Ministry of Education Statistical Report 2010.

²¹: Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>.



Source: United Nations Statistics Division at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Indicator 2.2: Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary

The primary school completion rates for Grenada as at 2008 exceeded 90%,²² but there are some variations between boys and girls that suggest a higher repetition rate for boys than girls. Data, available only for 2002, show a high percentage of pupils - 82.6% (both boys and girls) starting grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary school. While the completion rate for both boys and girls increased from 71.9% in 2000 to 114% in 2010²³, the completion rate for boys increased by 53.7% by 2010 and represented 8.8% higher than girls

The Primary School completion rate for both sexes increased by 59.1% during the period 2000 to 2010; boys increased from 77.2% to 118.7% and for girls from 66.4% to 109.9% (an increase over boys by 14.8% for the same period).²⁴

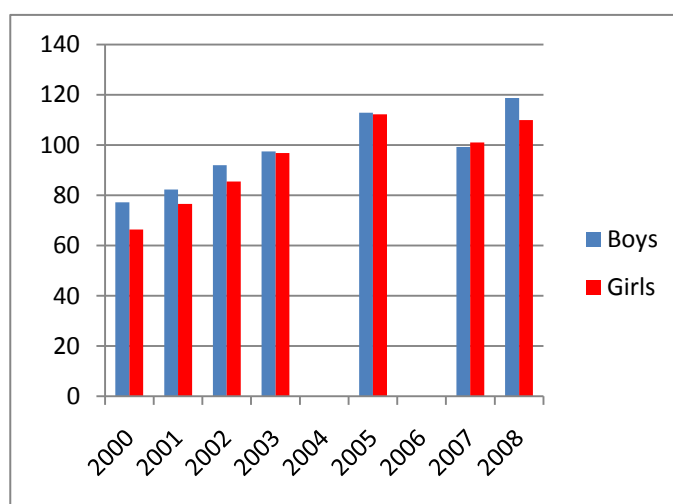
There is free, universal primary education provided through access to all primary schools.²⁵ Given this, the Government of Grenada has increased focus on quality of education with the implementation of several initiatives to improve standards and quality. These include enhancing teacher training and increased Teacher supervision (at various levels). Diagram 2.2 compares the primary school completion rate for both sexes.

²² The proportion of students finishing grade 5 or the final grade of primary education.

²³ Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

²⁴ There seems to be an issue with repeating classes with regards to n Primary school that need to be addressed.

²⁵ The decreased enrollment during the period 2000-2010 was 37.5% due to a decrease in the population of children representing primary-school age group. (Source: Education Statistical Digest 2010). It is estimated that less than 5% of primary school age children have been home-schooled and therefore have not accessed primary schools.

Diagram 2.2: Primary School Completion Rate for both Sexes

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>.

Indicator 2.3: Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men

In 2007 the adult literacy rate was estimated at 94.4% of the population.²⁶ Current initiatives by the Ministry of Education support improvements in numeracy and literacy. In this regard there have been modifications of the curriculum to include technical and vocational training as well as competency tests administered at Grades 2, 4 and 5 in secondary schools and provision of resources to ensure and maintain a focus on literacy and numeracy at all levels.²⁷ However, there is need for monitoring to ensure that there is adequate data on progress.

Among the challenges to MDG 2 is the lack access to quality day care and pre-school which could result in exposure to the risk of cognitive deficits. Most children in Grenada (91%) do not attend day care; however, 95% of the 3 to 5 age cohort is enrolled in pre-school.²⁸ Information on whether pre-school enrollment is linked to income is not available but should be considered for research. UNICEF has been working with the Government to develop and implement quality standards for day care and pre-school. In addition, the Ministry of Education is in the process of review and revision of pre-school construction²⁹

While Grenada has achieved universal primary education, the universal secondary education component has been challenged. In 2008, 69% of grade 6 students and 75% of students writing the Common Entrance Examination transitioned to secondary school (Table 2.1). This is a reflection of both quality and access constraints. When students complete the secondary level,

²⁶ Grenada National Strategic Plan for Health, 2007-2010.

²⁷ The emphasis has been prevention at the lower level and intervention at the upper level.

²⁸ Children between the ages of 5 and 16 are most vulnerable to education-related risks; Grenada Social Safety Net Report, August 2009.

²⁹ While this is not directly linked to the global target, it could represent a link to the Plus-agenda.

examinations only 14% of students meet the target of four subject passes, including Mathematics and English. In 2008, in the Mathematics, English and Social Studies cluster, 48% of the girls entering gained passes compared to 39% of the boys. This means that a significant share of students, especially boys, leave the school system without the basic competencies required for the workplace. Hence, children who have not acquired the competencies required for the workplace are at risk.

Table 2.1: Education Performance Indicators

	As a Proportion of Students Writing Common Entrance Exam	Net Secondary Enrollment	Gross Secondary Completion Rate	Proportion of Students Passing at least 5 CXC- CSEC Subjects	
2001/02	84.4	54.3	70.8	85.9	11.8
2002/03	n.a.	n.a.	70.8	97.0	n.a.
2003/04	86.1	55.4	68.4	98.8	15.3
2004/05	78.0	52.1	68.4	83.4	n.a.
2005/06	51.2	57.6	74.1	96.6	14.1
2006/07	63.0	67.9	77.3	93.9	12.4
2007/08	69.0	75.0	78.4	96.6	13.6

Source: MOEHR, Planning Unit, cited in the CPA 2008.

Good Practices

Current initiatives by the Ministry of Education support improvements in numeracy and literacy. In this regard there have been modifications of the curriculum to include technical and vocational training as well as competency tests administered at Grades 2, 4 and 5 in secondary schools and provision of resources to ensure and maintain a focus on literacy and numeracy at all levelsⁱ.

Several initiatives have been implemented to improve standard and quality, these include:

- Enhancing teacher training
- Increased Teacher supervision (at various levels).
- Provision of resources to ensure and maintain a focus on literacy and numeracy at all levels³⁰.
- Establishing and adhering to the new policy on pre-school construction

³⁰ The emphasis has been prevention at the lower level and intervention at the upper level.

- The Curriculum was revisited to focus on three areas: Personal Development; Technical and Vocational Education and Programmes that are linked to economic growth, for example Tourism; children are oriented to the essential features of Tourism.
- On-going enhancement of the classroom environment making it more stimulating.
- The use of ICT within the teacher/learning process.

Bottlenecks and Gaps:

While access includes **Quality and Standards** and while there is a space for each child from each community, there has been a challenge in achieving the required quality and standards in relation to teaching and learning³¹. **Leadership at schools;** Identifying and retaining **committed teachers** to ensure standard delivery, availability of **resource** and the **condition of some schools** are still below the required standard. Following the events of Hurricane Ivan, there are at least 7% of primary schools that still need to be rebuilt/refurbished³² to meet the required standard. There is a need for Principals to monitor to ensure that teachers are on target – this is not yet achieved. There is a gap in the areas of assessing levels of Adult Literacy – no baseline data is available. **Data Availability:** The absence of an Education Management Information System (EMIS) has resulted in manual data collection by the focal Ministry and delayed data collection, analysis and dissemination³³. In this regard, the Ministry has made progress towards acquiring an effective EMIS.

MDG 2 and Data Gaps:

There is limited data on progress towards achieving literacy of 15-24 year olds – by sex. Information on whether pre-school enrollment is linked to income is not available and should be considered. A significant share of students, especially boys, leave the school system without the basic competencies required for the workplace – this needs to be quantified.

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Grenada signed on to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1980 (CPA 2008). Whilst there has been progress regarding women's empowerment through state and non-state interventions, and particularly regarding education of females at all levels- primary, secondary and tertiary - there are still concerns including:

- Sexual exploitation of girls;
- Gender-based violence;
- Higher share of women among the unemployed; and

³¹ Each child is required to perform at its maximum potential.

³² There is also a likelihood of relocating one of the schools. Funds are available for rebuilding/refurbishing of three of the four schools.

³³ Data availability regarding Pre-Primary and Primary education could be considered as follow: Quality - 95%; Coverage - 95% and Timeliness - 50% (due to the lack of an EMIS).

- Gender segmentation in the job market.

Target 3A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Indicator - 3.1a Ratio of girls to boys in primary education

Table 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) - Primary Level Enrolment

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
GPI	0.97	0.97	0.95	1.00	0.97	0.97	-	0.98	0.95

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Grenada has long achieved almost complete parity, the differences between female and male enrolment are negligible. However, in the main boys slightly outnumber girls.

Indicator - 3.1b Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education

Table 3.2: Gender Parity index (GPI) - Secondary Level Enrolment

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
GPI			1.15	0.98	1.08	1.02	-	0.98	0.92

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Data for 1991 showed that the ratio of girls' enrollment to boys' stood at 1.15. Data for the 21st Century shows that the ratio of girls to boy has lessened somewhat but is near parity. There have been fluctuations with boys outnumbering girls and girls outnumbering boys at various data points.

There have been concerns captured by anecdotal information regarding boys' drop-out rates in secondary school. Some suggest that this may be propelled by the "bling bling"³⁴ culture which lures boys out of school into the job market as well as the lack of male role models in the teaching profession. Others have contended that males have been marginalised in the education system across the Caribbean leading to underperformance and lower rates of participation in secondary and tertiary level education. However, the marginalisation thesis is countered by those who contend that "male marginalisation" implies a concerted and deliberate attempt to take away opportunities or sideline boys and that this does not obtain in the Caribbean context. Data from a CDB assessment of education in the region shows that where boys stay in school they actually perform on par with girls although the Grenada data shows that there is some variation on performance on Mathematics, English and Social Studies (48% of girls gaining CXC passes compared with 39% of boys of those who are entered).

³⁴ Wikipedia defines **Bling-bling** (or simply **bling**) as "a [slang](#) term popularized in [hip hop](#) culture, referring to flashy, ostentatious or elaborate [jewelry](#) and ornamented accessories that are carried, worn or installed, such as [cell phones](#) or [tooth caps](#). The concept is mostly associated with rappers." – found at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bling-bling>

Additional data on performance in the sciences would be key to determine if girls generally outperform boys in these areas.

Moreover, further analysis is required to understand the factors that lead to males exiting the system prematurely. A key component of such an assessment must be the socio-economic status of boys and girls who drop out of school as well as of those who exit the system without (adequate) certification.

Indicator - 3.1c Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education

Table 3.3: Gender Parity index (GPI) - Tertiary Level Enrolment

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GPI	Na	na	na	na	Na	na	na	na	na	1.34

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

The limited data available for Grenada show that females significantly outnumber males in tertiary education.

Indicator - 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

Gender segmentation continues to be an issue in the Grenada workforce- men are more likely to be employed in the private sector than women. And where there are low levels of education qualifications men seek employment in the construction industry whereas women are more likely to be employed in the services sector³⁵ where wages are lower.

As such women's share of waged employment outside of agriculture is just over 42% and women are more likely to be unemployed than men (31.8% to 17.9%). More recent data is required especially in light of the possible impact the financial crisis may have had on employment.

Indicator - 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

There are 15 seats in the Grenada National Parliament. Data available for 1997-1999 show that three women were elected. For the years since 2001 women held four of these seats from 2001 to 2008. Elections were held in the late 2008 after which the number fell to two.³⁶

The number of women in Parliament has since increased to three. These women also hold appointments in the Cabinet of Grenada and hold the portfolios of Minister of Education, Tourism and Health.

Indicator - Ratio of literate women to men of 15-24 years (Caribbean)

³⁵ See National Strategic Development Plan and the CDB 2008.

³⁶ Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

1991 data for Grenada show a literacy rate of 93.7% for males and 95.1 % for females. Given the almost equal numbers of males and females one could deduce that the ratio is near 1:1. Given the increased emphasis on education and the attainment of universal primary education there is no reason to anticipate a slippage.

Another phenomenon which adversely affects efforts at empowerment and equality is:

- Gender-based violence – inclusive of physical and sexual violence.

Caribbean specific targets have been set to monitor all forms of gender-based violence but there remains the challenge of monitoring as there is no collection of information on the victim of crimes only on the perpetrator. In addition, data is not disaggregated according to sex.³⁷

State and non-state actors, work to promote a culture of equality and women's empowerment but this is done in the absence of an overarching policy on gender. Among state initiatives are capacity development through education and skills building, the establishment of summary procedure rules (Domestic Violence Act, 2001) sensitisation programmes on Domestic Violence across schools, communities and the church and sensitization of victims and perpetrators of GBV.

A status update on Grenada's progress on MDG 3 prepared by Pascal (2010) provides evidence that CSOs led by the Grenada National Organisation of Women (GNOW)s have undertaken advocacy around women's access to non-traditional fields as well as for equal pay for equal value. GNOW has also undertaken capacity development exercises, in gender mainstreaming for the private and public sectors.

In efforts to address GBV, GNOW has implemented advocacy campaigns using various media and undertaken capacity development for key target groups including women and the police force. GNOW has made several practical recommendations aimed at enhancing the positioning of women in Grenada.

Bottlenecks/Gaps:

- Material vs ideological advancement of women
- High unemployment levels among women
- Labour market segmentation

Data Needs

More up-consistent collection of and availability of data on:

- Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector; and
- Ratio of literate women to men of 15-24 years.

In general, meta data is required on:

- Gender-Based Violence;

³⁷ Key Informant Interview with Ms. Daniel, Ministry of Social Development.

- Performance on CXC's and on
- Income and Occupational Opportunities.

MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

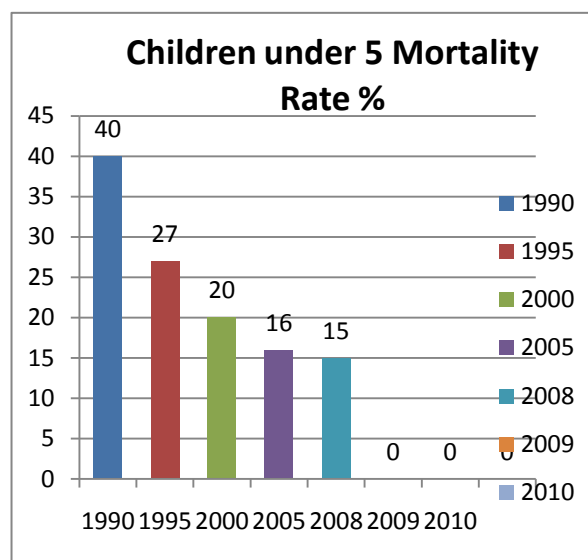
Target 4.1: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under five mortality rate

Indicators - 4.1 and 4.2: Under-Five Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate

Progress was made towards achieving Indicators 4.1 and 4.2; Rates moved from a high of 40% deaths to 14% deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008 for Indicator 4.1. For Indicator 4.2 rates moved from a high of 33% deaths in 1990 to 13% deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008.

Progress made by Grenada showed a remarkably steep decline in both³⁸ mortality rates during the period 1990-2008. During 1990 to 2008 the reduction rate was 25%³⁹. Infant deaths by sex reduced by 53% during the period 2006 to 2009⁴⁰; child deaths (aged 1-4 years) remained at 4 for 2006-2007; increased 6 in 2008 and decreased to 4 in 2009.

Diagram 4.1: Child (under 5) Mortality Rate



Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Infant mortality rates for Grenada exhibit the same declining pattern as do child mortality rates. Starting from a high of 64 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990, infant mortality declined to 13

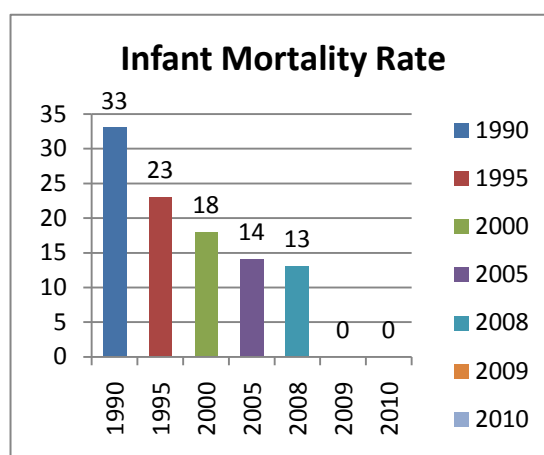
³⁸ Infant and children aged 1-4 years.

³⁹ Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

⁴⁰ The Registrar General's Annual Report, Registrar General's Department, Ministry of Health, Grenada; 2006-2009.

deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008. The similarities in trend underscore the fact that infant mortality is the key determining factor for child mortality.

Diagram 4.1.1: Infant Mortality Rates



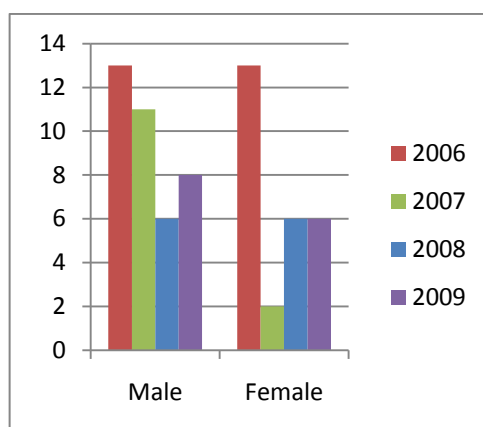
Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

There has been a more marked decline in the infant mortality rates in recent years; however, the two trends appear to be converging.

Child and infant mortality rates recorded in 1990 averaged 35.3 and 28.3 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. Infant deaths by sex reduced by 53% during the period 2006-2009;⁴¹ child deaths (aged 1-4 years) remained at 4 for 2006-2007 increased by 50% in 2008 and subsequently decreased to 4 in 2009. Diagram 4.1.2 shows that during the period 2006-2008, infant deaths for boys exceed that for girls; there was also an overall decline for both boys and girls.

Diagram 4.1.2: Infant Death by Sex

⁴¹ Ibid.



Source: Ministry of Health, Registrar General's Annual Reports 2006-2009.

The under-five mortality rate for boys tends to be higher than that for girls. Ministry of Health data indicate that baby-boys experience higher levels of infant mortality than baby-girls, mostly due to biological factors. After infancy, however, the gender-gap in terms of mortality gradually reverses, switching from being pro-female at infancy to being pro-male in childhood (ages 1 to 4). In the absence of a biological explanation, environmental factors must be examined to understand the causes for this reversal.

The current statistics were made possible by collaboration between Ministry of Health and Grenada Food and Nutrition Council to promote improved child nutrition, for example, by encouraging breast feeding. There has been routine screening at all Health Clinics for Anemia in the 5years and over-5 years age group, supported by fortified food distribution within an established School Feeding Programme.

Achievement of further reduction will require advances in areas such as mother-to-child transmission of HIV and AIDS, violence against children and accidents. There is also a need to address lifestyle issues that may affect the health of new-born and young children, such as obesity in pregnant mothers.⁴² These issues are similar to those raised in the 2004 Caribbean MDG assessment report, as cited in the 2008 CPA, wherein public health issues were recognized as critical to further improvement in child mortality rates. Other challenges, noted in the feedback from health personnel include inadequate Pediatric Clinics to support District Medical officers at Rural Health Centres; manual data collection due to delays in establishing a Health MIS.⁴³ These issues bring into focus the need for multi-sectoral interventions, such as public education and awareness campaigns.

Indicator 4.3: Proportion of 1 Year Old Children Immunized Against Measles

There has been significant progress towards achieving indicator 4.3 of MDG 4 – with 99%, as at 2008, of one-year old children immunized against measles.

⁴²

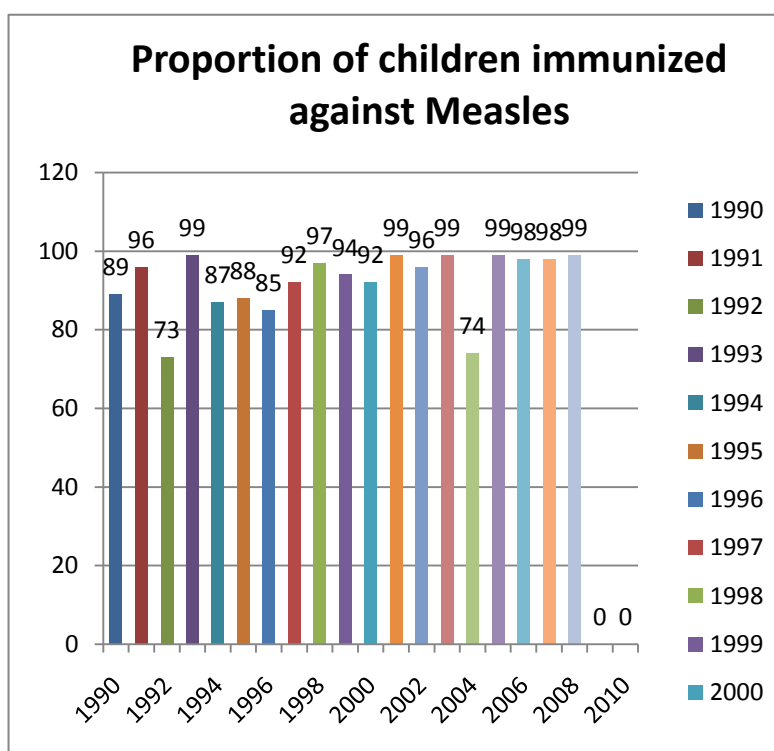
⁴³ Key Informant Interview in the Ministry of Health.

Over the past 10-15 years there has been an average of 95% immunization rate.⁴⁴

Immunisation is mandatory for school enrolment, and should be supported by vigilance on the part of parents, especially the younger cohorts (Ministry of Health, Grenada 2010).

The proportion of 1 year olds immunised against measles consistently increased and stands at 99% (2008). Diagram 4.3 shows the proportion of children immunized against Measles during the period 1990 to 1996.

