



MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS REGIONAL WORKSHOP

November 17 and 18, 2005

CDB HEADQUARTERS, BARBADOS

A SUMMARY REPORT

***“Creating a Sustainable Framework for the Monitoring of the
Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the Caribbean”***

NOVEMBER 2005

ABBREVIATIONS

BCG	-	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (<i>an anti-tuberculosis vaccine</i>)
BMCs	-	Borrowing Member Countries
CARICOM	-	Caribbean Community
CDB	-	Caribbean Development Bank
CFNI	-	Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute
CPA	-	Country Poverty Assessments
CWIQ	-	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Survey
DOTS	-	directly observed treatment (<i>the internationally recommended strategy for TB control</i>)
DPT	-	Diphtheria
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
HIPC	-	Highly-indebted Poor Countries
HIV/AIDS	-	Human-Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IT	-	Information Technology
JSLC	-	Jamaica Survey of Living Condition
LDC	-	Less Developed Countries
NSO	-	National Statistical Offices
ODA	-	Official Development Assistance
OECD/DAC	-	Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development/Development Cooperation Directorate
OECS	-	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
PAHO/CAREC	-	Pan America Health Organisation/Caribbean Epidemiology Centre
PIOJ	-	Planning Institute of Jamaica
PMS	-	Poverty Monitoring Systems
SDF	-	(Unified) Special Development Fund
SIDS	-	Small Island Developing States
SLC	-	Survey of Living Conditions
SPARC	-	Support for Poverty Assessment and Reduction in the Caribbean
STATIN	-	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
UN	-	United Nations
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNECLAC	-	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNFPA	-	United Nations Populations Fund
UNIFEM	-	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNSD	-	United Nations Statistics Division
USD	-	United States dollars
UWI	-	University of the West Indies

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WORKSHOP REPORT

INTRODUCTION

1. The report presents a synopsis of presentations, working sessions, findings and recommendations of the joint CDB/UNDP regional workshop, entitled “*Creating a Sustainable Framework for the Monitoring of the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the Caribbean*”, held in Barbados, at the Caribbean Development Bank, November 17-18, 2005. The workshop’s main objectives were to:

- (a) present status reports on MDG-initiatives being undertaken in the Region by CDB and other development agencies;
- (b) gain support and acceptance for the proposed Caribbean-specific targets and indicators for the MDGs which are presented in the consultant’s report;
- (c) identify the priority issues which could be addressed in a programme designed to enhance data collection and analysis in National Statistical offices, and assist in the creation of a sustainable framework for poverty assessments and the measurement of living conditions in the Caribbean; and
- (d) develop an action plan for addressing the agreed priorities for enhancing data gathering and analysis capacity in participating countries.

2. In keeping with its objectives the workshop was organised into four plenary sessions, with two working groups in sessions III and V. One of the aims of the process was to engender a high level of participation and dialogue between participants in order to develop recommendations for action and the way forward. The agenda is attached at Appendix 1, showing details of sessions and presenters and the list of participants is attached at Appendix 4.

3. The report summarises the presentations from each session followed by recommendations of the session. This format was adopted to minimise repetition, and identify/prioritise required actions for the creation of a sustainable framework that would support the monitoring of the achievements of the MDGs in the Caribbean.

DAY I

Session I – Opening

4. In her remarks during the opening session, Dr. Rosina Wiltshire, Resident Representative UNDP Barbados and the OECS, referred to the importance of developing systematic and harmonised data collection in order to address the issues of effective and sustained MDG monitoring and policy making.

5. In his feature address Dr. Compton Bourne, President, CDB referred to the MDGs as an important step towards the achievement of social justice – a fundamental of economic development. He however urged participants to analyse the underlying concepts that formed the goals and indicators and suggested that some of the goals in the MDGs may be inappropriate to the region in their current form. He also recommended that emphasis be placed on building and maintaining the capacity of the statistical offices to create a sustainable system of data collection and analysis.

Session II – Status of the MDG Initiatives

6. This session provided participants with an overview of the status of MDG initiatives being undertaken by UNDP, the state of CARICOM statistics in monitoring and evaluating the progress of the MDGs and developments since the CDB/UNDP regional workshop in Trinidad in September 2004.

Presentation I – Overview of MDG Initiatives in the Region

7. Ms. Rebeca Arias, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Barbados and the OECS presented the initiatives undertaken by UNDP in five thematic areas, namely:

(a) *MDGs reporting, Monitoring & Advocacy*

Regional reports prepared included:

- (i) the Caribbean MDG Report, a collaborative report of the University of the West Indies (UWI) and the UNDP (2004);
- (ii) the Eastern Caribbean Report, a collaborative report of the UNDP, UWI and UN system (2004);
- (iii) UN agencies, the Latin American & Caribbean Report (2005);
- (iv) MDG Country Progress Reports, in preparation for the UN World Summit in 2005, by 5 Caribbean states (Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Lucia); and
- (v) an alliance between CARICOM and UNDP resulted in the establishment of 17 MDG committees, however only 10 are presently operational.

(b) *Progress towards MDGs in the Caribbean & Policy Implications*

Progress on the eight MDGs is variable (see Table 1 for details). MDGs 1-4 are on track but threatened by challenges, progress on MDGs 5-7 are lagging, while MDG 8 has made some strides but there are concerns with the level and rate of progress.

(c) *Regionalisation/Localisation of MDGs*

To facilitate integration of the MDGs into the National Development Plans and Poverty Reduction Strategies of the Region's member countries, Caribbean-specific targets and indicators are needed. Progress in the establishment of these includes:

- (i) collaboration between UNIFEM and CARICOM to incorporate gender sensitisation and equality across all the MDG targets and indicators for the Caribbean;
- (ii) the Caribbean Development Bank, through the services of a consultant, drafted Caribbean-specific targets and indicators for the Region; and

- (iii) the OECS with assistance from the UNDP, is working with its member States to localise the MDGs. The process started with Dominica and St. Kitts/Nevis in 2005.

(d) *Integration of MDGs into National Planning Frameworks*

Progress in integrating the MDGs into the national planning frameworks across the Region is slow. Only three states reported progress in the area; in Barbados they were integrated into the National Development Plan; in Dominica in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Programmes, and Economic and Social Development Strategies, and in St. Kitts/Nevis in the Human Development Agenda St. Kitts/Nevis.