Diagram 4.3: Proportion of children immunized against Measles



Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

⁴⁴ Ministry of Health Grenada 2010 – Key Informant Interviews: (Immunisation is mandatory as a prerequisite for school enrollment.).

Immunisation is essential to reducing child mortality. UNDP Development Policy Journal 2003 notes that Measles is among the leading causes of child mortality that are vaccine-preventable; however, immunization coverage stagnated in the 1990s at approx 70%. The coverage has to reach at least 90% to effectively reduce measles deaths. That level was reached in Grenada and should be maintained.

Good Practices:

- Over the past 10-15 years there has been an average of 95% immunization rate - Immunization is mandatory as a prerequisite for school enrollment.
- The Ministry of Health has been working with the GRN Food and Nutrition Council to promote improved child nutrition - encouraging breast feeding.
- There is routine screening at all Health Clinics for Anemia in the 5years and over 5 age group and supported by fortified food distribution and the School Feeding Programme.
- Training for Health Care Workers in the area of: Monitoring Child Development within Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) – facilitate by PAHO; also in conducting comprehensive assessment of children for early detection of illness and make referrals. And in Neo-natal Care
- Ongoing: Working towards implementing WHO Growth Standards through the introduction of a new Growth Chart⁴⁵ – facilitated by PAHO.
- Development of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) – new vaccines introduced were made available - looking at the effects of vaccines – supported by the Caribbean Epidemiological centre (CAREC).
- Nurses are currently applying IMCI guidelines.

Bottlenecks/Gaps:

- Inadequate Pediatric Clinics⁴⁶ to support the District Medical Officers at rural Health Centers. There is a need for more nurses visiting the schools.
- There is no monitoring of MDGs. Monitoring is conducted at the departmental and program levels – There have been evaluations of the Immunisation Programme to assess its strengths and weaknesses.
- Data collection is conducted by nurses - manually. The MoH is in the process of developing a Health MIS.

Data Gaps:

Qualitative data are required to provide an explanation for the gender-gap in terms of mortality that gradually reverses, switching from being pro-female at infancy to being pro-male in childhood (ages 1 to 4). A biological explanation, Environmental factors should also be examined to understand the causes for this reversal.

Data Quality – MDG 4

⁴⁵ Comparing the child's weight with its age was replaced by comparison between the weight and height of the child along with the head-circumference – as a more effective indicator. The WHO Growth Standard Programme was Piloted in Grenada and is currently being evaluated.

⁴⁶ Currently there are only two Pediatricians in Grenada.

MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

Target 5.1: Reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality ratio

Indicator 5.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio; Reduction of 15 – 35 /100,000 live births

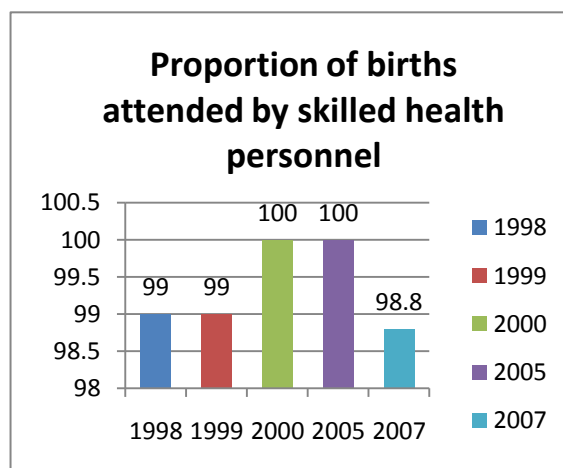
Grenada has made remarkable strides in reducing mortality rates;

Maternal mortality rate per 1000 population during the period 2006 to 2009 were 0% for 2006, 2007, 2009 and (0.1%) in 2008⁴⁷

The maternal mortality ratio is the annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, for a specified year. Because it is a relatively rare event it is expressed per 100,000 live births. It also means that large sample sizes are needed if household surveys are used. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is a useful indicator to measure a health system's ability to provide adequate care for pregnant women. Despite the added value, the term "skilled attendant" may not necessarily adequately capture women's access to good quality care, particularly when complications arise.

As Grenada seeks to report on the progress of MDGs it should be noted that a key factor preventing satisfactory reductions in maternal mortality rates is the occurrence of non-communicable diseases, as well as the impact of HIV/AIDS.

Indicator 5.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.



⁴⁷However the small population size highlights the sensitivity of the data. Registrar General's Annual Report 2006-9.

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Proportion of births attended by skilled health professionals (Obstetricians and Nurses) – during the period 1999 to 2007 was consistently high with near universal coverage for most years and 100% coverage in 2000 and 2005. The rates are consistently high as all nurses in Grenada are trained mid-wives.⁴⁸

There are growing concerns regarding staffing issues resulting from emigration of health personnel who have benefitted from training within Grenada.

Target 5.2: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.

Achieving universal access to reproductive health remains a challenge in Grenada. There are concerns that limited access/age restrictions to access, especially by adolescents, is problematic and a key factor in worrying levels of adolescent pregnancy. Over the period 2006-2009, the teenage birth rate in Grenada averaged 14.2%⁴⁹.

Another concern in small countries is the issue of confidentiality in the provision of health services.

Indicator 5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Data and information on contraceptive prevalence is not available. Additional data is required to draw conclusions for indicator 5.3 – Contraceptive prevalence rate.

Indicator 5.4: Adolescent birth rate

Adolescent birth rate showed a decrease from 99.3% (1990) to 53.9% (2000).⁵⁰ In 2006, 16% of live births were to teenage mothers (268 teens); 19% percent of these girls were giving birth to their second child and 5% to their third child⁵¹. The incidence of teenage pregnancy also raises concerns because of the evidence that teenage pregnancy is associated with lower levels of educational attainment and income for the mother, and results in the intergenerational transmission of poverty.⁵² (UNICEF 2009 cited in Government of Grenada 2009). Sex without

⁴⁸ Source: Ministry of Health, Grenada, 2010.

⁴⁹ Registrar General's Annual Report, Ministry of Health, Grenada 2006-2009.

⁵⁰ UN Stats. Country Data 1990 to 2000. Teenage birth rates decreased from 15.87% to 12.4% (2006-2009) – Source: Registrar General's Annual Report, Ministry of Health, Grenada, 2006-2009.

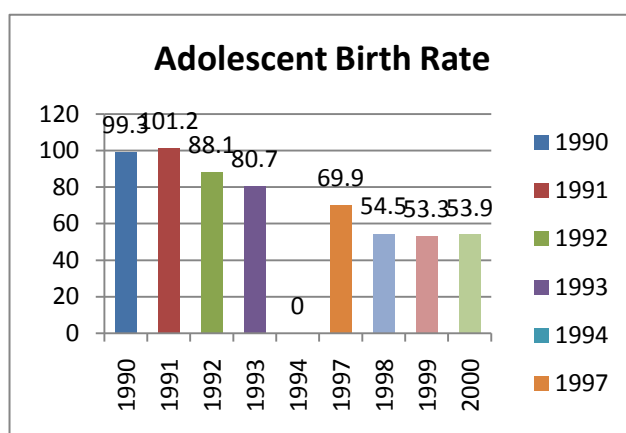
⁵¹ Grenada Social safety Net Report, August 2009.

⁵² Lorraine Black (2009) Young Parents and Caretakers in the Eastern Caribbean, UNICEF, Barbados cited in the Grenada Social Safety Net Report, 2009.

the use of condoms also puts girls at risk for HIV infection. Approximately half of all new HIV infections occur in youth 15-24 years, and women are more susceptible than men.⁵³

Limited or lack of access to reproductive health services constitutes an unmet need for this group. This is of particular importance since pregnant adolescents are at increased risk of morbidity and mortality due to complications during pregnancy and childbirth, including obstructed labour, preterm labour and spontaneous abortion.

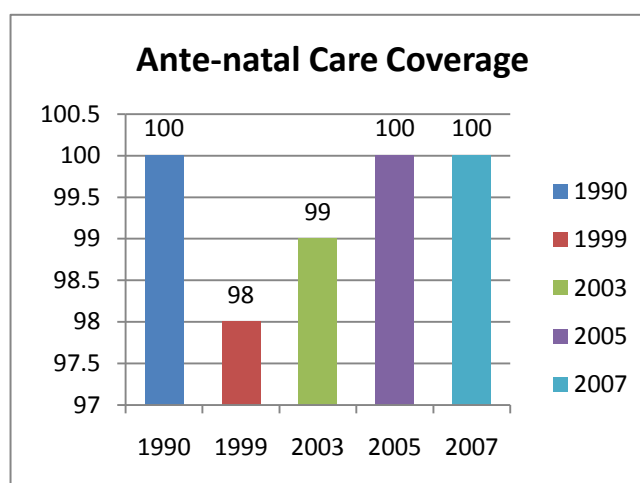
Diagram 5.: Adolescent Birth Rates



Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Indicator 5.5: Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least 4 visits)

Ante-natal care coverage averaged 99.4% between 1990 and 2007;



⁵³ CAREC, online database.

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

The Ministry of Health is concerned that a large percentage of pregnant mothers fail to attend maternity clinics in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Indicator 5.6: Unmet need for family planning

Unwanted pregnancies are often found at either very young or relatively higher ages or might lead to short birth intervals. These conditions all increase risk levels, so that meeting family planning needs would positively impact both maternal health and child mortality.

Good Practices:

All births are attended to by skilled health professionals (Obstetricians and Nurses). All Nurses in Grenada are Trained Mid-wives.

Bottlenecks/Gaps:

- There is a shortage of Obstetricians at the Community health clinics and Centres. In the interim there is a referral system - enabling patients being referred to the General Hospital.
- A significant number of expectant mothers are commencing visits to Health Clinics services too late – long after the first trimester. The MoH has planned a study to determine the factors that influence the time of attending Anti-natal and Post-natal⁵⁴ Clinics.
- While there is integration of the MDG framework into the work plan in a number of areas, there is still a need for integration in the HIV/AIDS programme and the Mental Health programme.

Data Gaps:

Limited or no data are available for indicators: Contraceptive prevalence rate, Ante-natal care coverage and unmet need for family planning.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases⁵⁵

Grenada is located in the Caribbean which has an HIV prevalence second only to that of sub-Saharan Africa. Although the prevalence rate is not high relative to a number of Caribbean countries, Grenada's small population could be severely impacted if the rate were to rise. Data show that between 184, when the first case of HIV/AIDS was reported and the end of 2009 a total of 402 cumulative cases of HIV/AIDS had been reported.

⁵⁴ A study conducted to determine the factors influencing mothers' attendance at post-natal clinics highlighted a fear of Pap smear procedure as one of the factors.

⁵⁵ Note that there are no cases of malaria in Grenada and as such targets/indicators on malaria are irrelevant in the context of this assessment.

Target 6A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Indicator - 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years

HIV prevalence for 2008 and 2009 was 0.56 and 0.57 respectively.⁵⁶

Indicator - 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS

BSS (2005) data from this show that fewer than half of young people who were surveyed identified the ways of preventing HIV transmission and rejected common HIV/AIDS related myths.⁵⁷

Target 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Indicator - 6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs

UNGASS 2010 shows that 54 persons (29 males and 25 females) with advanced HIV infection were receiving treatment. Of adults needing treatment in 2008 - 91.67% received ARVs and for 2009, 91.07% received treatment. For both years (2008 and 2009) 100% of children, in need, had access to ARVs.

Target 6C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of other major diseases

Indicator - 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

Tuberculosis prevalence rates showed some fluctuation reaching a low of 1.8 per 100, 000 in 2008; these rates are extremely low given small population size. So that one can infer that there are few people living with tuberculosis in Grenada. Death rates are low in keeping with the low number of cases – they rose from 0.8 in 2000 to the highest for the decade, thus far, in 2005 at 2.6 before falling steadily to 0.3\$ in 2008. The number of new cases of tuberculosis in Grenada has been relatively steady from 2000 to 2008 ranging from 4.2 to 4. The cases of TB may be directly related to persons living with HIV.

⁵⁶ Source: UNGASS Country Report – Grenada at http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2010/grenada_2010_country_progress_report_en.pdf

⁵⁷ Data cited in the UNGASS 2010 Report located at http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2010/grenada_2010_country_progress_report_en.pdf

Indicator - 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short (DOTS) course

The success rate for treatment under DOTS has been uneven ranging between 1997 and 2007 – ranging from a low of 50% in 1998 and 2003 to 100% in 2007.

Grenada has made some progress regarding HIV/AIDS especially regarding access to ARVs and PMTCT. For example, over 90% of all adults and 100% of all children in need receive treatment. In addition, the Ministry of Health⁵⁸ reports that:

- There has been an increase of approximately 60-90% of pregnant women accepting HIV/AIDS testing.
- Since the introduction anti-retroviral drugs all babies from infected mothers were tested HIV negative.
- Due to the use of ARV Drugs, the health of HIV infected persons has improved and they are able to seek employment /move back into the job market. (no data available)
- HIV/AIDS testing is free and there is access to free ARV medication by all infected persons in Grenada.
- Prevalence of opportunistic infections has decreased. For example, Pneumo Cystis Pneumonia (PCP) and Fungal Infections
- Fewer babies are born with HIV.

The UNGASS (2010) shows that the epidemic continues to most adversely affect persons at the height of reproductive and productive capacity, that is, those 15-44 years old. 85 persons (70%) of AIDS cases are among this age group along with 76 (82.6%) of AIDS-related deaths.

As is the case for the OECS, the epidemic is transmitted primarily via heterosexual sexual contact and there are no reported cases of transmission via IVD or blood transfusions.⁵⁹ Most at risk groups are men who have sex with men, commercial sex workers, prisoner and youth (especially females).⁶⁰

A 2005 survey of the prison was conducted; the respondents totaled 137 inmates - that is - 59% of those present on survey days. Of the participants 83% ranged in age from 15-49 years. The seroprevalence rate for those tested was 2.2% and all who tested positive were in the 15-49 years age group.⁶¹

⁵⁸ Key informant interview.

⁵⁹ Data taken from UNGASS Country Report 2010 found at http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2010/grenada_2010_country_progress_report_en.pdf.

⁶⁰ UNGASS 2010.

⁶¹ Cited in UNGASS Report 2010.

A survey⁶² on knowledge, attitudes and behaviour in Grenada's teenagers revealed Low knowledge of transmission/non-transmission showed that approximately 1/3 boys and 8% girls in the assessment reported that they had had sex. Among those:

- 2/3 did not use a condom all the time; and
- Forced sex was reported by 16% of those who had been sexually initiated.

Moreover, only 42% of all students knew that one could be living with HIV and not show any signs of illness right away and approximately 1/3 did not know that one could become infected from having sex just once without a condom.

Other challenges to the effective HIV response include the presence of deeply rooted stigma in the society.⁶³ As regards stigma and discrimination only 23% of students felt that a teacher living with HIV or AIDS should be allowed to teach or attend school; 45% stated that they would remain friends with someone with HIV and approximately 75% stated that they would not buy food from a shopkeeper or a food seller with HIV.

In addition to gaps in knowledge and behaviour, there is difficulty reaching MARPs due to stigma and discrimination as well as the fact that some acts linked to CSW and MSM are illegal in Grenada. The 2010 UNGASS reported that efforts to involve sex workers and the MSM population in HIV efforts were met with mistrust, fear of disclosure, uncertainty about the legal status of their activities and uncertainty regarding confidentiality in the health system.

In recognition of the implications of the epidemic on development progress, the Government of Grenada, with UNDP Barbados and the OECS Subregional Office support, developed a successful proposal for the funding of a project aimed at mainstreaming HIV in Poverty Reduction Strategies. The project commenced in 2009 and was completed in August 2010. Components included a Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of HIV and a mainstreaming strategy built on the I-PRSP. This CDB and Government of Grenada funded Poverty Reduction Strategy was launched on 6 September 2010 and it is anticipated that Grenada will lead the Caribbean in taking steps to integrate measures to address HIV and AIDS into its PRS.

Wider donor support has also been significant. In 2008 and 2009, over EC\$ 1.5 million was spent on the NAP. Major donors included the World Bank and the Pan-American Health Organisation. In addition to the financial support, the country received significant technical support. However, the NAP has been adversely affected by a number of factors including the end of the WB funding in mid-2009 and the economic downturn and as outlined in the 2010 UNGASS Country Report:

- The National Strategic Plan remains in draft form due to the restructuring of the NAP. From July 1, 2009, the NAP moved from under the PMO back to the NIDCU/MOH. The NAC and NAD were dissolved and the former not formally replaced.

⁶² Based on HFLE pilot study 2005 cited in UNGASS Report.

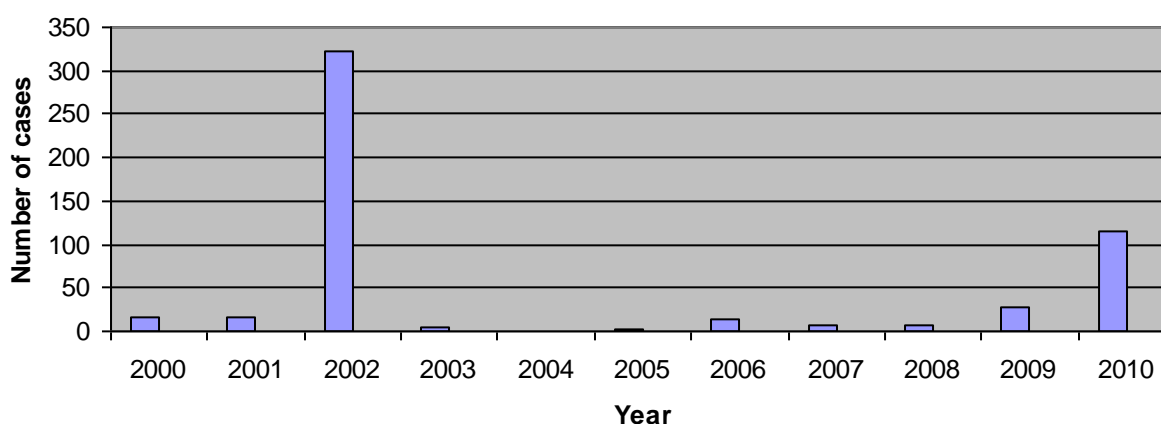
⁶³ UNGASS Report.

Dengue and other major illnesses in Grenada:

Dengue has been specifically included in the Caribbean specific indicators given its prevalence in the region. The Caribbean specific target is the reduction in the Prevalence of Dengue, by sex and age; with the relevant indicator - Death rates associated with Dengue, by sex and age. Although the data is not available in the detail required data for prevalence 2000 – 2010 shows that the figures for 2010 (as at September 22, 200) are the highest apart from the year 2002 when there were 323 cases.

Diagram: 6.1 – Prevalence of dengue in Grenada

Number of dengue cases 2000-2010 (September 22)



The response to the dengue epidemic has included Preventive and Control Steps – Fogging and the release of predator fishes into the breeding site of mosquitoes to destroy larvae; spraying and keeping the environment clean.⁶⁴

However, it is the NCDs which are having the greatest adverse health impact on Grenadians. As socio-economic status and education level increase so do reports of NCDs. 16.2% of Grenadians reported such illnesses. The two most prevalent lifestyle diseases were diabetes and hypertension with some individuals living with both.⁶⁵

Ministry of Health (2010) data show that among the 10 leading causes of death from 2007-2009 were cancer, heart disease and hypertensive disorders. Moreover, anecdotal evidence suggests that chronic non-communicable diseases in children is on the rise, and that asthma is of particular concern although data is not available to confirm the numbers.

Some positive strides in the national response to HIV/AIDS are:

⁶⁴ Data sourced from the Ministry of Health.

⁶⁵ CDB 2008.

- The National Laboratory has instituted a Rapid Testing Programme for HIV/AIDS – results are ready within a few hours (as against 1-2 weeks in the past). There are plans to roll-out the Rapid Testing at the community level.
- Systems to facilitate improved collaboration between hospitals, Health Centres and Ministry of Health to facilitate a greater awareness of HIV/AIDS.
- Enhanced collaboration between the Ministry of Health and other Ministries with responsibilities for addressing social needs.

Bottlenecks/Gaps:

- Stigma and discrimination – with implications for adherence as while ARV medication is available and free of charge, they are only available at the Central Ministry of Health Clinic at the General Hospital, the ability of PLWHIV/PLWA to seek and maintain employment, health-seeking behaviour, *et cetera*.
- Data gaps in a number of areas including MARPS, orphans and condom use as a result of lack of an M and E framework.
- Adequate resources are required

Good Practices:

- PMTCT programme which has led to increased testing of pregnant women and reduction in babies born with HIV.

MDG 6 and Data Gaps:

- Condom use at least high risk sex
- MARPS – including MSM and CSW
- Orphans and OVCs

MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 7a: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources

Grenada, as a Small Island Developing State, is a classic example of how the challenges were faced in meeting the mostly economically oriented agenda of the MSI on the one hand and in accommodating the mostly socially oriented targets of the MDGs. The special circumstances of Grenada at BPOA +10 (2005) while responding to the devastating impacts of hurricanes Ivan (2004) and hurricane Emily, 10 months later, in 2005 is a pointed example of a key vulnerability that SIDS could face in fashioning its agenda for the SIDS MSI and the MDGs.