(e) *MDGs and the Private Sector*

The establishment of regional partnerships for development continues and includes participation by Civil Society Organisations and the Private Sector. The former has played a meaningful role in national consultations on the MDGs, while within the Private Sector “Development Oriented Business Practices” are promoted. The latter advocates improvements in job quality, as well as the development and marketing of products that help those living in poverty to meet their basic needs. Some 17 case studies of private sector organisations involved in the process have been conducted.

TABLE 1: STATUS OF MDGs IN THE CARIBBEAN

MDG	Description	Progress	Comments
1	Eradicate Extreme Poverty	On track	Challenged by difficulties in reducing income inequality and increasing incomes in marginalised groups
2	Achieve Universal primary education	On track	Targets under this goal are likely to be achieved early. There are however concerns as the indicators are inadequate and focus on enrolment and, to some extent, literacy, but do not measure drop-out rates or the quality of education.
3	Promote gender equality and empower women	On track	Targets are limited. Other gender-related issues need to be addressed and revisions are needed in selecting indicators of gender inequality.
4	Reduce child mortality	On track	Rates of immunisation coverage are declining in some of the countries in the Region.
5	Improve maternal health	Off track	Greatest concerns are with the inaccurate classification of maternal deaths
6	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Off track	Despite growing global concerns and incidence of HIV/AIDS there is room for increased priority on the policy agenda.
7	Ensure environmental sustainability	Off track	Especially lagging in environmental protection but on track with access to clean water sources and adequate sanitation.
8	Develop a Global Partnership for development	variable	Estimated need of Official Development Assistance (ODA) is USD50 billion; only USD23 billion has been committed. Promises to increase commitments have been reported but there is a need for increased political will. Organisational partnerships within the Region are evident but need strengthening. Especially successful are efforts to make available benefits of new technology, in information and communications through increased telecommunication lines and the promotion of community Information Technology programmes.

Presentation II – Monitoring and Evaluating Progress on the MDGs: The State of CARICOM Statistics

8. Ms. Philomen Harrison, Programme Manager, Statistics, CARICOM Secretariat indicated that the basis of her presentation was the recognition of the importance of integrating the MDGs into the wider national development agenda of the countries of the Region and therefore the commitment to sustainable modes of development in which the establishment of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy plays a critical role. Three key issues were highlighted in the context of global partnerships being critical to facilitate the financing of a sustainable development process in the Region.

9. Two of the issues, which refer to Goal 8 (to develop a Global Partnership for development), include ensuring access to adequate levels of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to finance sustainable development and economic competitiveness; and reinforcing the importance of appropriate development-oriented trading arrangements. The third issue spoke to ensuring gender equality, and rights to sexual and reproductive health; both of which are integral to poverty reduction strategies and social sector initiatives.

10. The opportunities that the MDGs provide to the Region were highlighted while emphasising that producing high quality statistical data (thus enabling comparability across the Region) and enforcing timelines for dissemination (to ensure the development of effective policies and programmes) are critical if the Region is to take advantage of the opportunities for development. Strengthening of statistical systems at the regional and national levels is integral to the process; thereby ensuring effective coordination/collaboration and allowing monitoring and evaluation of both the MDGs and development progress generally.

11. CARICOM has facilitated a series of initiatives to strengthen capacity in the Region for the compilation of social statistics inclusive of indicators of the MDGs. They included:

- (a) Regional Coordination Strategies to assist Member States with the execution of their population and housing census;
- (b) implementation of a CARICOM/United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) Project during the period 1999-2002 to enhance capacities in compilation of social/gender and environment statistics; followed by
- (c) the establishment of a CARICOM programme to strengthening capacity in the compilation of social, gender and environment statistics. It is designed to institutionalise the production of national statistical systems to inform policy and its main focus includes data collection, compilation and routine submission of data to the Secretariat on a timely basis. Key achievements under the programme include:
 - (i) establishment of common social indicators;
 - (ii) formation of the MDG committee for statistical coordination;
 - (iii) a critical review of data from ministries and other national data collection agencies;
 - (iv) compilation of core statistics and indicators including the MDGs - this highlighted the data gaps in the Region;

- (v) production of a regional database and publication of findings; and
- (vi) preparation of user manuals.

12. Some of the findings have suggested that:

- (a) coordination of national statistical systems is still a major obstacle to achieving compilation of social statistics;
- (b) Ministries and other agencies do collect data, but the accessibility to this data is a critical concern. Information from administrative data sources will be critical for systematic monitoring and evaluation of the MDGs; and
- (c) commitment is required from both the statistician and political directorate to coordinate systems nationally.

Presentation III – Developments since September 2004 CDB/UNDP Regional Initiative and Workshop - An Overview of Report and SDF

13. Mr. Adrian Debique, Deputy Director of the Corporate Planning Division, CDB, reported on developments following the September, 2004 regional workshop, ***“Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the Caribbean”***, which demonstrated the Bank’s continued commitment to the MDGs since 2001.

14. At the September 2004 regional workshop the challenges faced by BMCs in the achievement of the MDGs were discussed; especially with respect to the establishment of monitoring and evaluation systems. At that forum, participants highlighted the need to customise the MDG targets and indicators to Caribbean requirements. Subsequently, CDB engaged a consultant to prepare a report entitled ***“Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Borrowing Member Countries : The Role of the Special Development Fund and the Caribbean Development Bank”***. This report identified the need for Caribbean-specific targets and indicators and included a matrix of such MDG targets and indicators. It has been agreed that, when finalised, these Caribbean-specific targets and indicators will be the strategic benchmarks that will inform the Bank’s strategic plan and against which the Bank’s SDF operations and performance will be managed and monitored.

15. The MDGs had previously been used as strategic benchmarks for SDF programming and informed the framework for monitoring the progress of development efforts, particularly in the policy framework for SDF V and in the replenishment of the sixth SDF cycle. This supported, and will continue to support, the critical allocation of resources to Borrowing Member Countries for projects and programmes that promote achievement of the MDGs. Thus, replenishment of the SDF was based on the need for targeted responses to:

- (a) unacceptably high levels of poverty (Goal 1);
- (b) acute vulnerability to natural hazards and economic shocks (Goal 7);
- (c) loss of traditional sources of income (Goal 1);
- (d) accelerating the process of regional cooperation and integration (Goal 8); and
- (e) the Bank’s expansion of its BMCs to include the poorest country in the hemisphere, Haiti.

16. The September 2004 workshop also highlighted the challenges resulting from unavailability of adequate data for planning, policy making, monitoring, and reporting. In response to this the Bank retained the services of the consultant to:

- (a) conduct further work on the matrix of Caribbean-specific MDG targets and indicators; and
- (b) assess data collection and analysis systems in the BMCs and identify best practices for replication and the implementation of a sustainable and sustained approach to data collection and analysis. The end product of this exercise was a report entitled “*Creating a Sustainable Framework for Poverty Assessment and the Measurement of living conditions in CDB’s BMCs – Lessons learnt from the Jamaica Experience*”.

CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

17. The conclusion/recommendations arising from Session II may be summarised as the following initiatives:

- (a) strengthening of regional statistical offices through retraining and information exchange;
- (b) enforcement and strengthening of data dissemination policies;
- (c) review and further modifications of targets and indicators to reflect the realities of the Region;
- (d) mainstreaming gender in statistical development across all sectors to facilitate integration of gender across the eight MDGs;
- (e) integration of MDGs into national Poverty Reduction Strategies to reflect ownership and country-specificity;
- (f) greater focus on Goal 8: global partnership to enhance donor, regional and national coordination towards the MDGs;
- (g) strengthening of governance systems to achieve the MDGs;
- (h) establishment of systems to measure social development using MDG targets and localised indicators; and
- (i) support for the regional advisory group, continued implementation of the regional statistical programme, and establishment of a working group in social statistics.

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Session III - Proposed Caribbean-Specific MDG Targets ad Indicators

18. Session three consisted of a presentation by Consultant, Lynette Joseph Brown, on the proposed Caribbean-specific MDG targets and indicators. The presentation outlined the results of an assessment of the MDGs, to determine their suitability, relevance, availability and comparability in the Caribbean context. All the Goals were accepted, but modification and expansion of the targets and indicators were suggested. International MDGs comprise 18 targets and 48 computers. Recommendations for Caribbean-

specific targets and indicators resulted in modification of some targets and indicators as well as additions; expanding the monitoring instruments to 25 targets and 90 indicators. Details of these are presented at Appendix 2. The amendments arose from the following findings, requests and discussions:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

19. (a) Heavy criticism from the BMCs of the arbitrary international poverty line of PPP\$1 as not adequately capturing poverty in the Caribbean. CPAs were considered to be more accurate. All other indicators were found to be acceptable.
- (b) A recommendation from the Gender Task Force for a new target that captures the disproportionate responsibilities of women in their roles as caregiver and housekeeper and the increased adversity that the lack of basic amenities can cause to women in this role.
- (c) Requests for a new target that speaks to inadequate housing. Clear definitions of what is adequate housing will however be required.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

20. (a) This goal was criticised for being too broad and not taking into account the quality of education. Therefore, the BMCs recommended restating the goal to include both universal primary and secondary education.
- (b) A number of new indicators were added to monitor attendance, literacy, quality of education, retention in schools and teaching methods.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

21. Criticism of targets that did not sufficiently elaborate the economic agents that women need in order to advance in areas where they experience serious disadvantages. These include access to material resources, status, power and ability to resist violations of their rights to personal safety.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

22. Recommendations for indicators that incorporate causes of infant mortality outside of those diseases for which children can be immunised.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

23. (a) Goals, targets and indicators were found to be relevant, but measures for maternal rates were found to be irrelevant. The applied scale, “the number of women who die per 100,000 births”, was deemed to be at risk of underestimation in populations where the annual live birth rates are less than 10,000. Smaller units, that reflect the realities of smaller population sizes in the Region, were recommended.
- (b) The gender task force emphasised the importance of interventions to protect and promote sexual and reproductive health rights and corresponding targets and indicators to measure achievements in this area.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

24. (a) The goals and target were found to be very relevant to the Caribbean, however, additional indicators were added to monitor prevalence in at risks groups, disaggregated contraceptive prevalence rates and knowledge, safe-sex practices, and children orphaned to HIV/AIDS.
- (b) Measurements of the gender dimensions of prevalence, transmission and treatment were also added.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

25. (a) Modifications were applied to targets for population size relevance in the Small Island States of the Caribbean.
- (b) An additional target was added to monitor vulnerability of Small Island Developing States.
- (c) Indicators were added to monitor the priority environmental nuisances of the Caribbean.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

26. (a) Unemployed youth are not the only vulnerable group in Caribbean labour.
- (b) Agriculture subsidies in the OECD countries can have a negative impact on local economies.
- (c) Non-tariff barriers to trade are as important as tariffs and quotas for developing countries.
- (d) Personal computers per 1,000 people does not adequately capture the extent to which people have access to computers.
- (e) The role of information and communication technology in the provision of information to the population is critical.

27. Participants were concerned with the increased targets and associate indicators. Given the already weak statistical capacities in the Region, there was some anxiety with regard to the ability to effectively capture, analyse and disseminate this additional data.

GROUP DISCUSSION

28. Participants were divided into four working groups and were asked to examine the proposed Caribbean-specific Goals, Targets and Indicators to:

- (a) assess their relevance to the Caribbean;
- (b) recommend suitable alternatives to the recommendations where appropriate; and
- (c) evaluate the availability of required data and, in areas of unavailability, suggest recommendations for a resolution.

Group one was assigned MDGs 1 and 2, Group two - MDGs 3 and 5, Group three - MDGs 4 and 6; and Group 4 - MDGs 8. Detailed outcomes of the group sessions are presented at Appendix 3. Proposed Caribbean-specific goals, targets and indicators are presented in ordinary font and recommendations of the four groups in bold and italicised. Only the recommendations requiring modifications to the proposed Caribbean-specific targets and indicators are here reported.

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Session IV – Creating a Sustainable Data Collection Strategy for Social Data in the Caribbean

29. In session IV experiences and practices of countries that have made some progress in the establishment and implementation of fairly sustainable systems for monitoring the achievements of social programmes were presented. The session highlighted best practices, challenges, and lessons learnt, and reinforced the need for development of systemic data collection, analysis and reporting in the Region. There were five presentations highlighting examples of Caribbean experiences in data collection, international best practices, and a proposal for certified training through UWI for strategic capacity enhancement in statistical operations.

Presentation I – The Role of UWI in Regional Data Collection and Analysis

30. A proposal for certified training in statistics was presented. Training would include provisions for Masters of Science certification and short courses for professional development of statisticians and data collecting agents.

31. Masters level training would be designed to meet the needs of statistics in developing countries while promoting research activity that would inform social policy and programming. The programme is designed with the rationale that there is a need for training in statistics in the Region that allows certification at the highest possible level. Practicing government statisticians and policy advisors that use statistical data are the target professionals for the programme. The programme is scheduled to commence in September 2006.