Since the inception of the Barbados Plan of Action in 1994, the Government of Grenada has instituted the following major initiatives:

- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;

- Forest Policy and Action Plan;
- Grenada Marine Protected Areas Legislation 2001
- Tourism Master Plan;
- First National Communication on Climate Change;
- National Physical Development Plan;
- National Disaster Plan;
- National Hazard Mitigation Policy;
- The Physical Planning Development and Control Act;
- The National Building Code;
- Integrated Watershed and Coastal Zone Management Plan;
- The establishment of the Multipartite Consultation Committee;
- The establishment of the Sustainable Development Council;
- The signing of the St. George's Declaration;
- The elaboration of the Draft Energy Policy;
- Solid and Liquid Generated Waste Management Strategy.

These initiatives are at various stages of implementation. The *National Environmental Policy and Management Strategy* (2005-2010) was developed to seek to have full integration of environmental management into development processes. It articulates broad policy directions for many of the issues identified in this report. However, this is largely unimplemented to date. The *Sustainable Development Commission, a quasi body* was established in 2005 and which comprises of representatives of various agencies. The purpose is to advice the sitting government on environmental issues of importance. Grenada developed an *Environmental Management and Sustainable Development Bill* but it still remain in draft and unimplemented

Target 7b: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Grenada is committed to the preservation of biological diversity and has demonstrated this through its participation in global multi lateral environmental agreements (MEAs). Grenada ratified the *Convention on Biological Diversity* on August 11, 1994, the *Cartegena Protocol on Biosafety* was signed on May 24, 2000, in addition, Grenada ratified the United Nations Conventions on the Law of the Sea.

There are about 40 separate pieces of legislation that govern the protection and management of Grenada's biodiversity. These include forests, soil and water conservation, planning and development and use of lands; beach protection and control, management of fisheries, protection of marine reserves; protection of wildlife and habitats; control of pesticides, pollution and waste management.

Indicator 7.1 - Proportion of land covered by forests

Grenada's forests are classified as Cloud forest (Mountain Thicket, Palm Break and Elfin Woodlands), Rain Forests and Lower Montane Forest, Deciduous Seasonal Forests and Dry

Woodlands, Littoral Woodlands (scrub and cactus), and Mangrove swamps (Beard 1949). Trees and forests in Grenada are economically important for their role in ecotourism and recreation. Forest cover amounted to 5 200 ha in 2000 or about 14.7%. There were no major changes in forest cover from 1990 to 2000, figures indicate an annual rate of change of 0.9%. However the passage of Hurricane Ivan in 2004 had an impact on the amount of forest with estimates of 90% of the forest vegetation primarily in the *Grand Etang Forest Reserve* being destroyed.

In 1999, the Government of Grenada elaborated and approved a National Forest Policy. A key component of the Policy is the conservation of the Country's biodiversity. The policy provides for *inter alia*, building capacity of Grenadian institutions to participate in the conservation and management of the country's biodiversity, building awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and its importance, maintenance of representative samples of all forest ecosystems and the protection of all species which are important because of their endemism, rarity or value. The following initiatives have been undertaken to combat deforestation:

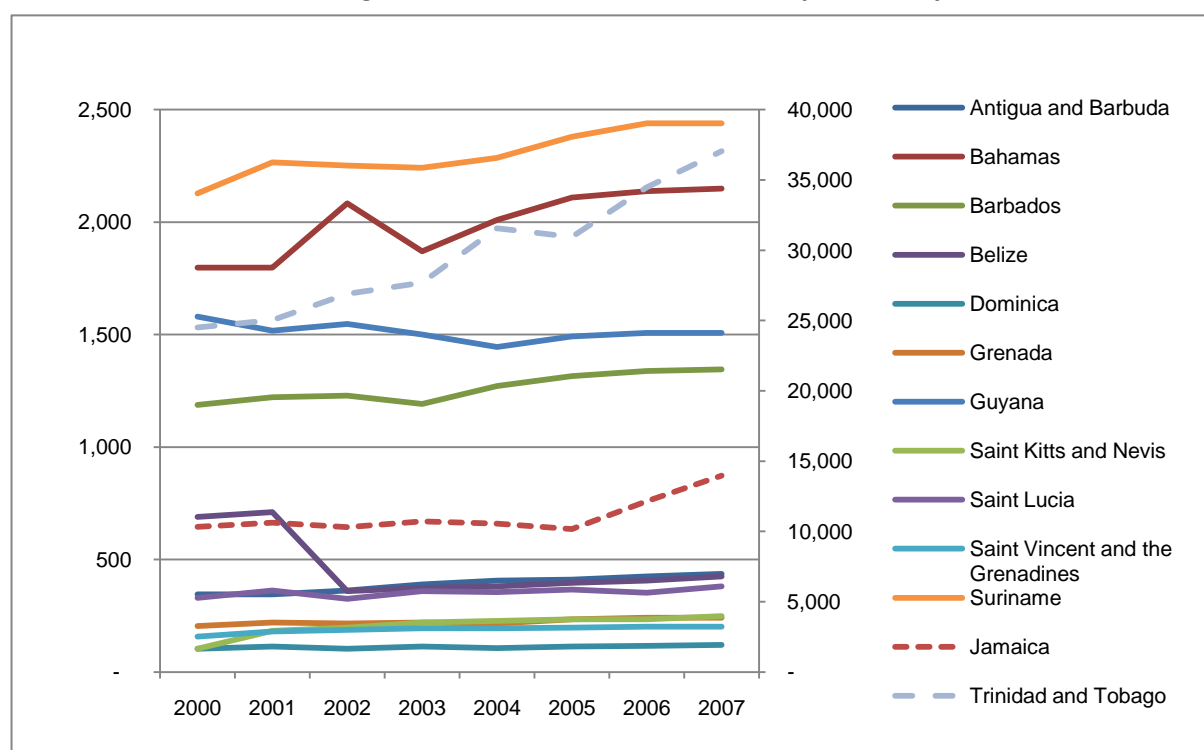
Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2001 a Forestry Policy was developed which currently informs the Forestry Division programme of work. ○ The Forestry Division initiated a community forest programme targeting multiply users in the Levera Pond area, aimed at sustainable livelihoods; ○ Has an ongoing programme of providing seedlings to private landowners to encourage reforestation of denuded areas
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Indicator 7.2: CO₂ Emissions per capita (Caribbean)

While CO₂ emissions have increased in absolute terms in the sub region, total and per capita levels are still a small fraction of those of developed countries. In general Grenada's CO₂ emissions have shown a fairly stable trend of decreasing since 2000. The tables below indicate this for the various indicators:

Carbon Dioxide Emissions (CO ₂)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Thousand metric tons of CO ₂	205	220	216	220	216	235	242	242
Metric tons per capita http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx?IndicatorId=0&SeriesId=749	2.0 25	2.1 69	2.1 25	2.1 58	2.1 13	2.2 92	2.3 53	2.3 34
kg CO ₂ per \$1 GDP (PPP)	0.2 7	0.3 1	0.2 9	0.2 8	0.2 9	0.2 0	0.3 0	0.3 29

Diagram 7.2: Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Country



Source: United Nations Statistics Division, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Indicator 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances:

Grenada's strong commitment to protecting the ozone layer mirrors the general decline shown at the regional level. This trend reflects efforts made in the framework of the Montreal Protocol, including international cooperation, technological progress and successful collaboration between the public and private sectors.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumption of ozone-depleting substances									
Consumption of all ODS substances in ODP metric tons	3.1	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5
Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs in ODP metric tons	2.9	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

Indicator 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

Although there are no statistics for this indicator, research on the level of exploitation of fisheries provides an approximate view of the situation. The research suggests that the fish stocks for the Caribbean are not among the most seriously threatened in the world when

compared to those in regions such as the north-east Atlantic, the western Indian Ocean and the north-western Pacific. In the case of inland fisheries, the region has a high proportion of the resources that are less exploited than the global average

There are four (4) categories of fishing vessels targeting large pelagic species in Grenada. A description of each category and its capability follows:

<i>Small scale open longliners (Category 1)</i>	
Boat Size:	14 - 18 feet; open boat
Power:	Single gasoline outboard engine 15 - 25 hp
No. of Boats in Fishery:	75 boats.
Crew Size:	2 men
Fishing Area:	1 - 10 miles from land.
Activity Schedule:	Day trips. Leave 6 - 7 a.m., Return 4 - 7 p.m.
Gear Used:	Light Monofilament longline with up to 100 hooks. 1 manual mainline reel 1 manual hook reel.
Species Targeted:	Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>), dolphinfish (<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>), billfish (marlin and sailfish)
Navigation / Safety:	60 % of fleet carry VHF handheld radio, life jackets, handheld compass.
<u>Medium scale longliner (Category 2)</u>	
Boat Size:	26 - 32 feet (Forward cabin)
Power	2 x gasoline outboard engine 45 - 90 HP
No. of Boats in Fishery:	30 active boats and 30 inactive.
Crew Size:	3 men.
Fishing Area:	5 - 30 miles off shore. West of Grenada
Activity Schedule:	Single day trip. Leave 6 - 8 am Return 7 - 11 pm.
Gear Used:	Monofilament longline with up to 250 hooks 1 manual mainline reel 1 manual hookline reel 1 manual buoyline reel.
Species Targeted:	Yellowfin tuna and billfish.
Navigation / Safety:	90 % of fleet carries VHF base radio, GPS, life jackets, flares.
<u>Large longliners (Category 3)</u>	

Boat Size:	34 - 60 feet.
Power:	Single 70 - 350 hp diesel inboard engine.
No. of Boats in Fishery:	63 boats.
Crew Size:	4 men.
Fishing Area:	25 - 80 miles west and North west of Grenada.
Activity Schedule:	4 - 7 Day trip. Fish & Ice storage on board.
Gear Used:	Monofilament longline with up to 700 hooks. 1 hydraulic mainline reel. (70 % of Fleet) 2 manual hookline reel. 3 Manual buoyline reels.
Species Targeted:	Yellowfin, tuna and billfish (marlin sailfish and swordfish).
Navigation / Safety:	100 % of Fleet carry GPS, VHF base radio, life jackets, flares
<u>Open pirogues (Trolling)</u> <u>(Category 4)</u>	
Boat Size:	18 - 24 feet.
Power:	Single 45 - 75 gasoline outboard engine
No. of Boats in Fishery:	215 boats
Crew Size	2 men
Fishing Area:	5 - 40 miles East of Grenada.
Activity Schedule:	Day Trip. Leave 4:00 am Return 11:00 - 12:00 am
Gear Used:	Trolling lines with artificial bait.
Species Targeted:	Kingfish, dolphinfish, blackfin tuna
Navigation / Safety:	50 % of fleet carry VHF handheld radio, Flares, life jackets

To the north and south of the Island various species of lobsters, conchs, turtles, and demersal species such as snappers, groupers, and hinds are harvested. Fishers use open pirogues fishing crafts (18-28 ft) to harvest these stocks. However, in the Grenadine Islands (Carriacou and Petite Martinique), larger fishing vessels known as sloop (35-45 feet), and equipped with hand lines are used to harvest the demersal stock. Conch is harvested by hand, lobster is harvested by loop, trap and hand, and turtle is harvested by net.

There are thirty fish landing sites on the mainland and ten in the Grenadines. Of these, seven has fish markets with cold storage facilities and three with ice making plants. Three of these sites have landing jetties and two of the others share space with commercial ports. These facilities are provided and maintained by Government with paid staff. There are sixty private wholesalers/retailers that sell their product locally, which operate out of six of these markets. A fee regime is established for use of these facilities. There are also five exporters/primary processors (one Government owned) with processing plants. They purchase and prepare fish

for the export market. The Fisheries Division, which is under the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries, is responsible for management of the industry.

Data is collected in the form of a total sample at the six fish markets situated in each major landing area around the Island. These markets are staffed with Government paid employees, and all fish that pass through the market system is recorded. However, any fish that is landed and does not pass through the market is not recorded. It must be noted that the level of data coverage varies for different fishery.

Statistics indicate a fairly sustained fishing effort in catch over the years in all fisheries (commercial, artisanal, industrial, aquaculture):-

Year	Production in Tonnes
2000	1705
2001	2250
2002	2171
2003	2544
2004	2039
2005	2053
2006	2169
2007	2407
2008	2384

Indicator 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used

The National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) are responsible for the development of drinking water supplies as well as the sanitary disposal of sewage. The Ministry of Agriculture's Forestry Division is responsible for the protection of water catchment areas, while its Agronomy Division is responsible for the development of irrigation on the island.

In all, there are twenty-five (25) dams/intake structures in the NAWASA system. The entire population (rural and urban) has access to the domestic water supply. About 80 percent of the island is connected to the public water supply, 7 percent to standpipes while the remainder is supplied from rain water catchments.

Indicator 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

The proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected has remained at a constant 15% since 2000.

Grenada, in July 2010, officially began the enforcement of protection of a number of additional sites including Sandy Island, Molinere/Beausejour and Woburn (http://www.eoearth.org/article/Protected_areas_of_Grenada).

Indicator 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction

Grenada's terrestrial wildlife is thought to consist of four amphibian species, eight species of lizard and five species of snake, 150 species of birds, of which 18 species are thought to be threatened or endangered, four native species of terrestrial mammals and 11 native species of bats.

The marine and fresh water fish fauna for Grenada is recorded by The International Centre for Living Aquatic Resource Management (ICLARM) as 233 marine species, 69 marine/brackish water species and 17 species for fresh water.

Target 7c: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Indicator 7.8 Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source;

Grenada has made generally consistent progress towards the attainment of full access to improved drinking water services between 1990 and 2008. During this period, the proportion of the total population with improved access to drinking water exceeded 95% and is in accordance with MDG goals (a report card on water and sanitation number 5, September 2006)

Indicator 7.9 Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facility, urban/rural;

As in the case of drinking water, most Caribbean countries also achieved significant improvement in the use of sanitation facilities since 1990. Grenada shows upwards of 95% of the population using sanitation facilities in 2008.

Target 7d Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020

Indicator 7.10 Proportion of households with own dwelling;

71% of houses are on lands owned by land owner. 75% of poor owned their land and 69% of "non-poor" owned their land. The difference status is reflected in the different types of homes

The 2004 Caribbean MDG Report prepared by Benn *et al*, cited the limitations of the global framework in the context of the reality of the Caribbean sub region. The report indicated that the main environmental issues facing the sub region were human factors such as over-fishing, pollution (primarily excess nutrient inflow), and smothering by sediments released by soil erosion and deforestation. The Caribbean specific targets have ensured that more relevant targets are included.

MDG 8: Promote Global Partnerships for Development

Progress towards achieving MDG 8 has been challenged.

Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (including good government, development and poverty reduction) Target 8.A: Under the current trading system this target is on track. However, initiatives need between the Caribbean Community and Canada for a trade and development agreement to be further developed and focused to ensure achievement of the target. The completion of the CARIFORUM-European Commission Economic Partnership Agreement and the current negotiations are significant steps to achieving a global partnership for development. These reciprocal agreements also provide an open ruled based predictable and non-discriminatory trading system.

There was a steady decline in Grenada's agricultural exports from 2003 to 2007. This trend continued through to 2008 as a consequence of the economic conditions. In response to the decline in the agricultural exports, some initiatives have been formulated by government to support further development of the agro-processing industry. Agricultural activity increased in 2008 and value added in the agricultural sector expanded by 11.9% in 2008 representing more than 100.5% rate of growth increase over that of 2007. The sectors contribution to GDP rose to only 6.4% up from 5.7% in 2007.⁶⁶ Growth was enhanced by increased in output of traditional crops reflecting the impact of on-going crop recovery and rehabilitation programmes; increase in production of 54.2% was recorded for Cocoa. (ECCB AEFR 2008)⁶⁷.

Indicator 8.1: Official Development Assistance (ODA) received in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

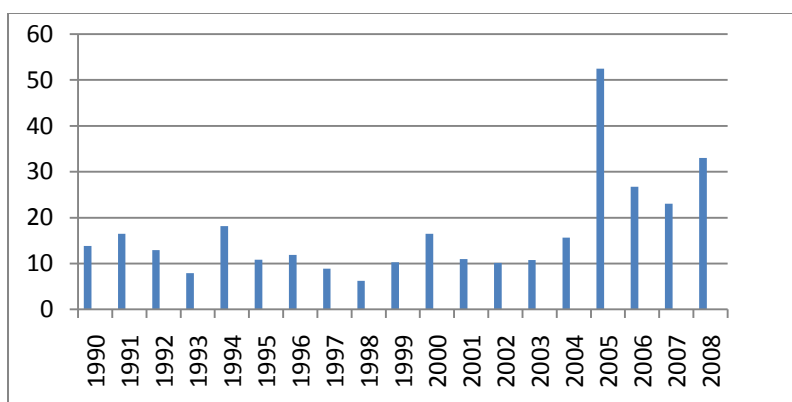
There have been frequent fluctuations in ODA received by Grenada, during the period 1990 to 2008 with the highest US\$52.5M in 2005 which could be attributed to the effects of Hurricane Ivan. Data indicate that ODA received within the SIDS was irregular, for example, from 13.80MUS\$ in 1990 with a slight increase in 1991 however, reducing to 7.87M in 2003. The ODA increase of 18.15M was recorded in 2004 with the lowest level in 2008 (6.22M); the highest levels of ODA were 52.5M and 33.05M in 2005 and 2008, respectively. Additional data on ODA⁶⁸, and debt sustainability are required to support further analysis and conclusions. Targeted initiatives are required for the establishment of effective Public/Private Partnerships. Diagram 8.1., below illustrates the levels of ODA received. In addition to the overall ODA received, specific allocations by sectors of the Grenadian economy would present a clearer picture.

Diagram 8.1: Official Development Assistance (ODA) received

⁶⁶ CBD – Kairi consultants - Grenada CPA 2008

⁶⁷ Cited in UNDP – Debt in Small Island States – Case Study of Grenada, August 2010; Arthur, O.

⁶⁸ Including factors causing fluctuations over the years.



Source: United Nations Statistics Division at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

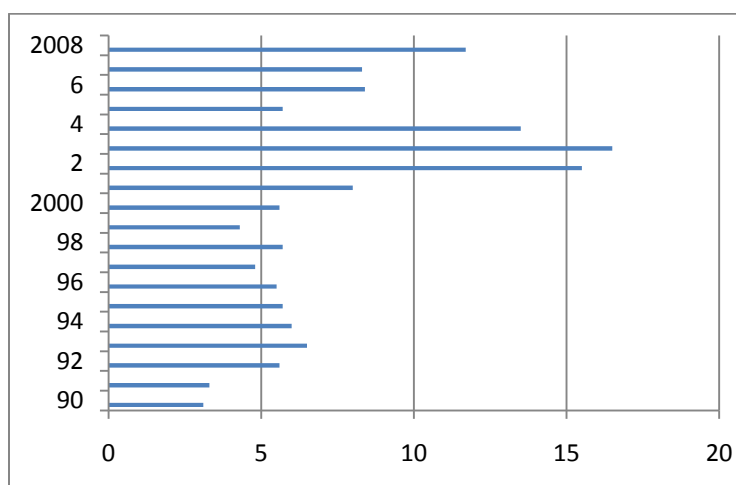
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (through the Programmed of Action for the sustainable development of SIDS and the outcome of the twenty second special session of the General Assembly.

Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long-term.

Indicator 8.12: Debt Service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

Debt service as a percentage of export of goods and services has steadily increased, but with low percentage increases during the period 1990 to 2008. Achieving this indicator will be difficult in light of the current global financial situation and the resulting losses in government revenues and/or increasing debt burdens incurred for “stimulus” efforts.

Diagram 8.12: Debt Service as a percentage of exports of goods and services



Source: United Nations Statistics Division at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Grenada CPA Vol.1 Main Report⁶⁹ notes that Grenada's large interest payments highlight the high stock of debt. External interest payments accounted for most of the country's interest payments from 2001 onwards. With the rising level of debt which stood at 108.6% of GDP at the end of 2008. With this high debt to GDP ratio Grenada finds itself at odds with and is seriously out of the range based on the ECCB Structural Adjustment Technical Assistance Programme (SATAP) for fiscal conveyance targets. This Programme required members to aim at achieving a debt to GDP ratio of not more than 60% of GDP. The Government of Grenada established a Debt Management Unit in January 2009 to seek to respond positively to the afore-mentioned target. The Unit is mandated to develop and support application of more debt management strategies for Grenada. The estimated outstanding public sector debt was EC\$1,810.0M at the end of 2008, representing an increase of 4.5% over 2007. This was due to increased borrowing by the Central Government and the public Corporations. However, as a percentage of GDP the outstanding public sector debt fell to 107.4% in 2008 from 108% at the end of 2007. The total disbursement outstanding debt of the Central Government increased by 2.7% to EC\$1,581M mainly attributed to an increase in domestic debt particularly the overdraft balance at the Commercial Banks (ECCB Annual Economic and Financial Report 2008).⁷⁰ UN (2010)⁷¹ further states that Grenada's debt sustainability indicators relate to liquidity and solvency to be evaluated within the context of the fiscal benchmarks set by the Monetary Council of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank in 2006. Three of the benchmarks were:

- a) The requirement to achieve a debt to GDP ratio of 60% by 2020
- b) Debt service payments should not exceed the current revenue by more than 15%
- c) External debt service, not exceed export receipts by more than 15%.

Currently, Grenada exceeds the aforementioned benchmarks. With the implementation of an ambitious fiscal consolidation programme, there is the likely threat of future high debt distress (2010:13).

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable internationally approved essential drugs in developing countries.

Indicator 8.13: Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

Access to affordable drugs (Affordability and Availability of Pharmaceuticals) - Due to financial constraints, Grenada has not yet achieved 100% of accessibility to affordable pharmaceuticals, however, and as a consequence, some patients' prescriptions might not be filled. However, the major focus in this regard has been on making drugs available⁷² to persons with chronic communicable diseases. In support of affordability Grenada participates in the OECS Pharmaceutical Procurement Services - a Regional body based in St Lucia. Within the

⁶⁹ Volume 1 Main Report 2007/2008 pp. 24-25; CDB - Kairi Consultants.