CARIBBEAN EXPERIENCE OF DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

32. Presentation on Caribbean best-practices included: the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions; Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire, piloted in St. Lucia; and the UNDP/OECS executed - Support for Poverty Assessment and Reduction in the Caribbean Programme (SPARC).

Presentation I – Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions

33. The Jamaica Survey of Living Condition (JSLC) is conducted annually for the collection of household data that would assist in the evaluation of the effectiveness of human resources development programmes in health, education and nutrition. The survey was first conducted in 1988 as a semi-annual survey but from 1990 an annual schedule of the survey was adopted.

34. The JSLC is linked to Jamaica's quarterly Labour Force Survey. A subset (a third) of households visited for the Labour Force Survey is revisited approximately one month later for the JSLC. The survey instrument is a household questionnaire with modules on health, education, nutrition, consumption, food stamp, income and housing. Employment data is available from the Labour Force Survey. Rotationally and based on expressed data needs, modules are expanded for in-depth analysis of any given sub-sector. Historically, special modules were designed for health, poverty, education, housing, consumption, household finance, employment, aging and coping strategies.

(a) Management of the JSLC

35. The JSLC is guided by a steering committee, the Survey of Living Conditions Steering Committee, chaired by the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ). PIOJ takes the lead in formulation and finalisation of the questionnaire design and data analysis.

(b) Training and Pre-testing

36. For every round of the JSLC there is training of interviewers by statisticians of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN). Assistance from consultants and local ministries is provided for the collection of anthropometric measurements and where modules are expanded or new modules added. New and expanded modules are pre-tested.

(c) Data and Cleaning

37. Cleaning of questionnaires after field administration is standardised and includes:

- (a) editing and coding before data entry;
- (b) clerical error elimination;
- (c) checks made for inconsistency using a data entry programme; and
- (d) identification and elimination of outliers.

(d) Lessons Learnt

38. (a) Although the survey is conducted annually there is no room for complacency, each survey must be treated as a new survey, including annual training of interviewers and analysis.
- (b) The methodology applied must be consistent as the instrument measures progress in achievements under Human Resource Development Programmes, and time series analysis is required;

Presentation II – Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Survey (CWIQ)

39. The CWIQ is a household survey that measures changes in key social indicators for different population groups, especially indicators for access, utilisation and satisfaction with core social and economic services. The instrument was piloted in St. Lucia during the first week of October 2004, introducing to the Region an instrument that could regularly monitor welfare and social trends/programmes using a quicker more affordable mechanism than the Survey of Living Conditions (SLCs).

40. The pilot in St. Lucia tested the instruments suitability as a low cost survey instrument for poverty monitoring in the Caribbean. The pilot consisted of three phases: a pre-pilot phase, and first and second questionnaire roll-out. This approach allowed for adaptations to the questionnaire in response to specific data needs of St. Lucia. The survey instrument was therefore purposely concise and designed to collect in addition to household data, information which measured access, utilisation and satisfaction with social services.

41. The sample was a randomly drawn sample, comprised of 1,306 individuals or 3% of the national population, just large enough to provide estimates for social indicators at national, urban/rural and district levels, ie: the sample was representative of the national population but small enough to maintain a low cost and allow for completion and availability of data in a short timeframe.

42. Emphasis was placed on accuracy and for this a number of features were incorporated such as; the use simple and multiple choice questionnaires, mechanism to ensure the quality of field work conducted such as training of interviewers, use of pre-programmed validation procedures, and the use of optical scanners as opposed to manual data entry.

43. In concluding, the forum noted that the CWIQ can be an affordable mechanism if used to provide statistical data for internal reporting systems that monitor the achievements of the MDGs, however SLCs are still needed to capture the economic aspects of poverty. SLCs are however very expensive. It was proposed that SLCs can be conducted at agreed intervals and the CWIQ used as a supplementary tool between SLCs to maintain routine data collection.

Presentation III – Support for Poverty Assessment and Reduction in the Caribbean (SPARC) Programme

44. In keeping with the objectives of the workshop and in response to weaknesses demonstrated in earlier sessions, SPARC was to emphasise opportunities for strengthening statistical capacity and intuitional development of data collection agents in the Region.

45. SPARC was designed to build capacity in the Caribbean to facilitate the development of medium-term national strategies for poverty assessment. The project provides resources for institutional intervention to strengthen capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate social data, and develop sustainable processes and institutional arrangements to utilise data for the development of policies and programmes. The process is lead by the UNDP but involves other development partners, and provides opportunities for harmonisation at both the country and donor levels.

Presentation IV – Building Strong Monitoring Systems in Africa

46. The African Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) was presented as an international best practice of a system that can provide reliable, timely data on persons living in poverty. The focus of the presentation was on the institutional arrangements of the indicators required for effective monitoring.

47. The PMS is a system for monitoring and tracking changes in key poverty indicators over time. It main objective is to evaluate the relationship between observed changes and programmes formulated to institute change. The methodology facilitates the formulation of evidence based policy, as targets are set for indicators and their progress over time is followed, specifying the type and magnitude of the changes. Characteristic of the system is its effectiveness in tracking progress and evaluating the effectiveness of poverty reduction measures, through a technique that breaks down indicators into intermediate and final indicators. This results in a four point measurement system for effective examination of change at various stages during programme implementation.

48. The intermediate indicators are inputs and outputs, while the final indicators are the outcomes and impact of the intervention. Collection of data on each indicator facilitates the identification of points of change, needs for programme modification or requirements for changes or additional resources. For example:

- (a) the input indicators measure the financial and physical resources demonstrating that one aspect of the strategy was met;

- (b) the output indicator evaluates the translation of inputs into intended goods and/or services;
- (c) the outcome indicators monitor the translation of outputs to outcomes and any obstacle that may hinder the required change; and
- (d) the impact indicator looks at the final effect of the intervention on living conditions.

49. For its effectiveness, the PMS requires frequent tracking of indicators in a cost-effective manner. This is facilitated through:

- (a) the establishment of strong institutional arrangements and formal partnership between NGOs, research institutions and government institutions that all contribute to a single database;
- (b) the introduction of technologies that use quick monitoring tools such as the CWIQ; and
- (c) the selection of simple flexible targets that can be understood by most.

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DAY II

Session V – The Way Forward

Identification of Priority Support Requirements for the Region: Building Statistical Capacities and Selection of System of Survey

GROUP DISCUSSION

50. Participants were divided into their four working groups to identify priority areas for support from the lender/donor community that would result in building statistical capacity in the Region. They were also asked to select a survey or data collection system that would effectively monitor achievement of the MDGs and wider development goals in the Region. A system for data collection was not clearly identified, given the capacity concerns of the Region, thus this might have been a premature request. However, a number of critical areas for capacity enhancement and institutional strengthening were discussed. These may be summarised under three broad headings:

- (a) strengthening institutional and statistical capacities of National/Central Statistical Offices, line Ministries, and other agencies;
- (b) support for collaboration and between line Ministries, other agencies and National/Central Statistical Offices; and
- (c) dissemination of data/information and advocacy.

Strengthening of the institutional and statistical capacities of Central Statistical Offices, line Ministries and other agencies

51. BMCs, especially those in the OECS spoke of the need for support and expertise in the creation of frameworks for the collection of data that addressed specific issues. These included techniques in data

collection, analysis and reporting for policy formulation, advocacy and public education under the following thematic areas:

- (a) HIV/AIDS;
- (b) literacy surveys;
- (c) more in-depth education statistics that monitored school attendance and quality of education;
- (d) reproductive and health surveys;
- (e) crime; and
- (f) environmental data.

Countries with weak statistical capacity also discussed the need for technical and financial support that would enable them to conduct and maintain systems for poverty assessments.

52. Groups generally supported UWI's proposal for specialised, certified training in statistics, to provide a pool of persons within the labour market with the capabilities needed for the collection, processing and analysis of statistical data. In addition priority will need to be given to mechanisms in response to high rates of staff attrition in statistical offices. They also emphasised that in addition to advanced training there were existing elementary weaknesses in basic statistical skills needed to be addressed immediately. Priority areas identified for intervention included:

- (a) survey sampling;
- (b) poverty mapping;
- (c) statistical estimations;
- (d) concepts and definitions;
- (e) questionnaire design;
- (f) data analysis;
- (g) database management;
- (h) sensitisation to social issues in the Region; and
- (i) training in social policy formulation, analysis of social data, and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of programmes and policies.

53. In addition to enhancing skills, some institutional strengthening in technological capabilities were identified, these were prioritised as the following:

- (a) advanced and basic equipment (these would have to be identified on a country by country basis) including software for scanning to facilitate a more efficient mechanism for data entry, and equipment to facilitate computerisation of data collection and processing of

labour market information, and data collection at especially line Ministries and other agencies;

- (b) provisions for software relevant to data collection agencies; and
- (c) enhancement of IT skills for staff of NSOs, line Ministries and other agencies.

Support for Collaboration and Between Line Ministries, Other Agencies and Central Statistical Offices

54. To promote an effective, responsive mechanism of collaboration between line Ministries and other data collecting agencies with National/Central Statistical Offices, key technical and methodological deficiencies will need to be addressed. In summary these include the quality of data provided by line Ministries, the absence or inconsistent supply of administrative data needed to construct indicators at the national level, and the methodologies applied for data collection by line Ministries and other agencies. Interventions proposed to address these included:

- (a) staff training and skills enhancement of persons responsible for collection of administrative data in basic data collection and statistical techniques;
- (b) creation of national and regional frameworks for the collection of administrative data;
- (c) coordination of collection and production of administrative data in a manner that ensures its availability and usability to Central/National Statistical Offices; and
- (d) a coordinated, regional approach to building capacities within line Ministries.

Dissemination of Data/Information and Advocacy

55. Data/Information dissemination and advocacy to support statistical data were recognised as strategic mechanisms in support of a required change in culture and practice of social policy formulation to one that is evidence-based. Participants recommended the following initiatives to promote this:

- (a) establishment of formal systems for continuous communication between policy makers at the highest level and National/Central Statistical Offices, to provide a forum for technical support and dialogue that promotes an understanding of the importance of social indicators in monitoring and evaluating policies and programmes, while formulating the necessary political will to provide support for ongoing technical work;
- (b) mechanism to enhance public statistical literacy; and
- (c) the use of modern mechanisms to disseminate results of surveys and demonstrate to the public the use and importance of survey data.

CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

56. Key priority areas of intervention for the sector included:

- (a) establishment of effective mechanisms for collaboration at the regional level, especially with regional and international organisations to provide expertise in the areas for which NSOs require help. Regional partnerships with CFNI, PAHO/CAREC, UNFPA, UNDP, UNECLAC, CARICOM, UNIFEM and UWI were advocated;

- (b) development of regional capability and institutional capacity to conduct Surveys of Living Conditions and Country Poverty Assessments at the regional and national levels;
- (c) increased collaboration between national CSOs and line Ministries to develop a framework for collaborative data collection and information dissemination;
- (d) review of legislation and enforcement of statistical acts in support of the regional and national use and dissemination of statistical data to allow greater freedom of information and access to data;
- (e) strengthen mechanisms for national and regional coordination not only in the collection and analysis of data but also in the monitoring and evaluation of the data collection systems, to harmonise practices and methodologies in the construction of indicators and the design of data collection frameworks;
- (f) provision for equipment, software and other technological resources to enhance institutional capacity in data collection and analysis;
- (g) implementation of public education programmes to promote and advocate the importance/use of survey data and create stakeholder ownership at all levels;
- (h) prioritise mechanisms that promote development of a pool of relevant professional and skilled personnel to the sector, especially:
 - (i) support of training through a wide range of media including internet or e-training, in social policies, survey and statistical methodologies; and
 - (ii) improved remuneration, working conditions and job incentives to retain staff .

57. Participants requested support from the lender/donor community for dialogue and commitment from administrative heads if achievements on issues raised were to be reported at the next regional workshop. The role of country representatives in the process was also emphasised.