⁷⁰ Cited in Grenada CPA Volume 1 Main Report 2007/2008, p.25; CDB - Kairi Consultants.

⁷¹ UN Research Project: Debt in Small Island States – Case study of Grenada; pp. 13 and 16.

⁷² A Pharmacist is assigned to each of the 6 health Centres and 30 Medical Stations. The Government facilitates the availability of drugs also by paying for drugs available only at Private Pharmacies.

framework of the Procurement Service, OECS Governments purchase pharmaceuticals through a system of 'pooled procurement'. This arrangement allows governments to make large-scale purchases of pharmaceuticals at a less expensive rate⁷³, thus making drugs more affordable to Grenadians.

There are concerns regarding Government's ability to continue to supply these drugs as at 2011, there will be a huge decline in funding for the OECS pharmaceutical department which will significantly reduce the quantity of antiviral drugs to each country. Governments are asked to seek non-conventional means of sourcing funds for this type of medication. (OECS News October 2010)

Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication.

Indicator 8.14: Telephone Lines per 100 Population.

It is likely that achievement measured by this indicator will not reach originally anticipated levels, but will be compensated for by that of Indicator 8.15. Telephone lines per 100 population have increased from 15.89 to 27.60 for 1990 to 2008; Cellular subscribers per 100 population increased from 0.16 to 57.97 from 1990 to 2008. The number of mobile telephone subscribers increased from 150 to 60,022 from 1990 to 2008.

Indicator 8.15: Cellular Subscribers per 100 Population

Achievement measured by this indicator is likely to surpass targets and will compensate for lags in indicator 8.14.

Indicator 8.16: Internet Users per 100 Population.

Incremental progress has been made with respect to internet use in the Sub-region, which means that with additional investment and effort this indicator could be achieved by 2015. The number of Internet users in Grenada increased from zero in 1990 to 24,000 in 2008, while the number of personal computers increased from zero in 1990 through 1997 at 10,000 and increased by 6% in 2004.

Best Practices:

The Government of Grenada is currently exploring possibilities for Accreditation and Certification to facilitate diversification into export of services. Manufacturers have been trained in packaging and branding.

Gaps/Challenges:

The Balance of Payment situation - imports exceed exports. Following Hurricane Ivan, the percentage of manufacturers and agro-processors has decreased – several factories have not been rebuilt. Several agro-processors have the potential to export, however they require

⁷³ Prices are standard for each participating OECS country; the price paid at the government Pharmacy is in most cases four times less than the price paid at the private Pharmacies.

training in HACCP, ISO, among others. They are unable to capitalise on market access due to the cost of transportation and production capacity; production cost is very high and therefore impacts on the level of competition. In addition, their production capacity is low and therefore stand to lose existing market opportunities and unable to acquire funding to expand. A few are resistant to change. Accessing investment finance from Banks is extremely difficult and poses a hindrance to investing in the manufacturing sector; manufacturers lack the capital to acquire necessary equipment.

Data Gaps:

Significant data gaps have been due to limited information, delayed submission of information.

4. REVIEW OF THE MAURITIUS STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARBADOS PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

The implementation of the Mauritius Strategy of Implementation for addressing vulnerabilities in the Grenada context, as a SIDS, has been fashioned by a number of Global Macro-economic events coupled with two (2) significant natural and environmental disasters of 2004/2005 and by the priorities shown in local responses to these events.

Although Grenada has made progress towards improving its social indicators over time, the cumulative effect of a number of crises threatens to erode past gains, and poses serious challenges to reducing poverty in Grenada. Since 2001, *recurring external shocks and natural disasters*, along with inadequate spending on the social sectors have contributed to an increase in poverty. Hurricane Ivan in 2004 caused significant damage, equivalent to an estimated 200% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The negative impact of Hurricane Emily with damage estimated at 13% of (GDP), the following year compounded household hardship. Further, the fuel and food crisis which emerged in 2007 gave rise to sharp *increases in food prices*, and also caused declines in average real household incomes and heightened poverty levels. The situation is now being *compounded by the Global Economic Recession* which has weakened Grenada's near and medium term economic prospects, through its constricting impact on tourism receipts, *foreign direct investments (FDI)*, *remittances* and *government revenues*, and is threatening social stability.

Grenada is making steady progress with respect to MSI of the BPOA as indicated in the table below.

Thematic Area	Actions
Climate Change And Sea Level Rise	<p>National Climate Change Committee has been established;</p> <p>National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan has been drawn up and; Inter-sectoral linkages on issues have been established;</p> <p>Participatory round of public consultations on the policy and action plan held</p>
Natural / Environmental Disasters	<p>(i). Establishment of functional community (village) committees to support the model of district committees.</p> <p>(ii). Mounted twice weekly Education and awareness programs on TV/Radio in order to promote</p>

	Home-tailored Disaster Management Plans, knowing that immediately after a major disaster homes/villages could be actually on their own for the extended period.
Management Of Wastes	<p>Twice weekly collection of all household garbage, from all villages in Grenada.</p> <p>Waste Disposal Contractors now collect all garbage and consumer durables</p> <p>(domestic) near residents' homes.</p> <p>Area collection contractor to make a scheduled once-a-month pick up of outmoded household consumer durables;</p> <p>The GSWMA maintains a managed landfill for their program.</p>
Coastal / Marine Resources	Collaborative consultations have been established and have been effective at various times between and among various Government agencies:
Freshwater Resources	Collaborative engagements with other agencies of the Ministry e.g. Roads/Bridges division when longer term or short term water mains infrastructure would be built, has proved essential for greater efficiencies and economic viability. Significant ongoing collaboration is maintained with the Land use Division of the Min. of Agriculture where rainfall is monitored and stream gauging is done and with the Forestry Division,
Land Resources	Land resources management involving generation and maintenance of a Geographic Land Information System (GLIS) (GIS) providing for land use and meteorological information has been established.
Energy Resources	<p>Fuel prices, although still the subject of CIF/FOB fluctuations, is still a</p> <p>locally price-controlled commodity but with a new</p>

	<p>regime for pro-rated and short-term price adjustments;</p> <p>The price of electricity, a secondary energy source, is also price adjustable, by a policy that accommodates a prorated regime that responds to Fuel-oil CIF/FOB prices.</p>
Biodiversity Resources.	<p>Biodiversity management is actively pursued by agencies such as Forestry/Wildlife, the Customs Department for trade in fish controls, Fisheries, Agronomy, Pest Management, Veterinary</p> <p>Extension (Agriculture) management units of the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries</p>
Transportation And Communication	<p>This sector has led the islands economic growth during the period 2005-2009 because of an ongoing expansion in civil works (mainly roads) on the one hand while on the other has led the rehabilitation of housing, school building/repairs and rehabilitation of health and other public utilities in</p> <p>response to the devastation caused by hurricanes Ivan (2004) and Emily (2005).</p>

V. SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES IN THE ATTAINMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

This section presents key successes and challenges that cross cut progress on the MDGs. No attempt is made to itemise gaps for each goal.

Challenges

Financing and/or bolstering progress towards the MDGs

1. Economic Recession
2. High Debt-to-GDP ratio and debt servicing
3. Vulnerability to environmental hazards
4. Irregular ODA

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards the MDGs

1. Lack of a national planning and budget processes that integrate the MDGs. National priorities should be aligned to the MDGs in development strategies.
2. Limited trend series and comparable data
3. Lack of tradition of evidence-based policy and planning

Institutional and Individual capacity

1. Need for greater synergies and enhanced culture of trust between policy makers and technocrats in development and implementation of social development strategies to ensure the vision for social development is understood and implemented
2. Uneven capacity at the level of technical staff for holistic approaches to development built on an MDG framework integrating the principles of a human rights-based approach and gender mainstreaming
3. Fragmented approach to planning and implementation of development initiatives – within and across Ministries/sectors
4. Capacity gaps (human resources) for data collection, production, analysis and use
5. Limited/absence of knowledge MDGs across the populace

Positives

Financing and/or bolstering progress towards the MDGs

1. Government commitment to social development and good governance whilst pursuing economic growth
2. Number and variety of social assistance initiatives by state and non-state actors

3. Ability to mobilise donor funds/ Tradition of collaboration with donors
4. Broad-base of the MDGNC with Chair located in the Ministry of Finance

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards the MDGs

1. Recognition of need for integrated development approach with M and E mechanisms in-built
2. Move to adapt and use Spice Isle info

Institutional and Individual capacity

1. Capacity development being bolstered with support from the UN System, CDB, etc
2. Upcoming launch of Advocacy Campaign

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Key responses required include:

Integration of the MDGs in the Planning Framework

This would entail the full integration of the MDGs in national and sectoral policy and planning processes along with budgetary allocations and an M and E and reporting framework.

MDG integration should be undertaken on completion of the MDG localisation exercise and should contain recommendations for acceleration as well as for an MDG-plus with visioning for a post-2015 agenda.

Localisation and Acceleration

The Caribbean-specific MDGS (See Annex 2) related to MDG 1 are all relevant to the Grenada context and should be localised in Grenada. These build on the global targets by including indicators on gender and violence as well as targets more relevant to the education quality of life in the region.

MDG 1 - Given the high rate of poverty among youth Grenada should also disaggregate data by age to enhance targeting. Target 1b - **Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people** is particularly important for hunger and poverty reduction given their disproportionate representation among the unemployed and higher representation in poor households. This also helps with the addressing of the issue of the working poor which is almost one-third of those employed and may have risen since the 2008 assessment.

MDG 2 – Targets should be included on improved standards and quality and progress on Technical and Vocational studies.

Acceleration efforts are required in poverty reduction, women's equality and empowerment especially regarding employment and political participation and in efforts to mitigate the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS, dengue and NCDs.

An MDG plus agenda

Note is taken of Sumner and Tawo's (2010) discussion of the context of further changes for global development 2010-2020. They contend that "The MDGs were an approach born out of relative stability, stronger economic growth and fairly buoyant aid budgets" (2010:3). They caution that the world has changed and that this is sparked by increased uncertainty and a sense of multiple insecurities with the potential to negatively impact poverty reduction efforts. Sumner and Tawo also note the impact of the economic crisis on the development context.

They offer three possible options:

- Build on the MDG approach – a universal inner core of indicators (extended or trimmed down set of indicators/goals) plus a locally/nationally defined outer core set of indicators (as originally intended by the MDG architects).
- New indicators/targets/architecture, etc – new dimensions such as measuring causes and solutions to vulnerability, discrimination, exclusion and inequality; new concepts, process and outcome indicators; well-being, legal empowerment of the poor, etc; new architecture (finance/climate taxes) and mechanisms (to trigger policy responses).
- More of the same – the same MDGs and new timeline (or no timeline) (2010:3)

Grenada is currently undergoing a localisation process which may or may not have included an MDG plus visioning exercise. This is critical. An MDG plus agenda which could be part of the localisation process (ongoing or future) could actually combine all recommendations outlined above – with a tri-partite structure and building on the Sumner and Tawo proposal.

- The inner core – would comprise the targets and indicators that address processes, causes and solutions – these as outcomes in their own right but also as critical inputs for meeting the targets in the middle and outer parts.
- The outer core – comprising MDGs that were considered relevant for the national context (whether from the global targets or localised) but on which the country fell short. These must have revised timelines.
- The mantle - comprising localised goals and targets, for example, functional literacy and measures of the quality of education.

Advocacy and Partnership Building

A critical aspect of the pursuit to the MDGs in the involvement of the rights holders (those who are entitled to rights – to education, shelter, *et cetera* – in effect all human beings) and duty-bearers (those who have assumed the obligation to respect, protect and fulfill the rights). However, there are knowledge gaps that must be addressed to build capacity for meeting the MDGs and monitoring development progress.

Capacity development for duty-bearers and rights holders, inter alia:

- Capacity Development of policy makers and technocrats on the MDGs, human rights gender mainstreaming;
- Easy access to information by persons requiring assistance inclusive of education, training and social support

A key aspect of accountability and partnership building is the agreement on roles of all key stakeholders. While there will of necessity be overlap in some instances there are clear roles for the Government, the private sector, the media, civil society organisations, development partners and critical to the success of the process is the full participation of the Grenadian people.

The message must be clear that the MDGs are the country's goals – these are goals that have emerged from the ground up over the years and have been articulated and agreed to by

leaders at the level of the United Nations. As such there is need for a multisectoral and multi level approach inclusive of the roles below:⁷⁴

Government:

- Integration of the MDGs in the development framework including budgeting processes.
- Resource mobilisation
- Capacity development for civil servants and wider Grenada

The Private Sector:

Allocation of resources and implementation of work place programmes in line with national development policy

The Media:

- Ensure sensitisation and public education on development including the MDGs and human rights.
- Act as a “watch dog” making sure government adheres to commitments.

NGOs:

- Advocacy and promotion of buy-in on the MDGs.
- Serve as intermediary between Government and the public.
- Provide support that is in line with the needs of the people in keeping with human rights based approach.

Development partners:

- Provide technical and financial resources and training for stakeholders.

The Grenadian People –

- The Grenadian people have a tradition of questioning, of agitation for improved living conditions and livelihoods. There must be commitment to capacity development by the rights holders – including seeking new knowledge and skills. In addition, the people must lobby for and participate in ways that promote good governance and accountability.

A Framework for Monitoring and Reporting on the MDGs:

Key lessons which emerged from a recent assessment of MDG monitoring and reporting (UNDP 2005, p. 6)

⁷⁴ This discussion is meant to be flexible and provide some general guidance determined by the country context.

Progress towards the MDGs is measured and reported at the national, regional and international levels through global, regional and national MDG Reports (MDGRs). MDGRs set a baseline, document successes and focus on areas in need on increased effort. Used as a tool for advocacy and building alliances among development actors, the MDGRs help transform development from a top-down exercise into a participatory process. Regular monitoring and reporting challenges national and international partners to demonstrate that their initiatives produce concrete results, enhancing transparency and accountability.

UNDP (2005) MDG: Monitoring and Reporting: A Review of Good Practices, p. 5

and which are critical elements for the Grenada context are:

- Localisation and contextualisation of the global goals and targets at country level.
- Integration of the MDGs in national development strategies.
- Participation of a broad range of stakeholders in the process of preparing and disseminating the MDGR.
- Disaggregated data for the indicators helps to identify areas of disparities.
- The data used for MDG reporting should be of highest quality.
- The MDGR is a tool for advocacy and awareness and should therefore be kept brief, simple and clear,
- The MDGR should be accessible to a non-specialist audience, as it is intended for use to create awareness and to influence the policy debate.

The above presents clear elements of a monitoring and reporting framework. There are several publications, including Toolkits, which provide clear and systematic steps for building and/or bolstering monitoring and reporting systems. Under the SPARC programme work on a Toolkit for Poverty and MDG monitoring and reporting in the Caribbean is nearing completion. Input to the toolkit has come from a review of international, regional and national good practices as well as dialogue with inter-governmental organisations, development organisations, governments in 15 Caribbean countries, civil society representatives and the media. This Toolkit is built around the 3x3 Country Tailored Monitoring System (CTMS) which responds to country context and needs.

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ANNEX 1: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS – GLOBAL TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Official list of MDG indicators⁷⁵

All indicators should be disaggregated by sex and urban/rural as far as possible.

Effective 15 January 2008

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for monitoring progress
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day ⁷⁶ Poverty gap ratio Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	Growth rate of GDP per person employed Employment-to-population ratio Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Net enrolment ratio in primary education Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	Under-five mortality rate Infant mortality rate Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	Contraceptive prevalence rate Adolescent birth rate Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) Unmet need for family planning
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	

⁷⁵ Source <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm>.

⁷⁶ For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years Condom use at last high-risk sex Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Incidence and death rates associated with malaria Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Proportion of land area covered by forest CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) Consumption of ozone-depleting substances Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits Proportion of total water resources used Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected Proportion of species threatened with extinction
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Proportion of urban population living in slums ⁷⁷
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally	<i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.</i> <u>Official development assistance (ODA)</u> Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	<u>Market access</u> Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	

⁷⁷ The actual proportion of people living in slums is measured by a proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: (a) lack of access to improved water supply; (b) lack of access to improved sanitation; (c) overcrowding (3 or more persons per room); and (d) dwellings made of non-durable material.

Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	textiles and clothing from developing countries Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity <u>Debt sustainability</u> Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	Telephone lines per 100 population Cellular subscribers per 100 population Internet users per 100 population

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 heads of State and Government, in September 2000 (<http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>) and from further agreement by member states at the 2005 World Summit (Resolution adopted by the General Assembly - A/RES/60/1, <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/RES/60/1>). The goals and targets are interrelated and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries “to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty”.

Definitions for MDG Indicators

Goal	Target	Indicator	Definition
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	<p>The poverty rate at \$1.25 a day is the proportion of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).</p> <p>Purchasing power parities (PPP) conversion factor, private consumption, is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. This conversion factor is applicable to private consumption.</p>
		1.2 Poverty gap ratio (at \$1 a day) PPP	<p>Poverty gap is the mean shortfall of the total population from the poverty line (counting the non-poor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.</p> <p>The indicator is often described as measuring the per capita amount of resources needed to eliminate poverty, or reduce the poor's shortfall from the poverty line to zero, through perfectly targeted cash transfers.</p> <p>In the database, data reported with a value of 0.5 signify a poverty gap of less than 0.5 percent.</p>
		1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption , percentage	<p>The poorest quintiles' percentage share of national income or consumption is the share that accrues to the bottom fifth (quintile) of the population.</p>
	Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	<p>The growth rate of GDP per person employed or labour productivity is defined as the growth rate of output per unit of labour input.</p> <p>Output is measured as "value added", which is the total production value minus the value of intermediate inputs, such as raw materials, semi-finished products, services purchased and energy inputs. Value added, called "gross domestic product" (GDP) in the national accounts, represents the compensation for input of services from capital (including depreciation) and labour directly engaged in the production.</p> <p>Labour input is defined as persons employed.</p>
		1.5 Employment -to- population	<p>The employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed.</p> <p>Employment is defined as persons above a specified age who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for</p>

		ratio	<p>such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. Unpaid family workers who work for at least one hour should be included in the count of employment, although many countries use a higher hour limit in their definition.¹</p> <p>For most countries, the working-age population is defined as persons aged 15 years and older, although this may vary slightly from country to country.</p>
		1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day	<p>The proportion of employed persons living below \$1 (PPP) per day, or working poor, is the share of individuals who are employed, but nonetheless live in a household whose members are estimated to be living below the international poverty line of \$1.25 a day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).</p>
		1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	<p>Vulnerable employment is defined as the sum of the employment status groups of own-account workers and contributing family workers.</p> <p>Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a self-employment jobs (i.e. remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them during the reference period.</p> <p>Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed, as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.</p>
		1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	<p>Prevalence of (moderately and severely) underweight children is the percentage of children aged 0-59 months whose weights for age are less than two standard deviations below the median weight for age of the international reference population. The international reference population, often referred to as the NCHS/WHO reference population, was formulated by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) as a reference for the United States and later adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO).</p> <p>The NCHS/WHO reference standard represents the distribution of height and weight by age and sex in a well-nourished population. In a well-nourished population, 2.3 percent of children fall below minus two standard deviations.</p> <p>A new standard reference population, the WHO Child Growth Standards, was released in April 2006 and is also being used to</p>

			<p>estimate underweight prevalence (see Comments and Limitations below).</p> <p>Percentage of children under five that are underweight = (Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe))*100/ Total number of children under age five that were weighted.</p>
		1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	<p>The proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption referred to as the prevalence of undernourishment, is the percentage of the population that is undernourished or food deprived.</p> <p>The undernourished or food deprived are those individuals whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirements.</p>
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education	Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	<p>Net primary enrolment rate in primary education is the number of children of official primary school age (according to ISCED97¹) who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total children of the official school age population. Total net primary enrolment rate also includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education. Where more than one system of primary education exists within the country the most widespread or common structure is used for determining the official school age group.</p>
		2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	<p>The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary education, known as the Survival Rate to last Grade of primary, is the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in grade 1 of the primary level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach the last grade of primary school, regardless of repetition.</p> <p>Primary education is defined by International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97) as programmes normally designed on a unit or project basis to give pupils a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art and music.</p>
		2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24	<p>Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds, or the youth literacy rate, is the percentage of the population aged 15–24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on</p>

		year-olds, women and men	everyday life.
Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women	Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	<p>Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. To standardise the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age groups, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for each level of education is used.</p> <p>The GER is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education.</p>
		3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	<p><i>The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</i> is the share of female workers in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total wage employment in that same sector.</p> <p>The <i>non-agricultural sector</i> includes industry and services. 'Industry' includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water, corresponding to divisions 2-5 in the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC-Rev.2¹) and to tabulation categories C-F in ISIC-Rev. 3¹. 'Services' include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, corresponding to divisions 6-9 in ISIC-Rev. 2, and to tabulation categories G-Q in ISIC-Rev. 3.</p> <p><i>Employment</i> refers to people above a certain age who worked or held a job during a specified reference period (according to the <i>ILO Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment</i>,² adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), October 1982).</p> <p><i>Wage employment</i> refers only to wage earners and salaried employees, or "persons in paid employment jobs". Employees are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, but may be paid by commission from sales, piece-rates, bonuses or payments in kind such as food, housing, training, etc. These persons are in wage employment as opposed to self-employment – that is employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives and contributing family workers. The different statuses in employment are defined according to the <i>ILO Resolution concerning the International Classification of Status in</i></p>