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**REGIONAL WORKSHOP
NOVEMBER 17-18, 2005
AT THE CDB CONFERENCE CENTRE**

A G E N D A

DAY I
(Thursday, November 17, 2005)

- 9:00 – 9:30 AM – **REGISTRATION**
- SESSION I** – **OPENING**
- 9:30 AM
Welcome and
Opening Statement – Chairperson – Mr. Desmond Brunton, Vice-President (Operations), CDB
- 9:35 AM
Remarks – Dr. Rosina Wiltshire, Resident Representative
UNDP Barbados and the OECS
- 9:55 AM
Feature Address – Dr. Compton Bourne, President, CDB
- 10:15 AM
Vote of Thanks – Mr. Reynold Murray, Project Manager (Environment)
UNDP Barbados and the OECS
- 10:20 AM** – **COFFEE BREAK**
- SESSION II** – **Status of MDG Initiatives**
Chair: *Mr. Carlson Gough, Director, Projects Department, CDB*
- 10:35 AM
Overview of MDG Initiatives in the Region – *Ms. Rebeca Arias, Deputy Resident Representative,
UNDP Barbados and the OECS*
- 10:50 AM
Monitoring and Evaluating Progress on the MDGs: The state of CARICOM Statistics –
Ms. Philomen Harrison, Programme Manager, Statistics, CARICOM Secretariat

11:05 AM

Developments since September 2004 CDB/UNDP Regional Initiative and Workshop: An Overview of Report and SDF Negotiations – *Mr. Adrian Debique, Deputy Director, Corporate Planning, CDB*

11:20 AM

Discussion

SESSION III: – Caribbean-specific MDG Targets and Indicators

Chair: *Mr. McDonald Thomas, Social Analyst, Project Financing, CDB*

12:00 NOON

Presentation: **Proposed Caribbean-specific MDG Targets and Indicators** – *Mrs. Lynette Joseph-Brown, Consultant to CDB re: “Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Borrowing Member Countries: The Role of the Special Development Fund and the Caribbean Development Bank”*

12:30 PM – LUNCH

1:30 PM

GROUP Discussion on MDG Targets and Indicators

2:30 PM

Plenary: Presentation of Reports and Discussion

3:30 PM – COFFEE BREAK

SESSION IV – Creating a Sustainable Data Collection Strategy for Social Data in the Caribbean

Chair: *Dr. Warren Smith, Director, Finance and Corporate Planning Department, CDB*

3:45 PM

Best Practice Presentations and International Lessons Learnt - Building Strong Monitoring Systems in Africa - *Mr. Degol Hailu, Poverty Advisor, Caribbean SURF*

4:00 PM

Caribbean experience of data collection systems – The Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions – *Mr. Hubert Sherrard, Senior Statistician, Statistical Institute of Jamaica*

4:15 PM

Caribbean experience of data collection systems – Support for Poverty Assessment and Reduction in the Caribbean (SPARC) Programme – *Mr. Elbert Ellis, Poverty Advisor, UNDP-Barbados and the OECS*

4:30 PM

Caribbean experience of data collection systems – Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey – *Mr. Edwin St. Catherine, Director of Statistics, Saint Lucia*

4:45 PM

The Role of the University of the West Indies in Regional Data Collection and Analysis Systems –
*Dr. Godfrey St. Bernard, Director (ag.), Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, UWI-
St. Augustine Campus*

5.00 PM

Discussion

5:30 PM

– End of Day I

DAY II

(Friday, November 18, 2005)

9:00 AM

Supervision Division, CDB

– Recap of First Day – *Ms. Ann Marie Chandler, Social Analyst, Project*

SESSION V

Chair:

– **The Way Forward**
*Dr. Juliet Melville, Chief Research Economist,
Economics Department, CDB*

9:10 AM

**Identification of Priority Support Requirements for the Region re: Building Statistical Capacities
and Selection of Systems of Survey, Analysis and Dissemination**

Group discussion of critical issues to be addressed (Discussion of Country submissions by Working
Groups)

10:05 AM

– **COFFEE BREAK**

10:15 AM

Groups Report to Plenary

11:15 AM

Discussion – Identifying Common Theme and Support Requirements and Identification of Systems of
Survey – *Facilitator – Lynette Joseph Brown*

12:15 PM

Workshop Summary – *Mr. Elbert Ellis, Poverty Advisor, UNDP, Barbados and the OECS*

12:25 PM

Closing Remarks – *Mr. Desmond Brunton, Vice President (Operations), CDB*

12:30 PM

– **LUNCH**

APPENDIX 2

PROPOSED CARIBBEAN-SPECIFIC TARGETS AND INDICATORS

(some renumbering of targets and indicators would have occurred as a result of the expansion of targets and indicators)

KEY to Columns 2 & 3: Deleted text = strike through | Proposed text = italics and embolden type | Original text = normal type

Goals	Targets	Indicators
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day <i>who fall below the poverty line</i>	1. Proportion of population <i>households</i> living below \$1 per day <i>the poverty line</i> ; 2. Poverty gap ratio; 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption; 4. <i>Proportion of employed living in households that are below the poverty line, by sex (of household head)</i>
	2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	5. Prevalence of under weight children <i>by sex</i> 6. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption <i>by sex</i>
	3. <i>Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of persons without access to basic services</i>	7. <i>Proportion of the population with access to electricity by sex of head of household</i> ; 8. <i>Proportion of households using pit latrines by sex of head of household</i>
	4. <i>Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of persons living in inadequate housing</i>	9. <i>Proportion of population living in inadequate housing by sex of head of household</i>
2. Achieve universal primary education	5. Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary <i>and secondary</i> schooling, <i>up to Grade 12</i>	10. Net enrolment ratio in primary education <i>by sex</i> ; 11. <i>School attendance among primary school children by sex</i> ; 12. Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5 <i>by sex</i> ; 13. <i>Net enrolment ratio in secondary education by sex</i> ; 14. <i>Proportion of pupils who reach Grade 12 (5th Form) in secondary school by sex</i> ; 15. <i>Proportion of students who matriculate at Grade 12 with passes in at least two subjects English (or official language or country), and maths by sex</i> ; 16. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds <i>by sex</i> ; 17. <i>Number of primary and secondary schools addressing gender stereotyping in the curriculum</i> ; 18. <i>Percentage of schools with age appropriate curricula</i> ; 19. <i>Percentage of trained teachers in primary and secondary schools</i> ; 20. <i>Average number of children in class by grade by school</i>

Goals	Targets	Indicators
<p>3. Promote gender equality and empower women</p>	<p>6. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015;</p> <p>7. <i>Eliminate gender disparities in income and occupational opportunities at all levels and in all sectors, no later than 2015;</i></p> <p>8. <i>Reduce by 60%, the incidence of physical acts of gender based violence;</i></p> <p>9. <i>Reduce by 2015, all forms of gender based violence</i></p>	<p>21. Ratio of girls to boys in primary secondary and tertiary education enrolment;</p> <p>22. Ratio of literate women to men of 12- 24 years;</p> <p>23. <i>Proportion of students who take Maths and Science examinations at Grade 12 by sex;</i></p> <p>24. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector;</p> <p>25. <i>Average national income of men and women by sector of employment;</i></p> <p>26. <i>Employed persons by occupational status by sex</i></p> <p>27. Proportion of seats by women in national parliament</p> <p>28. <i>Proportion of women holding office in local government</i></p> <p>29. <i>Incidence of reported physical abuse by sex of the abused</i></p> <p>30. <i>Existence of integrated national action plans to eliminate gender based violence by 2010</i></p> <p>31. <i>Type of crime by age and sex of offender and age and sex of victim</i></p> <p>32. <i>Age and sex of persons who report experiencing physical violence in the past year at the hands of an intimate partner</i></p> <p>33. <i>Percentage of sexual assault cases completed through the court process in a 12- month period of the date of charge</i></p>
<p>4. Reduce child mortality</p>	<p>10. Reduce by 2/3s between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate</p>	<p>34. Under-five mortality rate by sex</p> <p>35. Infant mortality rate by sex</p> <p>36. Proportion of children 1-5 years of age immunised against measles who have received complete immunisation coverage (BCG, 3 doses DPT and oral polio, measles)</p> <p>37. <i>Number of children injured through, violence by sex and age</i></p> <p>38. <i>Number of children killed through violence, by sex and age of victim and perpetrator</i></p>
<p>5. Improve maternal health</p>	<p>11. Reduce by 3/4 between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality <i>ratio</i></p> <p>12. <i>Universal access to reproductive and sexual health services through the primary healthcare system by 2015</i></p>	<p>39. Maternal mortality ratio <i>per 1,000 population</i></p> <p>40. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p> <p>41. <i>Proportion of contraceptive demand satisfied</i></p> <p>42. <i>Adolescent fertility rate.</i></p>
<p>6. Combat HIV/AIDS malaria and other diseases</p>	<p>13. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>14. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</p>	<p>43. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24</p> <p>44. Condom use, rate of contraceptive prevalence</p> <p>(a) <i>condom use at last high-risks sex by sex</i></p> <p>(b) <i>percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS</i></p>

Goals	Targets	Indicators
		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>by sex</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(c) contraceptive prevalence rate</i></p> <p>45. <i>Condom use as a proportion of overall contraceptive use by persons, ages 15-24, in consensual unions by union type</i></p> <p>46. <i>Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance to non-orphans 10-14</i></p> <p>47. Number of <i>Proportion of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS by age group</i></p> <p>48. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria</p> <p>49. Proportion of population in malaria risks areas using effective malaria preventative and treatment measures</p> <p>50. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis</p> <p>51. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS</p> <p><u>Gender</u></p> <p>52. Existence of programs that take account of the gender dimensions of power in the transmission and treatment of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>53. Prevalence of chronic diseases by sex and age</p> <p>54. Provision of support services for primary caregivers</p>
<p>7. Ensure environmental sustainability</p>	<p>15. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources</p> <p>16. halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to drinking water</p> <p>17. have achieved by 2020 significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers <i>70% of persons living in poor communities</i></p> <p>18. <i>construct and implement a vulnerability index for the Caribbean within the next five years, which is sensitive to economic, social and environmental threats</i></p>	<p>55. Proportion of land area covered by forest</p> <p>56. Ratio of land <i>Ratio of land area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area</i></p> <p>57. Energy use (<i>kg oil equivalent</i>) per GDP (<i>PPP</i>)</p> <p>58. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)</p> <p>59. <i>Proportion of population using solid fuels (with access to secure tenure)</i></p> <p>60. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source</p> <p>61. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation</p> <p>62. Proportion of people-households <i>households</i> with access to secure tenure</p> <p>63. <i>Percentage of coral reefs destroyed by human activity</i></p> <p>64. <i>Percentage of coral reefs destroyed by natural disasters</i></p> <p>65. <i>Incidence of natural disasters</i></p> <p>66. <i>Economic losses resulting from natural disasters</i></p> <p>67. <i>Social dislocation resulting from natural disasters</i></p>

Goals	Targets	Indicators
		68. <i>Existence of a sustainable framework for the collection, processing and analysis of data relevant to the construction of a Vulnerability Index</i>
8. Develop a global partnership for development	19. Develop further an open, ruled-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system 20. Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries, <i>LDCs, (includes tariff and quota free access for LDCs' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPCs and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous programmes of debt relief for countries committed to poverty reduction)</i> 21. Address the special needs of landlocked countries and SIDS 22. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries, through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term 23. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth, <i>women and especially vulnerable groups</i> 24. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable internationally approved essential drugs in developing countries 25. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	<p><u>ODA</u></p> 69. Net ODA as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national product (targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs) 70. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 71. Proportion of ODA that is untied 72. Proportion of ODA for environment in Small Island Development States 73. Proportion of ODA for transportation in land locked countries
		<p><u>Market Access</u></p>
		74. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas 75. <i>Services as a proportion of total exports</i> 76. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing <i>from developing countries</i> 77. Domestic and export agriculture subsidies in OECD countries 78. <i>Sanitary and phytosanitary rules implemented by developed countries which exceed the standards specified by international organisations</i> 79. <i>Cost of implementing sanitary/phytosanitary measures as a percentage of the total value of exports for which these measures are required</i> 80. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
		<p><u>Debt Sustainability</u></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 84. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds <i>by age group and sex</i> 85. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential, approved drugs on a sustainable basis

Goals	Targets	Indicators
		86. Telephone lines per 1,000 people 87. Personal computers per 1,000 people 88. <i>Ratio of personal computers to students in primary and secondary schools</i> 89. <i>Use of internet by government to provide information to the population</i>

PROPOSED CARIBBEAN SPECIFIC TARGETS & INDICATORS : OUTCOME OF GROUP WORK

(some renumbering of targets and indicators would have occurred as a result of the expansion of targets and indicators)

Goals	Targets	Indicators
<p>1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</p>	<p>1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who fall below the poverty line.</p> <p><i>Pointed out that not all BMCs will have base year data (1990). Each country has different base years for their poverty assessments, and not all the countries have benefited from such an exercise. Recommendation was made to establish a base year for Caribbean states and adjust the MDG to monitor change from that period.</i></p>	<p>1. Proportion of households living below the poverty line; 2. Poverty gap ratio; 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption; 4. Proportion of employed living in households that are below the poverty line, by sex (of household head).</p> <p><i>Emphasis on the use of the household head was queried</i></p>
	<p>2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.</p> <p><i>The indigent line measures poverty</i></p>	<p>5. Prevalence of under weight children by sex; 6. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption by sex.</p>
	<p>3. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of persons without access to basic services.</p> <p><i>A definition for basic services is required. This will vary from country to country. In Dominica for instance only pit latrines can be used in certain parts of the island because of the soil type.</i></p>	<p>7. Proportion of the population with access to electricity by sex of head of household; 8. Proportion of household using pit latrines by sex of head of household.</p>
	<p>4. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of persons living in inadequate housing.</p> <p><i>A definition for inadequate is also required. Recommended use of building codes to incorporate resistance of structure to natural disasters.</i></p>	<p>9. Proportion of population living in inadequate housing by sex of head of household.</p>