			<p><i>Employment</i> (ICSE),³ adopted by the 15th ICLS (1993).</p> <p>¹http://laborsta.ilo.org/</p> <p>²http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/res/ecacpop.pdf and ILO 2000: <i>Current international recommendations on labour statistics</i>, 2000 edition (Geneva).</p> <p>³http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/res/icse.pdf and ILO 2000: <i>Current international recommendations on labour statistics</i>, 2000 edition (Geneva).</p>
		3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	<p>The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.</p> <p>National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election.</p> <p>Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.</p>
Goal 4. Reduce child mortality	Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate	<p>The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.</p> <p>A live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life—such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles—whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered a live birth.</p>
		4.2 Infant mortality rate	<p>The infant mortality rate is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.</p> <p>A live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life—such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles—whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered a live birth.</p>

		4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	Proportion of 1 year olds children immunized against measles is the percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of a measles vaccine. It is generally recommended for children to be immunized against measles at the age of 9 months. In certain countries in Latin America and the Caribbean it is recommended for children to be immunized between the ages of 12 and 15 months.
Goal 5. Improve maternal health	Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, for a specified year (expressed per 100,000 live births).
		5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained in providing life saving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period; conducting deliveries on their own; and caring for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.
	Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	Contraceptive prevalence is the percentage of women married or in-union aged 15 to 49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used. For analytical convenience, contraceptive methods are often classified as either modern or traditional. Modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, the intra-uterine device (IUD), the male condom, injectables, the implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, the female condom and emergency contraception. Traditional methods of contraception include the rhythm (periodic abstinence), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and folk methods.
		5.4 Adolescent birth rate	The adolescent birth rate measures the annual number of births to women 15 to 19 years of age per 1,000 women in that age group. It represents the risk of childbearing among adolescent women 15 to 19 years of age. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19.
		5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four	Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, as a percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period. Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits) is the percentage of

		visits)s	<p>women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care four or more times with ANY provider (whether skilled or unskilled), as a percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period.</p> <p>A skilled health worker/attendant is an accredited health professional - such as a midwife, doctor or nurse - who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns. Both trained and untrained traditional birth attendants (TBA) are excluded.</p> <p>The antenatal period presents opportunities for reaching pregnant women with interventions that may be vital to their health and wellbeing and that of their infants. WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content of antenatal care visits, which should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • blood pressure measurement; • urine testing for bacteriuria & proteinuria; • blood testing to detect syphilis & severe anemia; and • weight/height measurement (optional).
		5.6 Unmet need for family planning	<p>Women with unmet need are those who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception, and report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child. The concept of unmet need points to the gap between women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behaviour.</p> <p>For MDG monitoring, unmet need is expressed as a percentage based on women who are married or in a consensual union.</p>
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years	<p>The prevalence of HIV among the population 15-49 years old is the percentage of individuals aged 15-49 living with HIV.</p> <p>Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to AIDS, the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. HIV destroys the body's ability to fight off infection and disease, which can ultimately lead to death.</p>
		6.2 Condom use at the last high-risk sex	<p><i>Condom use at last high-risk sex</i> is the percentage of young men and women aged 15–24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-cohabiting, non-marital sexual partner in the last 12 months.</p>
		6.3 Proportion of	<p><i>Percentage of population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS</i> is the percentage of young persons aged 15–24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms</p>

		population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. This indicator is usually presented for women and men separately.
		6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	The impact of the AIDS epidemic on orphans is measured through the ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10–14 both of whose biological parents have died to the current school attendance rate of children aged 10–14 both of whose parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent
	Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	<p>The percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection currently receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved treatment protocols (or WHO/Joint UN Programme on HIV and AIDS standards) among the estimated number of people with advanced HIV infection.</p> <p>The numerator (the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy) is derived from national programme reporting systems, aggregated from health facilities or other service delivery sites. The denominator (the total number of people who need antiretroviral therapy) is generated using a standardized statistical modeling approach.</p> <p>The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).</p> <p>The number of adults with advanced HIV infection who should start treatment is estimated based on the assumption that the average time from HIV seroconversion to eligibility for antiretroviral therapy is eight years and, without antiretroviral therapy, the average time from eligibility to death is about three years. These parameters were revised in 2007: the previous estimates were based on the assumption of seven years from seroconversion to eligibility and two years from eligibility to death in the absence of treatment.</p>
	Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria	<p>The <i>Incidence of malaria</i> is the number of new cases of malaria per 100,000 people each year.</p> <p><i>The death rate associated with malaria</i> is the number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 people per year.</p>

	malaria and other major diseases		
		6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who slept under an insecticide treated mosquito net the night prior to the survey
		6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with fever in the two weeks prior to the survey who received any anti-malarial medicine.
		6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	<p>Tuberculosis prevalence refers to the number of cases of TB (all forms) in a population at a given point in time (sometimes referred to as "point prevalence"). It is expressed as the number of cases per 100,000 population. Estimates include cases of TB in people with HIV.</p> <p>The tuberculosis death rate indicator refers to the estimated number of deaths due to tuberculosis (TB) in a given time period. In this database, the indicator reflects the number of deaths per 100,000 population per year. Deaths from all forms of TB are included. However, deaths in HIV positive people with TB as a contributory cause are coded under HIV chapters of ICD10 and therefore, not included in this indicator.</p> <p>Tuberculosis incidence is the estimated number of new tuberculosis (TB) cases arising in one year per 100,000 population. All forms of TB are included, as are cases in people with HIV.</p> <p>TB is an infectious bacterial disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which most commonly affects the lungs. It is transmitted from person to person via droplets from the throat and lungs of people with the active respiratory disease. In healthy people, infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis often causes no symptoms, since the person's immune system acts to "wall off" the bacteria. The symptoms of active TB of the lung are coughing, sometimes with sputum or blood, chest pains,</p>

			<p>weakness, weight loss, fever and night sweats. Tuberculosis is treatable with a six-month course of antibiotics.</p> <p>Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to AIDS, the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. HIV destroys the body's ability to fight off infection and disease, which can ultimately lead to death.</p>
		6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course	<p>The tuberculosis (TB) detection rate is the percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy directly observed treatment shortcourse (DOTS).</p> <p>TB is an infectious bacterial disease caused by <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>, which most commonly affects the lungs. It is transmitted from person to person via droplets from the throat and lungs of people with the active respiratory disease. In healthy people, infection with <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> often causes no symptoms, since the person's immune system acts to "wall off" the bacteria. The symptoms of active TB of the lung are coughing, sometimes with sputum or blood, chest pains, weakness, weight loss, fever and night sweats. Tuberculosis is treatable with a six-month course of antibiotics.</p> <p>The term "case detection", as used here, means that TB is diagnosed in a patient and is reported within the national surveillance system, and then to WHO. Smear-positive is defined as a case of TB where <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> bacilli are visible in the patient's sputum when examined under the microscope.</p> <p>A new case of TB is defined as a patient who has never received treatment for TB, or who has taken anti-TB drugs for less than 1 month.</p> <p>DOTS is the internationally recommended approach to TB control, which forms the core of the Stop TB Strategy (WHO, 2006b). The five components of DOTS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political commitment with increased and sustained financing; • Case detection through quality-assured bacteriology; • Standardized treatment with supervision and patient support; • An effective drug supply and management system; and • A monitoring and evaluation system, and impact measurement. <p>The proportion of new smear-positive TB cases registered under DOTS in a given year that successfully completed treatment, whether with bacteriologic evidence of success ("cured") or without ("treatment completed").</p> <p>At the end of treatment, each patient is assigned one of the</p>

			<p>following six mutually exclusive treatment outcomes: cured; completed; died; failed; defaulted; and transferred out with outcome unknown. The proportions of cases assigned to these outcomes, plus any additional cases registered for treatment but not assigned to an outcome, add up to 100% of cases registered.</p> <p>DOTS is the internationally recommended approach to TB control, which forms the core of the Stop TB Strategy (WHO, 2006b). The five components of DOTS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political commitment with increased and sustained financing; • Case detection through quality-assured bacteriology; • Standardized treatment with supervision and patient support; • An effective drug supply and management system; and • A monitoring and evaluation system, and impact measurement. <p>In countries that have adopted the DOTS strategy, it may be implemented in all or some parts of the country, and by all or some health-care providers. Only those TB patients notified by health-care facilities providing DOTS services are included in this indicator.</p>
Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability	Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	<p>The indicator is defined as the proportion of forest area to total land area and expressed as a percentage.</p> <p>Forest is defined in the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Global Forest Resources Assessment as land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 metres 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.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u> Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should reach a minimum height of 5 metres (m) in situ. Areas under reforestation that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and a tree height of 5 m are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes, which are expected to regenerate.</p> <p><u>Includes:</u> areas with bamboo and palms provided that height and canopy cover criteria are met; forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and width of more than 20 m; plantations primarily used for forestry or protective purposes, such as rubber-wood plantations and cork oak stands.</p>

			<p><u>Excludes:</u> tree stands in agricultural production systems, for example in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems. The term also excludes trees in urban parks and gardens.</p>
		<p>7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)</p>	<p>Total CO2 emissions</p> <p>Estimates of total carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions include anthropogenic emissions, less removal by sinks, of carbon dioxide (CO2). The term “total” implies that emissions from all national activities are considered. The typical sectors for which CO2 emissions/removals are estimated are energy, industrial processes, agriculture, waste, and the sector of land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF).</p> <p>National reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions as well as carbon sinks (such as forests).</p> <p>CO2 emissions/removals by land use, land-use change and forestry are often known with much less certainty than emissions from the other sectors, or emissions/removals estimates for LULUCF may not be available at all. In such cases, “total” emissions can be calculated as the sum of emissions for the sectors of energy, industrial processes, agriculture, and waste.</p> <p>CO2 emissions per capita</p> <p>Carbon emissions per capita are measured as the total amount of carbon dioxide emitted by the country as a consequence of all relevant human (production and consumption) activities, divided by the population of the country.</p> <p>CO2 emissions per \$1 GDP (PPP)</p> <p>Total CO2 emissions divided by the total value of the gross domestic product (GDP) expressed in purchasing power parities (PPPs).</p>
		<p>7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances</p>	<p>This indicator is used to monitor the reduction in the usage of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) as a result of the Montreal Protocol. Therefore only ODSs controlled under the Montreal Protocol are covered by the indicator. Reducing consumption ultimately leads to reductions in emissions since most uses of ODSs finally lead to the substances being emitted into the atmosphere. The Units of Measurement are metric tons of ODS weighted by their Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP), otherwise referred to as ODP tons.</p> <p>This indicator signifies the progress made towards meeting the commitments to phase out the use of ODSs of the countries which have ratified the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its Amendments of London</p>

			<p>(1990), Copenhagen (1992), Montreal (1997) and Beijing (1999).</p> <p>Ozone depleting substance (ODS) is any substance containing chlorine or bromine, which destroys the stratospheric ozone layer that absorbs most of the biologically damaging ultraviolet radiation. The phasing out of ozone depleting substances, and their substitution by less harmful substances or new processes, are aimed at the recovery of the ozone layer. Substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol are categorised into annexes, with different groups in each annex. These include chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) (Annex A, group I), halons (Annex A, group I), methyl bromide (Annex E, group I) among others.</p> <p>Controlled substance means a substance in Annex A, Annex B, Annex C or Annex E of the Montreal Protocol, whether existing alone or in a mixture. It includes the isomers of any such substance, except as specified in the relevant Annex, but excludes any controlled substance or mixture that is in a manufactured product other than a container used for the transportation or storage of that substance. Therefore trade in finished products would not fall under the control of the protocol.</p> <p>Ozone depleting potential (ODP) refers to the amount of ozone depletion caused by a substance. It is the ratio of the impact on ozone of a chemical substance compared to the impact of a similar mass of CFC-11. The ODP of CFC-11 is defined to be 1. CFCs have ODPs that range from 0.6 to 1 while hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) have ODPs that range from 0.001 to 0.52. The halons have ODPs of up to 10 while methyl bromide has an ODP of 0.6.</p> <p>For a full list of the controlled substances as well as the control measures applicable to each group of substance, refer to the protocol text, which is available on the Ozone Secretariat's websites at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://ozone.unep.org/ • http://www.unep.ch/ozone • http://www.unep.org/ozone
		7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	
		7.5 Proportion of total water resources	Proportion of total renewable water resources withdrawn is the total volume of groundwater and surface water withdrawn from their sources for human use (in the agricultural, domestic and industrial sectors), expressed as a percentage of the total volume of water available annually through the hydrological cycle (total

		used	actual renewable water resources). The terms <i>water resources</i> and <i>water withdrawal</i> are understood as <i>freshwater resources</i> and <i>freshwater withdrawal</i> .
	Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	The units of measure in this indicator are terrestrial protected areas as well as marine protected areas in territorial waters (up to 12 nautical miles from the coast). The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines a protected area as ' <i>a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values</i> ' (Dudley, 2008).
		7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction	<p>The indicator <i>Changes in the Status of Species</i> indicates the change in threat status of species in their natural habitat, based on population and range size and trends, as quantified by the categories of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ (hereafter 'IUCN Red List'; http://www.redlist.org).</p> <p>The world's species are impacted by a number of threatening processes, including habitat destruction and degradation, overexploitation, invasive alien species, human disturbance, pollution and climate change (Baillie <i>et al</i> 2004). This indicator measures overall changes in the extinction risk of sets of species as a result of these impacts and the extent to which they are being mitigated. The IUCN Red List Index (IUCN RLI) uses data from the IUCN Red List to show changes over time in the overall threat status (relative projected extinction risk) of representative sets of species.</p> <p>The IUCN Red List is widely recognised as the most authoritative and objective method of classifying the status of species. It uses quantitative criteria based on population size, rate of decline, and area of distribution to assign species to the following categories of relative extinction risk: <i>Least Concern</i>, <i>Near Threatened</i>, <i>Vulnerable</i>, <i>Endangered</i>, <i>Critically Endangered</i>, <i>Extinct in the Wild</i>, <i>Extinct</i> and <i>Data Deficient</i> (IUCN 2001). It has been developed by the IUCN Species Survival Commission (IUCN SSC) and partners BirdLife International, the Zoological Society of London, Conservation International-Centre of Applied Biodiversity Science and NatureServe.</p> <p>The IUCN RLI is an index of the proportion of species expected to remain living (i.e. not extinct) in the near future in the absence of any conservation action. The 'near future' cannot be quantified exactly, because it depends on the generation times of each of the species contributing to the index, but in most cases the period can be taken to be in the range of 10-50 years for species with short generation lengths and 10-100 years for species with long generation lengths. The IUCN RLI value can range from 1 (when all species are categorised as Least Concern) to 0 (when all species</p>

			are categorised as Extinct). An intermediate value indicates how far the set of species has moved overall towards extinction. Thus, the IUCN RLI allows comparisons between sets of species in both their overall <i>level</i> of extinction risk (i.e. how threatened they are on average), and in the <i>rate</i> at which this changes over time. A downward trend in the IUCN RLI over time means that the expected rate of future species extinctions is worsening (i.e. the rate of biodiversity loss is increasing). An upward trend means that the expected rate of species extinctions is abating (i.e. the rate of biodiversity loss is decreasing), and a horizontal line means that the expected rate of species extinctions is remaining the same, although in each of these cases it does not mean that biodiversity loss has stopped. Hence, to show that the target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss may have been met, an upward IUCN RLI trend is needed at the very least. An IUCN RLI value of 1.0 would show that biodiversity loss has been halted.
	Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	The proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source, total, urban, and rural, is the percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). It does not include unprotected well, unprotected spring, water provided by carts with small tanks/drums, tanker truck-provided water and bottled water (if secondary source is not an improved source) or surface water taken directly from rivers, ponds, streams, lakes, dams, or irrigation channels. Definitions and a detailed description of these facilities can be found at the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation at www.wssinfo.org .
		7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	The proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility, total, urban, rural, is the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. Improved facilities include flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, -septic tank, or -pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting toilets/latrines. Unimproved facilities include public or shared facilities of an otherwise acceptable type, flush/pour-flush toilets or latrines which discharge directly into an open sewer or ditch, pit latrines without a slab, bucket latrines, hanging toilets or latrines which directly discharge in water bodies or in the open and the practice of open defecation in the bush, field or bodies or water. Definitions and a detailed description of these facilities can be found at the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation at www.wssinfo.org .
	Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant	7.10 Proportion of urban population	The Proportion of urban population living in slums is the proportion of urban population living in slum households. A slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more ¹ of the following conditions:

	improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	living in slums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to improved water • Access to improved sanitation • Sufficient-living area • Durability of housing • Security of tenure <p>However, since information on secure tenure is not available for most of the countries, only the first four indicators are used to define slum household, and then to estimate the proportion of urban population living in slums.</p> <p>Access to improved water:</p> <p>Improved drinking water technologies are more likely to provide safe drinking water than those characterized as unimproved. A household is considered to have access to an improved water supply if it uses improved drinking water sources or delivery points (listed below).</p> <p>Improved drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; tube well/borehole; protected dug well; protected spring; and rainwater collection.</p> <p>Unimproved drinking water sources include: unprotected dug well; unprotected spring; cart with small tank/drum; bottled water²; tanker-truck; and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels).</p> <p>Access to improved sanitation:</p> <p>Improved sanitation facilities are more likely to prevent human contact with human excreta than unimproved facilities. A household is considered to have access to improved sanitation if it uses improved sanitation facilities (listed below).</p> <p>Improved sanitation facilities³ include: flush or pour-flush to piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with slab; and composting toilet.</p> <p>Unimproved sanitation facilities include: flush or pour-flush to elsewhere⁴; pit latrine without slab or open pit; bucket; hanging toilet or hanging latrine; no facilities or bush or field.</p> <p>Durability of housing: A house is considered “durable” if it is built on a non-hazardous location and has a structure permanent and adequate enough to protect its inhabitants from the extremes of climatic conditions, such as rain, heat, cold and humidity.</p> <p>Sufficient living area: A house is considered to provide a sufficient living area for the household members if <i>not more than three people</i> share the same habitable (minimum of four square</p>
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			<p>meters) room.</p> <p>Secure tenure: Secure tenure is the right of all individuals and groups to effective protection by the State against arbitrary unlawful evictions. People have secure tenure when there is <i>evidence of documentation</i> that can be used as proof of secure tenure status or when there is either <i>de facto or perceived protection against forced evictions</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 According to the situation in a specific city this definition may be locally adapted. For example, in Rio de Janeiro living area is insufficient for both the middle classes and the slum population and is not a good discriminator. It could either be omitted, or it could be formulated as two or more of the conditions such as overcrowding and durability of housing. 2 Bottled water is considered improved only when the household uses water from an improved source for cooking and personal hygiene. 3 Only facilities, which are not shared or are not public are considered improved. 4 Excreta are flushed to the street, yard or plot, open sewer, a ditch, a drainage way or other location.
Goal 8 – Develop a Global partnership for Development	Target 8A – Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income	<p>Net Official development assistance (ODA) comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the Organization For Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms ¹. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the DAC. Donors' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross national product (GNP) in the 1953 System of National Accounts. In contrast to gross domestic product (GDP), GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added. GNI is equal to GDP (which at market prices represents the final result of the production activity of resident producer units) less taxes (less subsidies) on production and imports, compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world.</p> <p>The list of least developed countries (LDCs) has been agreed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, Economic and Social Council. It includes the following 50 countries, classified by region: Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the</p>

			<p>United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia; Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Yemen; Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti.</p> <p>1 If referring to a loan, this has to have a grant element of at least 25 percent.</p>
	Target 8B – Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries	8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income	<p>Net Official development assistance (ODA) comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the Organization For Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms¹. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the DAC. Donors' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross national product (GNP) in the 1953 System of National Accounts. In contrast to gross domestic product (GDP), GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added. GNI is equal to GDP (which at market prices represents the final result of the production activity of resident producer units) less taxes (less subsidies) on production and imports, compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world.</p> <p>The list of least developed countries (LDCs) has been agreed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, Economic and Social Council. It includes the following 50 countries, classified by region: Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia; Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Yemen; Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti.</p> <p>1 If referring to a loan, this has to have a grant element of at least 25 percent.</p>
	Target 8C – Address the special needs of landlocked countries and	8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-	<p>Official development assistance comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included.</p>

	small island developing states	allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)	<p>Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the DAC.</p> <p>Basic education comprises primary education, basic life skills for youth and adults and early childhood education. Primary health care includes basic health care, basic health infrastructure, basic nutrition, infectious disease control, health education and health personnel development. Population policies/programs and reproductive health includes population policy and administrative management, reproductive health care, family planning, sexually transmitted disease (STD) control including HIV/AIDS and personnel development (population & reproductive health). Basic social services (BSS) also include basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation, and multi-sector aid for BSS.</p> <p>Bilateral official development assistance is from one country to another</p>
	8D – Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.	8.3 Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied	<p>Official development assistance (ODA) comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the DAC.</p> <p>Untied bilateral official development assistance is assistance from country to country for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries.</p>
		8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes	<p>Official development assistance comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the DAC.</p> <p>Recipient countries' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross national product (GNP) in the 1953 System of National Accounts. In contrast to gross domestic product (GDP), GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added. . GNI is equal to GDP (which at market prices represents the final result of the production activity of resident producer units) less taxes (less subsidies) on production and imports, compensation of</p>

			<p>employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world.</p> <p>The land-locked developing countries are, by region: Africa: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe; Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan; Europe: The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Moldova (expected from 2003); Latin America and the Caribbean: Bolivia and Paraguay.</p>
		8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes	<p>Official development assistance comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the DAC.</p> <p>Recipient countries' gross national income at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross national product in the 1953 System of National Accounts. In contrast to gross domestic product, GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added. GNI is equal to GDP (which at market prices represents the final result of the production activity of resident producer units) less taxes (less subsidies) on production and imports, compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world.</p> <p>The small island developing States (SIDS) are by region: Africa: Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Seychelles; Asia and the Pacific: Bahrain, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu; Europe: Cyprus and Malta; Latin America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>
		8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by	<p>This indicator is one of two trade/market access indicators (8.6 and 8.7) that have been defined to reflect targets 8.A (Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system) and 8.B (Address the special needs of Least Developed Countries) of Goal 8 – (develop a global partnership for development). More specifically, indicator 8.6 is the proportion of duty free imports (excluding arms) into</p>

		value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from the least developed countries, admitted free of duty	<p>developed countries from developing and least developed countries.</p> <p>For the purpose of calculating Indicator 8.6, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in North America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania and Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and the EU(25 countries included since 2004) in Europe are considered “developed” regions or areas, following the common accepted practice used for MDG indicators. Developing countries are those not listed as developed or transition countries.</p> <p>The list of least developed countries (LDCs) has been agreed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, Economic and Social Council. It includes the following 50 countries, classified by region: Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Saô Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia; Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Yemen; Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti.</p> <p>Agricultural, clothing and textile groups follow the definition in WTO agreements based on the Harmonized System 1992, transposed to current versions by WTO Secretariat. Agricultural products correspond to Harmonized System 1992, chapters 01 to 24 less fish and fish products (chap. 03).</p> <p>Imports and imported value of goods (merchandise) are goods that add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted (except for goods for inward processing) are not included. In many cases, a country’s economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory, which is the territory in which the customs laws of a country apply in full.</p>
		8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries	<p>This indicator is one of two trade/market access indicators (8.6 and 8.7) that have been defined to reflect targets 8.A (Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system) and 8.B (Address the special needs of Least Developed Countries) of Goal 8 – (develop a global partnership for development). More specifically, indicator 8.6 is the proportion of duty free imports (excluding arms) into developed countries from developing and least developed countries.</p> <p>For the purpose of calculating Indicator 8.6, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in North America, Australia and New</p>

		and from the least developed countries, admitted free of duty	<p>Zealand in Oceania and Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and the EU(25 countries included since 2004) in Europe are considered “developed” regions or areas, following the common accepted practice used for MDG indicators. Developing countries are those not listed as developed or transition countries.</p> <p>The list of least developed countries (LDCs) has been agreed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, Economic and Social Council. It includes the following 50 countries, classified by region: Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia; Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Yemen; Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti.</p> <p>Agricultural, clothing and textile groups follow the definition in WTO agreements based on the Harmonized System 1992, transposed to current versions by WTO Secretariat. Agricultural products correspond to Harmonized System 1992, chapters 01 to 24 less fish and fish products (chap. 03).</p> <p>Imports and imported value of goods (merchandise) are goods that add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted (except for goods for inward processing) are not included. In many cases, a country’s economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory, which is the territory in which the customs laws of a country apply in full.</p>
		8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from the least developed countries,	<p>This indicator is one of two trade/market access indicators (8.6 and 8.7) that have been defined to reflect targets 8.A (Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system) and 8.B (Address the special needs of Least Developed Countries) of Goal 8 – (develop a global partnership for development). More specifically, indicator 8.6 is the proportion of duty free imports (excluding arms) into developed countries from developing and least developed countries.</p> <p>For the purpose of calculating Indicator 8.6, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in North America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania and Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and the EU(25 countries included since 2004) in Europe are considered “developed” regions or areas, following the common accepted practice used for MDG indicators. Developing countries are those</p>

		admitted free of duty	<p>not listed as developed or transition countries.</p> <p>The list of least developed countries (LDCs) has been agreed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, Economic and Social Council. It includes the following 50 countries, classified by region: Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia; Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Yemen; Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti.</p> <p>Agricultural, clothing and textile groups follow the definition in WTO agreements based on the Harmonized System 1992, transposed to current versions by WTO Secretariat. Agricultural products correspond to Harmonized System 1992, chapters 01 to 24 less fish and fish products (chap. 03).</p> <p>Imports and imported value of goods (merchandise) are goods that add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted (except for goods for inward processing) are not included. In many cases, a country's economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory, which is the territory in which the customs laws of a country apply in full.</p>
		8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries	<p>This indicator is one of two trade/market access indicators (8.6 and 8.7) that have been defined to reflect targets 8.A (Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system) and 8.B (Address the special needs of Least Developed Countries) of Goal 8 – (develop a global partnership for development). More specifically, indicator 8.7 is the average tariffs imposed by developed countries on subsets of selected items (agricultural products, textile and clothing exports) that are deemed to be of interest to developing countries.</p> <p>Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in North America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania and EU are considered "developed" regions or areas. Developing countries are those not listed as developed or transition countries.</p> <p>The list of least developed countries (LDCs) has been agreed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, Economic and Social Council. It includes</p>

			<p>the following 50 countries, classified by region: Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia; Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Yemen; Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti.</p> <p>Agricultural, clothing and textile groups follow the definition in WTO agreements based on the Harmonized System 1992, transposed to current versions by WTO Secretariat. Agricultural products correspond to Harmonized System 1992, chapters 01 to 24 less fish and fish products (chap. 03); in addition to parts of chapters 29, 33, 35, 38, 41, 43, 50 to 53. Textile is mainly covered in chapters 50 to 60. The bulk of clothing products are found in chapters 61-63.</p> <p>Average tariffs are the simple average of all applied ad valorem tariffs (tariffs based on the value of the import) applicable to the bilateral imports of developed countries. Agricultural products comprise plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products. Clothing and textiles include natural and synthetic fibers and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them.</p>
			<p>This indicator is one of two trade/market access indicators (8.6 and 8.7) that have been defined to reflect targets 8.A (Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system) and 8.B (Address the special needs of Least Developed Countries) of Goal 8 – (develop a global partnership for development). More specifically, indicator 8.7 is the average tariffs imposed by developed countries on subsets of selected items (agricultural products, textile and clothing exports) that are deemed to be of interest to developing countries.</p> <p>Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in North America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania and EU are considered “developed” regions or areas. Developing countries are those not listed as developed or transition countries.</p> <p>The list of least developed countries (LDCs) has been agreed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, Economic and Social Council. It includes the following 50 countries, classified by region: Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo,</p>

			<p>Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Saô Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia; Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Yemen; Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti.</p> <p>Agricultural, clothing and textile groups follow the definition in WTO agreements based on the Harmonized System 1992, transposed to current versions by WTO Secretariat. Agricultural products correspond to Harmonized System 1992, chapters 01 to 24 less fish and fish products (chap. 03); in addition to parts of chapters 29, 33, 35, 38, 41, 43, 50 to 53. Textile is mainly covered in chapters 50 to 60. The bulk of clothing products are found in chapters 61-63.</p> <p>Average tariffs are the simple average of all applied ad valorem tariffs (tariffs based on the value of the import) applicable to the bilateral imports of developed countries. Agricultural products comprise plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products. Clothing and textiles include natural and synthetic fibers and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them.</p>
			<p>This indicator is one of two trade/market access indicators (8.6 and 8.7) that have been defined to reflect targets 8.A (Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system) and 8.B (Address the special needs of Least Developed Countries) of Goal 8 – (develop a global partnership for development). More specifically, indicator 8.7 is the average tariffs imposed by developed countries on subsets of selected items (agricultural products, textile and clothing exports) that are deemed to be of interest to developing countries.</p> <p>Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in North America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania and EU are considered “developed” regions or areas. Developing countries are those not listed as developed or transition countries.</p> <p>The list of least developed countries (LDCs) has been agreed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, Economic and Social Council. It includes the following 50 countries, classified by region: Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Saô Tomé and Príncipe,</p>

			<p>Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia; Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Yemen; Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti.</p> <p>Agricultural, clothing and textile groups follow the definition in WTO agreements based on the Harmonized System 1992, transposed to current versions by WTO Secretariat. Agricultural products correspond to Harmonized System 1992, chapters 01 to 24 less fish and fish products (chap. 03); in addition to parts of chapters 29, 33, 35, 38, 41, 43, 50 to 53. Textile is mainly covered in chapters 50 to 60. The bulk of clothing products are found in chapters 61-63.</p> <p>Average tariffs are the simple average of all applied ad valorem tariffs (tariffs based on the value of the import) applicable to the bilateral imports of developed countries. Agricultural products comprise plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products. Clothing and textiles include natural and synthetic fibers and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them.</p>
		<p>8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product</p>	<p>Agriculture support is the annual monetary value of all gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers, both domestic and foreign (in the form of subsidies arising from policy measures that support agriculture), net of the associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products.</p> <p>For agricultural products, the total support estimate (TSE) represents the overall taxpayer and consumer costs of agricultural policies. When expressed as a percentage of GDP, the total support estimate is an indicator of the cost to the economy as a whole.</p> <p>Agricultural products comprise plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products. Clothing and textiles include natural and synthetic fibers and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them.</p> <p>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the sum of the gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs.</p>
		<p>8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to</p>	<p>Official Development Assistance (ODA) comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and</p>

		help build trade capacity	<p>welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent). Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded is aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by DAC.</p> <p>Activities to help build trade capacity enhance the ability of the recipient country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To formulate and implement a trade development strategy and create an enabling environment for increasing the volume and value-added of exports, diversifying export products and markets and increasing foreign investment to generate jobs and trade; • To stimulate trade by domestic firms and encourage investment in trade-oriented industries; and • To participate in the benefit from the institutions, negotiations and processes that shape national trade policy and the rules and practices of international commerce. Those activities are further classified by the First Joint WTO/OECD Report on Trade-Related Technical Assistance and Capacity-Building (2002) under two main categories: trade policy and regulations (divided into nineteen subcategories) and trade development (divided into six subcategories). • Donors differ in defining what constitutes a single “activity”. Some donors split individual activities into components in order to obtain detailed data on aid allocated to each subcategory. Others classify the whole activity under the most relevant subcategory. For some donors, the number of records in the database is larger than the actual number of activities. • In the Joint Report by the World Trade Organization and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the data are based on the actual number of activities.
		8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached	<p>Heavily indebted poor countries reach HIPC decision point if they have a track record of macroeconomic stability, have prepared an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy through a participatory process, and have cleared or reached an agreement on a process to clear the outstanding arrears to multilateral creditors. The amount of debt relief necessary to bring countries’ debt indicators to HIPC thresholds is calculated, and countries begin receiving debt relief.</p> <p>Heavily indebted poor countries reach HIPC completion point if they maintain macroeconomic stability under a Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) supported program, carry out key</p>

		their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	structural and social reforms agreed on at the decision point, and satisfactorily implement a Poverty Reduction Strategy for one year. The country then receives the bulk of debt relief under the HIPC Initiative without any further policy conditions.
		8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives	<p>Debt relief is committed under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative when a country reaches its decision point. It is calculated as the amount needed to bring the net present value (NPV) of the country's debt level to the thresholds established by the HIPC Initiative (150 percent of exports or in certain cases 250 percent of fiscal revenues).</p> <p>Heavily indebted poor countries reach decision point if they have a track record of macroeconomic stability, have prepared an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy through a participatory process, and have cleared or reached an agreement on a process to clear the outstanding arrears to multilateral creditors. The amount of debt relief necessary to bring countries' debt indicators to HIPC thresholds is calculated, and countries begin receiving debt relief.</p>
			<p>Debt relief is committed under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative when a country reaches its decision point. It is calculated as the amount needed to bring the net present value (NPV) of the country's debt level to the thresholds established by the HIPC Initiative (150 percent of exports or in certain cases 250 percent of fiscal revenues).</p> <p>Heavily indebted poor countries reach decision point if they have a track record of macroeconomic stability, have prepared an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy through a participatory process, and have cleared or reached an agreement on a process to clear the outstanding arrears to multilateral creditors. The amount of debt relief necessary to bring countries' debt indicators to HIPC thresholds is calculated, and countries begin receiving debt relief.</p>
		8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	<p>Debt service is the sum of principle repayments and interest payments made to non-residents in foreign currency, goods, or services. This series differs from the standard debt to exports ratios. It covers only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).</p> <p>Long-term refers to debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the general resources</p>

			account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. Exports of goods, services and income are the sum of goods (merchandise) exports, exports of (nonfactor) services and income (factor) receipts and do not include workers' remittances.
	Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis	.
	Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	A fixed telephone line connects the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. This term is synonymous with the term main station or Direct Exchange Line (DEL) that is commonly used in telecommunication documents. It may not be the same as an access line or a subscriber. The number of ISDN channels should be included. Fixed wireless subscribers should also be included. If they are not included, this is specified in a note.

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx>

ANNEX II: CARIBBEAN-SPECIFIC MDG INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Goals	Targets	Indicators
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who fall below the poverty line.	Proportion of population living below the poverty line by sex; 1(a). Proportion of households living below the poverty line, by sex of Head of Household 1(b). Proportion of employed living in households with a household per capita income which is below the poverty line, by sex of head of household 2. Poverty gap ratio, by sex; 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption, by sex;
	2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	4. Prevalence of under weight children under 5 years of age by sex; 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption by sex.
	3. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of persons without access to basic services.	6. Proportion of households with access to electricity by sex of head of household; 7. Proportion of households using pit latrines by sex of head of household.
2. Achieve universal primary and secondary education	4. Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary and secondary schooling, up to Form 5.	8. Net enrolment ratio in primary education by sex; 9. Proportion of students of school age attending primary school by sex and grade; 9(a). Proportion of students of school age attending secondary school by sex and form; 10. Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5 by sex; 11. Net enrolment ratio in secondary education by sex; 12. Proportion of students starting Form 1 who reach Form 5 in secondary school by sex; 13. Proportion of students who complete secondary school at Form 5 with passes in at least two subjects English (or official language of country), and Maths by sex; 14. Literacy rate of persons 15-24 year olds by sex; 15. Proportion of students in secondary schools in 5 th Form enrolled in science and technical subjects, by sex 15(a) Proportion of teachers trained in the area of gender

Goals	Targets	Indicators
		<p>sensitisation</p> <p>16. Proportion of schools implementing a gender-sensitisation programme</p> <p>17. Proportion of children in class above the average age of the class, by sex</p> <p>17(a) Proportion of children in class below the average age of the class, by sex</p> <p>18. Percentage of trained teachers in primary schools by sex;</p> <p>18(a) Percentage of trained teachers in secondary schools by sex;</p> <p>19. Average class size by grade/form</p>
	5. Ensure that, by 2015 pre-school age children have universal access to early childhood education	20. Proportion of children attending early childhood education institutions, by sex
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	6. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015.	<p>21. Ratio of girls to boys in primary enrolment</p> <p>22. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary enrolment</p> <p>23. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary enrolment;</p> <p>24. Ratio of literate women to men of 15- 24 years;</p> <p>25. Proportion of students who take Mathematics and at least one of the Sciences in examinations (CXC or equivalent) at 5th Form by sex;</p>
	7. Eliminate gender disparities in income and occupational opportunities at all levels and in all sectors, no later than 2015.	<p>26. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector;</p> <p>27. Average earned income (gross) of men and women by occupational group;</p> <p>28. Proportion of the employed persons by occupational group and sex;</p> <p>29. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament;</p> <p>30. Proportion of women holding office in local government.</p> <p>31. Proportion of women in other decision-making occupations;</p>
	8. Reduce by 60%, the incidence of physical acts of gender based violence by 2015.	<p>32. Incidence of reported physical abuse by sex of the abused;</p> <p>33. Number of persons per 1,000 population who have been victims of major crimes, by sex</p> <p>33(a) Average age of victim of major crimes, by sex</p> <p>34. Number of persons per 1,000 population who have committed major crimes, by sex</p> <p>34(a) Average age of offender who have</p>

Goals	Targets	Indicators
		<p>committed major crimes, by sex</p> <p>35. Number of persons per 1,000 population who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months at the hands of spouse/partner, by sex</p> <p>35(a) Average age of persons who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months at the hands spouse/partner, by sex</p>
	<p>9. Reduce by 2015, all forms of gender based violence</p>	<p>36. Percentage of sexual assault cases completed through the court process in the past 12 months;</p> <p>36(a) Average time (in months) it takes for a sexual assault</p> <p>Case to be completely processed through the courts from the date of charge.</p>
4. Reduce child mortality	<p>10. Reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.</p>	<p>37. Under five mortality rate by sex;</p> <p>38. Infant mortality rate by sex;</p> <p>39. Proportion of children 1-4 years of age who have received complete immunisation coverage (BCG, 3 doses DPT, oral polio and measles);</p> <p>40. Number of deaths of children through violence per 1,000 population under 5, by sex</p> <p>40(a) Average age of children under 5 who died through violence, by sex</p> <p>40(b) Number of perpetrators responsible for the death of children under 5, by sex</p> <p>40(c) Average age of perpetrators responsible for the deaths of children under 5, by sex</p>
5. Improve maternal health	<p>11. Reduce by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio</p>	<p>41. Maternal mortality ratio</p>
	<p>12. Universal access to reproductive and sexual health services through the primary healthcare system by 2015.</p>	<p>42. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.</p> <p>43. Proportion of contraceptive demand satisfied.</p> <p>44. Adolescent (10-19) fertility rate</p> <p>45. Proportion of adolescent (10-19) attending ante-natal care clinics.</p> <p>46. Number of women aged 15-49, per 1000</p>

Goals	Targets	Indicators
		women of this age group, contracting sexually transmitted infections by type 46(a) Number of women 15-49, per 1,000 women of this age group treated for sexually transmitted infections by type
6. Combat HIV/AIDS malaria and other diseases	13. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.	47. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24; 48. Condom use, rate of contraceptive prevalence: 48(a) Condom use at last high-risk sex, by sex; 48(b) Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS by sex; 48(c) Contraceptive prevalence rate. 49. Condom use as a proportion of overall contraceptive use for persons 15-24 in consensual unions; 50. Percentage of population 15-24 years in support of abstinence 51. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans 14 and under; 52. Proportion of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS by age group;
	14. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.	53. Prevalence of malaria by sex and age; 53(a) Death rates associated with malaria by sex and age; 54. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria preventative and treatment measures; 55. Prevalence of tuberculosis, by sex and age 55(a) Death rates associated with tuberculosis, by sex and age 56. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS. 57. Prevalence of Dengue, by sex and age; 57(a) Death rates associated with Dengue, by sex and age 58. Prevalence of selected chronic non-communicable diseases by sex and age; 58(a) Death rates associated with selected chronic non-communicable diseases by sex and age;
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	15. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and	59. Proportion of land area covered by forest; 60. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area; 61. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP);

Goals	Targets	Indicators
	reverse the loss of environmental resources.	62. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita); 63. Proportion of population using solid fuels by type of tenure.
	16. Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to drinking water and to improve sanitation.	64. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source; 65. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facility, urban/rural;
	17. Have achieved by 2020 significant improvement in the lives of at least 70% of persons living in poor communities.	66. Proportion of households with own dwelling;
	18. Ensure the availability of a vulnerability index for the Caribbean which is sensitive to economic, social and environmental threats within the next five years.	67. Percentage of coral reefs destroyed by human activity and by natural disasters; 68. Incidence of natural disasters; 69. Economic losses resulting from natural disasters; 70. Social dislocation resulting from natural disasters;
8. Develop a global partnership for development	<p>19. Develop further an open ruled-based predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.</p> <p>20. Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries, LDCs, (includes tariff and quota free access for LDCs' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous programmes of debt relief for countries committed to poverty reduction).</p> <p>21. Address the special needs landlocked countries and SIDS.</p> <p>22. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries, through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long</p>	<p>ODA</p> <p>71. Net ODA as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national product (targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs);</p> <p>72. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation).</p> <p>73. Proportion of ODA that is untied;</p> <p>74. Proportion of ODA for environment in Small Island Development States;</p> <p>75. Proportion of ODA for transportation in land-locked countries.</p> <p>Market Access</p> <p>76. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas; 76(a) Export of services as a proportion of total goods and services exported</p> <p>77. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries;</p> <p>78. Agricultural subsidies for OECD countries as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product for respective countries,</p> <p>79. Cost of implementing sanitary/phytosanitary measures as a percentage of the total value of exports for which these measures are</p>

Goals	Targets	Indicators
	term.	<p>required; 80. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity.</p> <p><u>Debt Sustainability</u></p> <p>81. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled; 82. Debt service as a percentage of export of goods and services; 83. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief;</p>
	23. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth, women and especially vulnerable groups	84. Unemployment rate by sex; 84(a) Unemployment rate for the 15-24 age group by sex
	24. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable internationally approved essential drugs in developing countries.	85. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential, approved drugs on a sustainable basis;
	25. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.	<p>86. Telephone lines per 1,000 people; 87. Personal computers per 1,000 people; 88. Ratio of personal computers/laptops available for use in primary and secondary schools to number of students enrolled in primary and secondary schools (respectively); 89. Ratio of ministerial/departmental websites used in providing information to the population to the number of ministries/departments within the government. 90. Internet users per 100 population 91. Cellular subscribers per 100 population.</p>

ANNEX III: SELECTED VARIABLES FOR THE GLOBAL VULNERABILITY INDEX (GVI)

Economic	Environmental	Insularity
Openess – Degree	Natural Disaster Victims	Logistics Performance Index
Inflation		Population Size
Food Imports		
Total Debt Service		

Source: Dr. Marielle Goto – Commonwealth Composite Vulnerability Index at
<http://www.thecommonwealth.org/files/227664/FileName/CommonwealthCompositeVulnerabilityIndexpresentation.pdf>

ANNEX IV: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE GRENADA MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS NATIONAL COMMITTEE

GRENADA

TERMS OF REFERENCE

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS NATIONAL COMMITTEE (MDGNC)

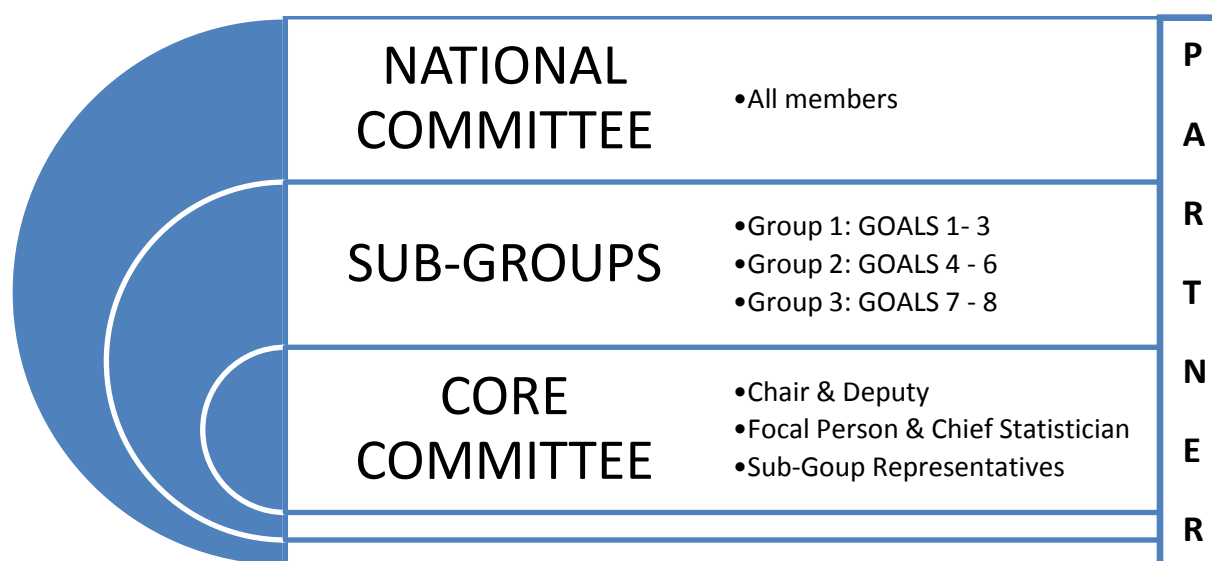
INTRODUCTION

At the United Nations Summit in September 2000, world leaders adopted the Millennium Declaration which outlined key developmental challenges of member states. As a result, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were formulated and approved by all member states to improve the well-being of people and stimulate economic growth by 2015.

These Goals encompass eight (8) key social themes and eighteen measurable targets. They are applicable to all countries with membership in the United Nations irrespective of their level of development. Accordingly, member states are required to institute a machinery to pursue this Agenda.

On March 22, 2010 a MDG National Committee (MDGNC) was established to lead this Agenda. The Committee is comprised of ten (10) Government ministries, private sector development agencies, Non-governmental organizations and international agencies.

Committee Structure



OBJECTIVE

The main objectives of the committee are:

- 3.1 Formulate local indicators (in partnership with a consultant or the OECS Secretariat) for the respective MDGs Targets and provide support to the OECSSEC in the preparation of the Localisation Report
- 3.2 Advocate the MDGs Agenda:
 - a. Public awareness campaign,
 - b. Identify areas of harmonization between MDGs and strategic planning documents/work plans, etc,
 - c. Support sub-committee/ministries/institutions activities & initiatives;
- 3.3 Collaborate with and provide local support to consultants assigned to the MDGs Agenda;
- 3.4 Mobilize political support
 - a. Develop a proactive approach to stimulate political will at all levels of decision-making throughout the public service system.
- 3.5 Strengthen the data collection, analysis and reporting process by
 - b. Encouraging government ministries and other institutions to begin collecting data using the prescribed format with local indicators,
 - c. Supporting identification of resource and capacity gaps regarding collection of required data,
 - d. Implementing an appropriate monitoring and evaluation framework; and`
- 3.6 Prepare periodic reports including annual MDGRs with localized targets on Grenada's progress towards the MDGs.

COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEE

The Committee is comprised of representatives from the following government ministries, departments and other organisations.

Committee Representatives

- Ministry of Finance (incl. Central Statistics Office & Energy)
 - Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF)
- Ministry of Social Development and Community Services
- Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Housing, Lands & Community Development
- Ministry of Environment & Trade
- Ministry of Labour, Social Services & Ecclesiastical Affairs
- Grenada Royal Police Force
- National Disaster Management Agency (NaDMA)
- Grenada Planned Parenthood Association
- GrenChap
- HOPE-PALS
- IAGDO
- Ministry of Carriacou/PM Affairs
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Youth and Sports

PARTNERS

- EDF Support Services Unit
- UNDP
- National Water & Sewage Authority
- Grenada Solid Waste Management Authority
- Organisation of American States
- Legal Aid & Counselling Clinic
- Child Welfare Authority
- Grenada Industrial Development Corporation
- Grenada Chambers of Commerce

AUTHORITY OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee is appointed by Cabinet and comprised of representatives from the private sector, NGOs, statutory bodies and international agencies/institutions.

The Chairperson is the Director of Economic & Technical Corporation and the Focal Person or Coordinator, acting as Deputy Chairperson, resides within the Economic & Technical Cooperation Unit of the Ministry of Finance or Ministry of Social Development.

KEY MILESTONES

- a) Committee initiation and orientation – April/May
- b) Prepared and produced (with creative) a local MDG Public Awareness Campaign (attached)
- c) Participated in the survey on human rights and extreme poverty by a UN Independent Expert - May
- d) Coordinated the Grenada MDGs Localization Process (UNDP/OECS) – June
 - a. Tailored CARICOM Indicators for local relevance: May – June
- e) Secured funding from UNDP for youth representation at the General Assembly Interactive Hearings, UN Headquarters, New York – June
- f) Provided local support for the SIDS Debt Study (Mr. Owen Arthur) - August

ANNEX V: GRENADA AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONVENTIONS

MEA	Status
Wildlife /Conservation	
Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species, 1972 (CITES) <i>This is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival</i>	A-1999
Convention on the Conservation on Migratory Species (CMS)	
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitats (RAMSAR)	
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 1948 and 1959 <i>This is an international agreement which seeks to protection a number of whale species over-exploitation., and to identify measures for greater protection of the species and cooperation of the international community</i>	Ad-1993
Biodiversity/Bio-safety, Traditional Knowledge	
International Plant Protection Convention, Rome, 1951 <i>The agreement seeks to securing common and effective action to prevent the introduction and spread of pests and diseases of plants and plant products and to promote measures for their control</i>	Ad-1985
Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 <i>This agreement aims to conserve biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies</i>	R-1994
Cartagena Protocol on Bio-Safety <i>It is an international agreement which aims to ensure the safe handling, transport and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health</i>	R-2004
Marine Protection and Safety	
Convention on the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean, 1983 (Cartagena Convention)	A-1987

<p>(RE)</p> <p><i>This is a comprehensive, umbrella agreement for the protection and development of the marine environment. This regional environmental convention provides the legal framework for cooperative regional and national actions in the Wider Caribbean Region</i></p>	
<p>Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean, 1983 (RE)</p> <p><i>This Protocol applies to oil spill incidents which have resulted in, or which pose a significant threat of, pollution to the marine and coastal environment of the Wider Caribbean Region or which adversely affect the related interests of Contracting Parties</i></p>	A-1987
<p>Protocol of 1992 to Amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 (CLC PROT, 1992)</p>	A-1998
<p>Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972, as Amended (LC 1972)</p>	DI-1973
Marine Resources	
<p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982</p> <p><i>The Law of the Sea Convention defines the rights and responsibilities of nations in their use of the world's oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses, the environment, and the management of marine natural resources</i></p>	R-1991
Sustainable Land Management	
<p>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification</p> <p><i>The UNFCCC convention aims to address the anthropogenic impacts on the global climate patterns</i></p>	A-1997
Atmospheric/Climate Systems	
<p>Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Vienna, 1985</p>	A-

<i>It acts as a framework for the international efforts to protect the ozone layer. However, it does not include legally binding reduction goals for the use of CFCs, the main chemical agents causing ozone depletion. These are laid out in the accompanying Montreal Protocol</i>	1993
Montreal Protocol on Substance that Deplete the Ozone, 1989* Ibid	A- 1993
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992 <i>The objective of the treaty is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system</i>	R- 1994
Kyoto Protocol <i>The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The major feature of the Kyoto Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.</i>	R- 2002
Culture and Natural Heritage	
Convention for the Protection of World Culture and Natural Heritage, 1972	Ac- 1998

A = Accession⁷⁸; Ac= Acceptance⁷⁹; Ad=Adherence; R= Ratification⁸⁰ and S=Signature, DI = Date of deposit of instrument; EF/Su = Date of Entry into Force or Succession; RE = Regional MEA

⁷⁸ "Accession" is the act whereby a state accepts the offer or the opportunity to become a party to a treaty already negotiated and signed by other states. It has the same legal effect as ratification. Accession usually occurs after the treaty has entered into force. See Arts.2 (1) (b) and 15, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations 1986]

⁷⁹ The instruments of "acceptance" or "approval" of a treaty have the same legal effect as ratification and consequently express the consent of a state to be bound by a treaty. Arts.2 (1) (b) and 14 (2), Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969

⁸⁰ Ratification defines the international act whereby a state indicates its consent to be bound to a treaty if the parties intended to show their consent by such an act. See Arts.2 (1) (b), 14 (1) and 16, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969.

ANNEX VI: SUMMARY ASSESSMENT OF GRENADA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Table 1 - Grenada – MDGs at a Glance

Goal	Targets	Achievable by 2015	Positives	Challenges and Bottlenecks	Key Recommendations for MDG progress and reporting	MDG Localisation/MDG Plus Agenda for Targets and Indicators
Eliminate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who fall below the poverty line	<p>Off track. Although not strictly comparable, CPA data for 1998 show 32.1% below the poverty line. 2008 figures stood at 37.7%.</p> <p>Also increase in percentage of men and women below the poverty line.</p> <p>Poverty rate is high relative to other OERCS</p>	i. Fall in indigence from 12.9% in 1998 to 2.4% in 2008 and poverty gap ratio from 15.3% to 10.1%. ⁸²	i. Challenges include setbacks from hurricanes as part of inherent environmental vulnerability (SIDS specific)		Caribbean-specific targets are relevant (see Annex 2). However, given the high rate of poverty among youth Grenada should also disaggregate data by age to enhance targeting. Target 1b - Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people is particularly important for hunger and poverty reduction given their

⁸² Ibid.

		countries where similar data exists – only Dominica's is higher and there is speculation that that the vulnerable may have been a downward spiral from vulnerable to poor and possibly from poor to indigent in light of the global recession. ⁸¹				disproportionate representation among the unemployed and higher representation in poor households. This also helps with the addressing of the issue of the working poor which is almost one-third of those employed and may have risen since the 2008 assessment.
			ii. History of commitment to social development – Government and CBOs/NGOs-	ii. Global downturn affecting tourism, construction, (employment opportunities) and resulting in constraints to social spending and public investment		The additional target reflected in Caribbean specific indicators - Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of persons without access to basic services is also useful as it gives a clear indication of the quality of living conditions and access to critical services of
			iii. Recent national efforts to strengthen social safety	iii. Setbacks in agriculture due to changing global trade arrangements		

⁸¹ CPA 1998 and CPA 2008.

			nets			persons in society. For example, 90% of Grenadians have access to electricity and the percentage using pit latrines or worse has fallen from 54.3% in 1998 to 36.3% in 2008 but this is still high.
			iv. More emphasis on evidence-based policy and efforts to mainstream the MDGs	iv. Social Problems including transactional sex, teenage pregnancy, youth violence, illicit drug trade, youth unemployment (42% of the unemployed are between 15 and 24 years old), gender-based violence and women's unemployment, inadequate levels of education and life skills – issues affect poor most and keep people in poverty undermining development		
				v. Capacity and resource gaps – financial, institutional, individual resulting in delays or inertia in developing and implementing timely and appropriate responses, Include		

				weakness in social services delivery and coverage of social safety net		
	Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	<p>Off track. Grenada has high levels of poverty including the phenomenon of the “working poor” with almost one-third (31.5%) of the employed falling into that category.</p> <p>Women though slightly less likely than men to be poor are more likely to be unemployed (31.8% to 17.9%). In addition youth tend to be a large percentage of</p>	i. Increased opportunities for education	i. Issues of boys and girls dropping out of school uncertified or leaving school having completed a full course of secondary education with little or no certification and implications for their employment.	I. Remove/reduce impediments to accessing education	

		the poor and constitute 42% of the unemployed.				
				ii. Seasonality of some jobs - tourism; fall out in agriculture and construction		
	Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Achieved. The percentage of indigent has fallen significantly to under 2.4% (down from over 10% in 1998.	i. Provision of social security to the poor and indigent including: - School Feeding Programme.	I. Although significant progress has been made there are concerns that the global downturn may have caused a negative shift in the population in which case there may actually be more who have fallen into indigence.		
			ii. Social services delivery by NGOs and CBOs.			
Achieve Universal	Ensure that by 2015, children	Achieved. Over the last 10	Access to primary	There remains a challenge with boy's		Other considerations: Ensure that by 2015

Primary, Secondary Education	everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	<p>years Grenada has worked towards achieving this target by ensuring access to every primary school age child. The enrolment ratio in primary education for both boys and girls has been consistently high and increasing from 83.9% in 2000 to 98.5% in 2008.</p> <p>However, the rate for girls during the period 2000 to 2001 was 7% lower than boys'</p>	Education has been 100% - there is access to all schools ⁸⁵ .	access to Primary education ⁸⁶ .		<p>children (boys and girls will be able to complete a full course of primary and secondary schooling up to Form 5; in addition to improved standards and quality.</p> <p>Inclusion of Technical and Vocational Training</p>
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⁸⁵ The decreased enrollment during the period 2000-2010 was 37.5% due to a decrease in the population of children representing primary-school age group. (Source: Education Statistical Digest 2010).

It is estimated that less than 5% of primary school age children have been home-schooled and therefore have not accessed primary schools.

⁸⁶ Also Secondary and Technical and Vocational Education.

		<p>and has increased by from 98.5% in 2004 to 99% in 2008; while the boys' remained almost stable (and lower than girls') at 97.6% through to 97.9 for the period 2004 and 2008⁸³.</p> <p>Primary completion rate for:</p> <p>Both sexes increased by 59.1% during the period 2000 to 2010;</p> <p>Boys increased from 77.2% to 118.7% and for girls from 66.4%</p>				
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⁸³ Source: UNstats.org

		to 109.9% (an increase over boys by 14.8% for the same period ⁸⁴).				
			Modification of the curriculum to include technical and vocational training as well as competency Tests administered at Grades 2, 4 and 5.	Access includes Quality and Standards and while there is a space available for each child, there has been a challenge in achieving the required quality and standards in relation to teaching and learning.		
			Implementation of several initiatives to improve standards and quality, these include: Enhancing teacher training Increased Teacher	Leadership at schools: Identifying and retaining committed teachers to ensure standard delivery.		

⁸⁴ There seems to be an issue with repeating classes in Primary school that need to be addressed.

			<p>supervision (at various levels).</p> <p>Provision of resources to ensure and maintain a focus on literacy and numeracy at all levels⁸⁷.</p> <p>Establishing new policy on pre-school construction.⁸⁸</p>			
				<p>Availability of resources and the condition of some schools are still below the required standard. Following the events of Hurricane Ivan, there are at least 7% of primary schools that are yet to be rebuilt/refurbished⁸⁹</p>		

⁸⁷ The emphasis has been prevention at the lower level and intervention at the upper level.

⁸⁸ While this is not directly linked to the global target, it could represent a link to the Plus-agenda.

⁸⁹ There is also a likelihood of relocating one of the schools. Funds are available for rebuilding/refurbishing of three of the four schools.

				to meet the required standard.		
						Ensure that by 2015 pre-school age children have universal access to early childhood education.
Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015	Partially Achieved. Given the significant investment in social sector Grenada has achieved gender parity in primary, secondary and tertiary education. However, more effort is required to ensure that the participation of girls in the	i. Free primary and secondary school education is provided.	i. Although parity of school enrollment did not shift much in primary education after Hurricanes Ivan and Emily, there was a small but noticeable downward shift in girls' participation at the secondary level which may speak to older girls being kept at home to assist in times of crisis. Overall in times of stability, females' participation in education usually	i. Social Security System strengthened to mitigate the impact of shocks at the household level in times of crises – environmental and economic	

		<p>education system leads to changes in employment opportunities and income and such the inclusion of indicators on income and politics affect the overall rating. There is evidence of gender segmentation in the labour force. In 1998 women accounted for just over 40% of income from waged employment in the non-agricultural sector. In addition the proportion of seats held by women in national</p>		exceeds their male counterparts		
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		parliament remains low (13.3%) in 2010.				
			ii. Increasing levels of education among women particularly at the tertiary level	ii. Increasing concern regarding the growing phenomenon of boys; under participation/dropping out of secondary school	ii. Need to understand why boys leave school early as well as which boys are most likely to leave (possibly boys from poorer/female-headed households) and design appropriate responses	
				iii. Growing concern that where girls stay in school and complete a course of primary education they are not necessarily receiving the level of certification expected	iii. Enhanced quality of education as well as education relevant to job market needs	
				iv. Implications of teenage pregnancy – Over 40% of women in Grenada reported having their first child between 15-19 years old	iv. Greater education and access re. sexual health and reproductive rights given link between poverty and lack of education	
				v. Male participation in tertiary education is particularly low relative to females	v. Capacity development in leadership for women leaders	

				vi. Need to move now to quality of education since much progress has been made in regard to participation of children in school – for example there are concerns regarding basic versus functional literacy skills		
				vii. Economic downturn may affect employment opportunities for women as they tend to often be employed in sectors which are susceptible to economic shock and females are more likely than males to be unemployed		
				viii. Gender segmentation in labour force		
				ix. Women are still hesitant to enter elected politics/electorate sometimes hesitant to		

				elect women.		
Reduce Child Mortality	Reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.	On-track Progress made by Grenada showed a remarkably steep decline in both ⁹⁰ mortality rates. During 1990 to 2008 the reduction rate was 25% ⁹¹ . Infant mortality reduced from 33 to 13% for the same period. The proportion of 1 year olds immunised against measles consistently increased and stands at 99% (2008).	I, Infant deaths by sex reduced by 53% during the period 2006 to 2009 ⁹² . Child deaths (aged 1-4 years) remained at 4 for 2006-2007; increased 6 in 2008 and decreased to 4 in 2009.	i. Inadequate Pediatric Clinics ⁹³ to support the District Medical Officers at rural Health Centres.	i. Funding to support development of the Health MIS.	

⁹⁰ Infant and children aged 1-4 years.

⁹¹ UN Stats Data for Grenada: from 40 to 15%.

⁹² The Registrar General's Annual Report, Registrar General's Department, Ministry of Health, Grenada; 2006-2009.

⁹³

			ii. Over the past 10-15 years there has been an average of 95% immunization rate. ⁹⁴	ii. Data collection is conducted manually. Development of a Health MIS (HMIS) – delayed due to budgetary constraints.	ii. Allocations for additional Pediatricians	
			ii. Collaboration between Ministry of Health and Grenada Food and Nutrition Council to promote improved child nutrition; encouraging breast feeding			

⁹⁴ Ministry of Health Grenada 2010: (Immunisation is mandatory as a prerequisite for school enrollment.).

			iii. Routine screening at all Health Clinics for Anemia in the 5 years and over 5 age group and supported by fortified food distribution; established School Feeding Programme.			
Improve Maternal health	Reduce by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate	On-track. Grenada has made remarkable strides in reducing mortality rates; however the small population size highlights the sensitivity of the data. ⁹⁵	i. All Nurses in Grenada are trained Mid-wives. ⁹⁶		i. The proposed MoH study should also determine which mothers (including age-group) fail to attend health clinics.	

⁹⁵ See Registrar General's Annual Report 2006-9.

⁹⁶ Source: Ministry of Health, Grenada, 2010.

		Proportion of births attended by skilled health professionals (Obstetricians and Nurses) – during the period 1999 to 2007 was consistently high with the 100% in 2005 and 98.8% in 2007.	ii. Low maternal mortality rates			
	Universal access to reproductive health services through the primary health care system by 2015	Adolescent birth rate – no UN stats. Or national data is available. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate. (No data available).	Reduced by 3.4% during the period 2006-2009. ⁹⁷	No data is available		
		Adolescent Birth rate decreased				

⁹⁷ Teenage birth rate - Source: Registrar General's Annual Report, Ministry of Health, 2006-9.

		from 99.3 – 53.9% ⁹⁸ .				
		Ante-natal Care Coverage averaged 99.4% between 1990 and 2007. ⁹⁹ Unmet need for family planning				
				- No data is available.		
Combat HIV and other diseases¹⁰⁰	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	Off track. Although HIV prevalence is relatively low, there continue to be new infections, condom use and knowledge of HIV transmission is worryingly	I. Increasing investment in HIV/AIDS education and skills building with HFLE in primary and secondary schools	i. Still worrying levels of stigma and discrimination	i. Education and skills building on HIV transmission and behavior change	

⁹⁸ UN Stats. Country Data 1990 to 2000. Teenage birth rates decreased from 15.87% to 12.4% (2006-2009) – Source: Registrar General's Annual Report, Ministry of Health, Grenada, 2006-2009.

⁹⁹ UN Stats. Country Data - No data is available from 2008-2020; no data is available from Ministry of Health, Grenada.

¹⁰⁰ Malaria is usually part of the MDG 6 however malaria is not a health concern in Grenada and as such is not relevant for this exercise. Non-communicable diseases (NCD) are reflected here given the prevalence and death rates associated with these lifestyle diseases.

		low. There are gaps regarding data on orphans.				
			ii. Government efforts to mainstream HIV/AIDS in Poverty Reduction Strategies ongoing	ii. Transactional sex and sexual abuse places young women at risk.	ii. Sexual and reproductive health services developed for MARPS	
			iii. Increase to 90% in pregnant women 15-24 years being tested (PMTCT bolstered)	iii. More information required on MARPS as well as the building of a culture of trust between MARPS and health care providers.	iii. Enforcement of laws regarding statutory rape	
	Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	On track. Access to ARVS has risen. In 2009 just over 90% of adults requiring treatment were in receipt and 100% of children.	i. Better sensitization of populace as to the availability of treatment, care and support.	i. Cost of ARVs and sustainability of provision of free ARVs.	i. Deliberate extension of PMTCT programmes to partners of pregnant women.	
			ii. Opportunistic infections have decreased			

			<p>iii. Fewer babies are born with HIV – in recent years no babies have been born with HIV</p>			
	<p>Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of other major diseases</p>	<p>Off track. Worrying levels of non-communicable disease/chronic lifestyle diseases – 16.2% of persons in Grenada are living with NCDs. Increasing numbers of persons living with lifestyle diseases due to sedentary lifestyle. Higher rates among wealthiest quintile – the converse is true for the poorest. Of persons reporting NCDs</p>		<p>i. Increase in sedentary lifestyles and changes in consumption</p>	<p>i. Creation of recreational spaces in communities where there are none</p>	

		<p>25.9% were in the wealthiest quintile and 6.4% in the poorest. Of all males almost one-third were in the wealthiest quintile and 6.6% in the poorest. For women, just under one-third in the wealthiest quintile and 8.5% in the poorest.</p> <p>No real fall in deaths from the NCDs. NCDs are the leading illnesses and leading cause of death in Grenada.</p>				
					ii. Promotion of culture of healthy lifestyle options including Work Place Programmes for	

					prevention of NCDs	
Ensuring Environmental Sustainability	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources;	On track	<p>i. <i>National Environmental Policy and Management Strategy</i> (2005-2010) developed;</p> <p>ii. Sustainable Development Commission established;</p> <p>iii. <i>Environmental Management and Sustainable Development Bill</i> drafted</p>	<p>There is no overarching policy/framework in Grenada to guide sustainable development.</p> <p>The common consensus is that environmental ownership is seen as a task for the Government, hence the public ownership is severely lacking.</p> <p>There is also a dire need to mainstream environment throughout the national development agenda.</p>	<p>Passage of Environmental Management and Sustainable Development Bill;</p> <p>Greater awareness and integration of sustainable development into various sector policies.</p>	
	Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the	On track	<u>Deforestation</u> was 0.9% pre Hurricane Ivan in 2004 which destroyed up to 90% of forest vegetation.	Greater institutional cooperation and coordination and should be formally embedded in institutional	Harmonisation of legislation and institutional structures	

	rate of loss;		<p>Efforts to restore via community programmes and provision of seedlings to private land owners.</p> <p><u>CO₂</u>: General trend of stabilization in emissions showing an overall increase of 13% between 2000 and 2007, however between 2005 and 2007 increase has been about 3%</p> <p><u>ODS</u>: an 83% reduction in the consumption of ODS substances</p>	<p>arrangement</p> <p>Need to harmonise legislation to fulfill and fully implement the various MEAs obligations</p> <p>There are many policies and laws which are in draft and need to be given the necessary legal effect</p>		
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			<p>between 2000 and 2007.</p> <p><u>Fish Stocks:</u></p> <p>Stable levels in all fisheries production</p> <p><u>Protected areas:</u> 15% has been maintained for past 7 years.</p> <p>Embarking on developing protected Area management plan for designated PAs and to earmark the Marine Protected Areas</p> <p><u>Species</u></p>			
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	2020		their land. The difference status is reflected in the different types of homes.			
	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources;	On track	<p>i. <i>National Environmental Policy and Management Strategy</i> (2005-2010) developed;</p> <p>ii. Sustainable Development Commission established;</p> <p>iii. <i>Environmental Management and Sustainable Development Bill</i> drafted</p>	<p>There is no overarching policy/framework in Grenada to guide sustainable development.</p> <p>The common consensus is that environmental ownership is seen as a task for the Government, hence the public ownership is severely lacking.</p> <p>There is also a dire need to mainstream environment throughout the national development agenda.</p>	<p>Passage of Environmental Management and Sustainable Development Bill;</p> <p>Greater awareness and integration of sustainable development into various sector policies.</p>	
	Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the	Positive Trending for all indicators should be able	<u>Deforestation</u> was 0.9% pre Hurricane Ivan in 2004 which	Greater institutional cooperation and coordination and should be formally	Harmonisation of legislation and institutional structures	

	rate of loss;	to reach target	<p>destroyed up to 90% of forest vegetation. Efforts to restore via community programmes and provision of seedlings to private land owners.</p> <p><u>CO₂</u>: General trend of stabilization in emissions showing an overall increase of 13% between 2000 and 2007, however between 2005 and 2007 increase has been about 3%</p> <p><u>ODS</u>: an 83% reduction in the consumption of ODS substances between 2000 and 2007.</p>	<p>embedded in institutional arrangement</p> <p>Need to harmonise legislation to fulfill and fully implement the various MEAs obligations</p> <p>There are many policies and laws which are in draft and need to be given the necessary legal effect</p>		
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			<p><u>Fish Stocks:</u>¹⁰¹</p> <p><u>Protected areas:</u> 15% has been maintained for past 7 years. Embarking on developing protected Area management plan for designated PAs and to earmark the Marine Protected Areas</p> <p><u>Species Extinction:</u> Currently has a campaign to protect one of Grenada's endemic species 'Grenada Dove'</p>			
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¹⁰¹ No data yet on Fisheries; no conclusions can be made at this point in time.

<p>Develop a global partnership for development¹⁰²</p>	<p>Develop further an open ruled-based predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.</p>	<p>On track</p> <p>Under the current trading system this target is on track. However, initiatives need to be further developed and focused to ensure achievement of the target.</p>	<p>Government is committed to the export of services and is exploring possibility of diversification in export of services.</p> <p>The completion of the CARIFORUM-European Commission Economic Partnership Agreement and the current negotiations between the Caribbean Community and Canada for a trade and development agreement are significant steps</p>	<p>A steady decline in Grenada's agricultural exports from 2003 to 2007. This trend has continued though 2008 to 2009 as a consequence of the economic conditions.</p> <p>Crop production was severely affected by the extreme dry season in 2009 & 2010.</p> <p>Achieving this will be difficult in light of the current global financial situation and the resulting losses in government revenues and/or increasing debt burdens incurred for recovery efforts.</p>	<p>Creation of a legislative and institutional environment to ensure established public/ private sector partnerships across economic and social sectors as a significant dimension in Grenada's National Development.</p> <p>An integrated approach: Integrating the MDG Framework into the National Strategic Plan.</p>	
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¹⁰² Additional data (qualitative and quantitative) is required.

			<p>to achieving a global partnership for development. These reciprocal agreements also provide an open ruled based predictable and non-discriminatory trading system.</p> <p>EPA Implications</p>			
			<p>Growth was enhanced by increased output of traditional crops reflecting the impact of on-going crop recovery and</p>			

			rehabilitation programmes; increase in production of 54.2% was recorded for Cocoa. (ECCB AEFR 2008) ¹⁰³			
			Government is committed to enhancing the absorptive capacity for ODA ¹⁰⁴ .			
	8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (SIDS)¹⁰⁵ through the Programme of Action for the sustainable development of SIDS and the outcome of the	Challenged: Based on responses from relevant international donor agencies.				

¹⁰³ Cited in the UNDP Research Project: Debt in Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Case Study of Grenada, 2010; Arthur, O.

¹⁰⁴ Additional data is required.

¹⁰⁵ This refers to Grenada only within the context of SIDS.

	twenty second special session of the General Assembly.					
	8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long-term.	Challenged. However, Government continues to institute measures to effectively address debt problems.	Government is committed to debt sustainability. Within the context of its request for a succession arrangement under its External Credit Facility with IMF, the Government of Grenada has committed itself to fiscal consolidation and debt sustainability programme to improve its	The estimated outstanding public sector debt was EC\$1,850.0M at the end of 2008, representing an increase of 4.5% over 2007. This was due to increased borrowing by the Central Government and the public Corporations. However, as a percentage of GDP the outstanding public sector debt fell to 107.4% in 2008 from 108% at the end of 2007.	Efforts to achieve the debt sustainability goal of 60% GDP - focusing on major expenditure reduction and rationalization programmes.	

			debt profile			
			<p>The Government established a Debt Management Unit in January 2009 to seek to respond positively to the afore-mentioned target. The Unit is mandated to develop and support application of more debt management strategies for Grenada.</p> <p>A policy Unit established in 2010.</p>		<p>Policy decisions to improve the country's debt management practices with emphasis on borrowing only on concessional terms.</p>	

			<p>Reconstituted Debt Coordinating Committee within the Ministry with the responsibility for cash flow management.</p> <p>Policy Initiatives – During 2005 to 2009 a number of policy decisions were institutionalized to improve debt management practices.</p>			
						<p>In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth, women and especially</p>

						<p>vulnerable groups: (CARICOM Indicator) Youth (15-24) account for 42% of all unemployed persons</p> <p>Challenged: This will be difficult due to the global economic crisis.</p> <p>Limited data available.</p>
	<p>8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable internationally approved essential drugs in developing countries.</p>	<p>On Track.</p>	<p>Co-ordination/ collaboration among regional governments.</p> <p>The major focus has been on making drugs available¹⁰⁶ to persons with chronic communicable diseases.</p>	<p>Limited national data is available.</p> <p>No UN stats. Are available.</p>		

¹⁰⁶ A Pharmacist is assigned to each of the 6 health Centres and 30 Medical Stations. The Government facilitates the availability of drugs also by paying for drugs available only at Private Pharmacies.

			<p>Grenada participates in the OECS Pharmaceutical Procurement Services. Within the framework of the Procurement Service, OECS Governments purchase pharmaceuticals through a system of 'pooled procurement'. This arrangement allows the GoG, to make pharmaceuticals available and affordable at a less expensive rate¹⁰⁷, to Grenadians.</p>			
	<p>8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new</p>	<p>On Track. However, Public/private partnership need to be</p>	<p>Achievement measured by this indicator (Cellular subscribers per 100 population)</p>	<p>Facilitating such partnerships would require adjustment to the rules governing public sector procurement and the</p>	<p>Greater Public/private Partnerships should be forged</p>	

¹⁰⁷ Prices are standard for each participating OECS country; the price paid at the government Pharmacy is in most cases four times less than the price paid at the private Pharmacies.

	technologies, especially information and communication.	further developed and strengthened.	is likely to surpass targets and will compensate for lags in indicator 8.14.	standards and methodologies for public sector accounting and reporting to bring such partnerships into existence. ¹⁰⁸		
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¹⁰⁸ See Debt Status Report, Arthur; August 2010

ANNEX VII: STATISTICAL DATA

Table: Proportion of population below USD \$1 (PPP) per day

Year	Purchasing power parities (PPP), national currency per 1993 international dollar (WB)
1990	2, 206
1991	2, 172
1992	2, 188
1993	2, 185
1994	2, 210
1995	2, 190
1996	2, 171
1997	2, 147
1998	2, 144
1999	2, 110
2000	2, 085
2001	2, 062
2002	2, 051
2003	2, 049
2004	2, 042
2005	2, 043
2006	2, 054
2007	2, 080
2008	2, 168

Table: Headcount Index/Poverty rate of persons living below the (national) poverty line

Year	% of population living below the national poverty line
1998	32.1
2008	37.7

Source: CDB, 1998; 2008

Table: Headcount Index for Selected Caribbean Countries

Country	SLC Year	Indigence Rate (%)	Headcount Index (%)
Anguilla	2002	2.0	23.0
Antigua and Barbuda	2005/6	3.7	18.3
Dominica	2003	10.0	39.0
Grenada	2007/8	2.4	37.7
St. Kitts and Nevis	2007/8	1.0	21.8
St. Lucia	2005	1.8	28.8
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	2007/8	2.9	30.2

Source: CDB, 2008 cited in CDB 2009.

Table : Households and persons below poverty line by Headship %

Year	Percentage of	Percentage of	Percentage of	Percentage of
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	poor women	poor men	poor female headed households	poor male headed households
1998	31.5	32.7	25.3	22.3
2008	36.2	39.5	na	na

Source: CDB, 1998; 2008.

Table: Poverty Gap Ratio - %

Year	Poverty Gap Ratio
1998	15.3
2008	10.1

Source: CDB 1998 and 2008

Table: Proportion of own account and contributing family workers in total employment

Year	1996	1997	1998
Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment, both sexes, percentage	20.0	Na	18.4

Source: United Nations Statistics Division at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Table: Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Year	Population undernourished %
1991	13
1996	17
2001	24
2005	23

Source: United Nations Statistics Division at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

MDG 2

MDG 2: Table – Net enrolment ratio (NER) in Primary education (both sexes)

Years	NER %
2000	83.9
2001	90.5
2002	0
2003	0

2004	98
2005	98.9
2006	0
2007	96
2008	98.5
2009	0
2010	0

MDG 2**Enrolment rate for boys**

Years	NER Boys
2000	87.1
2001	94.4
2002	0
2003	0
2004	97.6
2005	0
2006	0
2007	95.5
2008	97.9
2009	0
2010	0

MDG 2 Enrolment rate for girls

Years	NER Girls
2000	80.6
2001	86.5
2002	0
2003	0
2004	98.5
2005	0
2006	0

2007	96.4
2008	99
2009	0
2010	0

Table 3.1: Ratio of girls to boys in primary education

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Gender Parity Index (GPI) - Primary Level Enrolment	0.97	0.97	0.95	1.00	0.97	0.97	Na	0.98	0.95

Source: United Nations Statistics Division at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Source: United Nations Statistics Division at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Table 3.3: Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education

[illegible]

(GPI) Tertiary Level Enrolment	-										
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Source: United Nations Statistics Division at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Table: Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

Year	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector %
1996	42.6
1997	Na
1998	42.6

Source: United Nations Statistics Division at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Table 3.4: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Seats held by women in national parliament, percentage	20.0	20.0	20.0	na	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	13.3	13.3

Source: United Nations Statistics Division at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

MDG 4 Table : Infant Death by sex (Source: Ministry of Health Report, Grenada)

Year	Male	Female
2006	13	13
2007	11	2
2008	6	6
2009	8	6

**MDG 4 Table Children under 5
Mortality Rate Mortality Rate %**

Years	Children under 5 Mortality Rate %
1990	40
1995	27
2000	20
2005	16
2008	15
2009	0
2010	0

MDG 4 Table

Years	Infant Mortality Rate
1990	33
1995	23
2000	18
2005	14
2008	13
2009	0
2010	0

MDG 4 Table

Years	Proportion of children immunized against Measles
1990	89
1991	96
1992	73
1993	99
1994	87
1995	88
1996	85
1997	92
1998	97
1999	94
2000	92
2001	99
2002	96
2003	99
2004	74
2005	99
2006	98
2007	98
2008	99
2009	0
2010	0

MDG 5**MDG 5 Table: Ante-natal Coverage**

Years	Ante-natal Care Coverage
1990	100
1999	98
2003	99
2005	100
2007	100

MDG 5 Table

Year	Adolescent Birth Rate
1990	99.3
1991	101.2
1992	88.1
1993	80.7
1994	0
1997	69.9
1998	54.5
1999	53.3
2000	53.9

MDG 5 Table

Years	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
1998	99
1999	99
2000	100
2005	100
2007	98.8

Table: Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

Year	Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population (mid-point)	Tuberculosis death rate per year per 100,000 population (mid-point)	Tuberculosis incidence rate per year per 100,000 population (mid-point)
1990	12.0	1.4	4.6
1991	9.9	1.2	4.6
1992	9.9	1.1	4.6
1993	8.0	1.0	4.6
1994	7.1	0.9	4.5
1995	7.0	0.9	4.5
1996	7.9	1.0	4.4
1997	9.7	1.1	4.5

1998	5.0	0.7	4.5
1999	6.8	0.8	4.5
2000	6.2	0.8	4.4
2001	12.0	1.3	4.3
2002	8.8	1.3	4.3
2003	8.3	1.3	4.3
2004	7.3	0.9	4.3
2005	8.6	2.6	4.2
2006	7.2	0.9	4.2
2007	4.5	0.6	4.2
2008	1.8	0.3	4.2

Source: United Nations Statistics Division at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Table: Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

Year	Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course	Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS, percentage
1990		
1991		
1992		
1993	0.0	
1994	120.0	
1995	79.0	
1996	0.0	
1997	40.0	75.0
1998	80.0	50.0
1999	120.0	67.0
2000	0.0	
2001		
2002	0.0	100.0
2003	81.0	50.0
2004	82.0	
2005		67.0
2006	41.0	
2007	120.0	100.0
2008	210.0	

Source: United Nations Statistics Division at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

MDG 7

Indicator 7.1: Proportion of land covered by forests.

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Percentage	12.2	-	-	-	-	12.2

Source: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Indicator 7.2: CO2 Emissions per capita (Caribbean)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Carbon Dioxide Emissions (CO₂)								
thousand metric tons of CO2	205	220	216	220	216	235	242	242
metric tons per capita	2.025	2.169	2.125	2.158	2.113	2.292	2.353	2.34
kg CO2 per \$1 GDP (PPP)	0.27	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.20	0.30	0.29

Source: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Indicator 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumption of ozone-depleting substances									
Consumption of all ODS substances in ODP metric tons	3.1	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5
Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs in ODP metric tons	2.9	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Indicator 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

Year	Production in Tonnes
2000	1705
2001	2250
2002	2171
2003	2544
2004	2039
2005	2053
2006	2169
2007	2407
2008	2384

Indicator 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Percentage	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0

Source: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

MDG 8**Table :**

Years	Debt Service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
1990	3.1
1991	3.3
1992	5.6
1993	6.5
1994	6
1995	5.7
1996	5.5
1997	4.8
1998	5.7
1999	4.3
2000	5.6

2001	8
2001	15.5
2003	16.5
2004	13.5
2005	5.7
2006	8.4
2007	8.3
2008	11.7
2009	0
2010	0

Table

Years	Number of Personal computers
1990-1997	0
1998	10,000
1999	11,000
2000	12,000
2001	13,000
2002	14,000
2003	16,000
2004	16,000
2005 to 2010	0

Table: No. of Internet Users

Years	No. of Internet Users
1990	0
1991	0

1992	0
1993	0
1994	0
1995	0
1996	300
1997	1000
1998	1500
1999	2500
2000	4113
2001	5200
2002	15,000
2003	19,000
2004	20,000
2005	21,000
2006	22,000
2007	23,000
2008	24,000
2009	0
2010	0

List of Persons Interviewed During the Assignment

Name	Title/Position	Government Agency/Organisation ¹⁰⁹
Mr. Mervin Haynes	Director, Department of Economic and Technical Cooperation MDGNC Chair	Ministry of Finance
Ms. Yolande Newton	Project Officer/MDG Focal Point	Ministry of Finance
Mr. Ricky Morain	Project Officer	Ministry of Finance
Mr. Carl Lewis	Head	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Mrs. Finley	Chief Education Officer	Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development
Mr. Junior Alexis	Statistician	Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development
Ms. Nester Edwards	Chief Nursing Officer	Ministry of Health
Mr. Dave Duncan	Chief Planner	Ministry of Health
Dr. Antoine	Medical Officer Health/Epidemiologist	Ministry of Health
Dr. Henry	Medical Officer, Care and Treatment – HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Programme	Ministry of Health
Mr. Marryshow	HIV/AIDS Counsellor	Ministry of Health
Mr. Andre' Worm	Chief Environmental Health Officer	Ministry of Health
Ms. Ellen Gabriel	Chief Pharmacist	Ministry of Health
Ms. Arlene Daniel	Chief Social Development Officer	Ministry of Social Development
Mr. Lauristen Hosten	Head	National Water and Sewerage

¹⁰⁹ Representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the New Life Organisation were also interviewed

		Authority (NAWASA)
Mr. Khalil Lewis-Smith	Trade Officer	Ministry of Environment
Mr. Halim Brizan	Acting Director	Central Statistical Office
Ms. Kenita Paul	Statistician	Central Statistical Office
Ms. Jackie Pascal	Project Co-ordinator	GNOW/MDGNC Member/IAGDO Member
Sister Margaret	Representative	New Life Organisation (NEWLO)/IAGDO Member
Ms. Judy Williams	Executive Director	GRENCODA/IAGDO Member
Ms. Caroline Peters	Director	GRENSAVE/IAGDO Member
Ms. Sandra Ferguson	Executive Director	Agency for Rural Transformation (ART)/IAGDO Member
Ms. Kimberley Thomas	Planning Officer	Ministry of Agriculture
Ms. Adele Hagley	Clerk	Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. Aden Forteau	Chief Forestry Officer	Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. George Phillip	Agricultural Officer	Ministry of Agriculture

ⁱ The emphasis has been prevention at the lower level and intervention at the upper level.