Goals	Targets	Indicators
<p>2. Achieve universal primary education</p>	<p>5. 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 Grade 12.</p>	<p>10. Net enrolment ratio in primary education by sex; 11. School attendance among primary school children by sex.</p> <p><i>Coordination with the regions Ministries of Education would be required</i></p> <p>12. Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5 by sex; 13. Net enrolment ratio in secondary education by sex; 14. Proportion of pupils who reach Grade 12 (5th Form) in secondary school by sex; 15. Proportion of students who matriculate at Grade 12 with passes in at least two subjects English (or official language of country), and Maths by sex; 16. Literacy rate or 15-14 year olds by sex;</p> <p><i>A clear Caribbean definition for literacy was recommended</i></p> <p>17. Number of primary and secondary schools addressing gender stereotyping in the curriculum.</p> <p><i>Queried the ability to capture gender stereotyping</i></p> <p>18. Percentage of schools with age appropriate curricula; 19. Percentage of trained teachers in primary and secondary schools; 20. Average number of children in class by grade by school.</p> <p><u><i>General Recommendations</i></u></p> <p><i>Overseas territories are especially in need of technical assistance if they are to derive benefits from these recommendations</i></p>
<p>3. Promote gender equality and empower women</p>	<p>6. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015.</p>	<p>21. Ratio of girls to boys in primary secondary and tertiary enrolment; 22. Ratio of literate women to men of 12- 24 years; 23. Proportion of students who take Maths and Science examinations at Grade 12 by sex;</p>

Goals	Targets	Indicators
	<p>7. Eliminate gender disparities in income and occupational opportunities at all levels and in all sectors, no later than 2015.</p> <p>8. Reduce by 60%, the incidence of physical acts of gender based violence.</p> <p>9. Reduce by 2015, all forms of gender based violence.</p>	<p><i>Where data for age groups are required availability of data in the required age categories may not be presently available.</i></p> <p>24. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector;</p> <p>25. Average national income of men and women by sector of employment;</p> <p>26. Employed persons by occupational status by sex;</p> <p>27. Proportion of seats by women in national parliament; and</p> <p>28. Proportion of women holding office in local government.</p> <p><i>Added</i></p> <p>29. Proportion of women in decision-making positions;</p> <p>30. Incidence of reported physical abuse by sex of the abused;</p> <p>31. Existence of integrated national action plans to eliminate gender based violence by 2010;</p> <p>32. Type of crime by age and sex of offender and age and sex of victim;</p> <p>33. Age and sex of persons who report experiencing physical violence in the past year at the hands of an intimate partner;</p> <p>34. Percentage of sexual assault cases completed through the court process in a 12- month period of the date of charge.</p>
<p>4. Reduce child mortality</p>	<p>10. Reduce by 2/3s between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate (Other than the change in numbering the target remains the same).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Summary of Group's Comments:</i></p> <p><i>Countries have the required data but need to re-emphasise sex and age, record cause of death by age and sex, and need to strengthen data by registration.</i></p> <p><i>Recommendations:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>Definitions are required for indicators;</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Establish community registration system;</i></p>	<p>35. Under-five mortality rate by sex;</p> <p>36. Infant mortality rate by sex;</p> <p>37. Proportion of children 1-5 years of age who have received complete immunisation coverage (BCG, 3 doses DPT and oral polio, measles);</p> <p>38. Number of children injured through violence by sex and age;</p> <p>39. Number of children killed through violence, by sex and age of victim and perpetrator.</p>

Goals	Targets	Indicators
	<p>(c) <i>Establish central coordinating mechanism to channel data;</i></p> <p>(d) <i>Formulate legislation to increase the power of the statistical unit;</i></p> <p>(e) <i>Enhance capacity of data collection services in line Ministries; and</i></p> <p>(f) <i>Promote stakeholder multi-sectoral meetings.</i></p>	
<p>5. Improve maternal health</p>	<p>11. Reduce by ¾ between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio</p> <p>12. Universal access to reproductive and sexual health services through the primary healthcare system by 2015.</p>	<p>40. Maternal mortality ratio per 1,000 population;</p> <p>41. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.</p> <p><i>Although numbers of mothers attended by skilled health personnel have increased, maternal mortality is still relatively high. An analysis and explanation is required</i></p> <p>42. Proportion of contraceptive demand satisfied.</p> <p><i>To measure demand data from imports, sales, access from government and private sector health services can be used.</i></p> <p>43. Adolescent fertility rate.</p> <p><i>Data is available from reproductive health surveys. To assist in data collection recommendations were made for training:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>Training for health personnel;</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Sensitisation of the public- Public awareness of the MDGs and their importance;</i></p> <p>(c) <i>Advocacy programmes for the allocation of resources for data collection;</i></p> <p>(d) <i>Government education programmes that emphasis the importance of the MDGs.</i></p>
<p>6. Combat HIV/AIDS malaria and other diseases</p>	<p>13. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.</p> <p><i>Summary of Group’s Comments:</i></p> <p><i>Recommendations:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>Establish an HIV/AIDS awareness campaign;</i></p>	<p>44. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24;</p> <p>45. Condom use, rate of contraceptive prevalence:</p> <p>(a) condom use at last high-risks sex by sex;</p> <p>(b) percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS by sex;</p> <p>(c) contraceptive prevalence rate.</p> <p>46. Condom use as a proportion of overall contraceptive use by persons ages 15-24, in consensual unions by union type;</p>

Goals	Targets	Indicators
	<p>(b) <i>Screen pregnant women;</i> (c) <i>Establish central data collection;</i> (d) <i>Strengthen HIV surveillance systems;</i> (e) <i>Conduct HIV/AIDS surveys; and</i> (f) <i>Ensure quality control in data collection.</i></p> <p>14. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.</p>	<p>47. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans, ages 10-14; 48. Proportion of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS by age group; 49. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria; 50. Proportion of population in malaria risks areas using effective malaria preventative and treatment measures; 51. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis; 52. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS.</p> <p>Gender</p> <p>53. Existence of programs that take account of the gender dimensions of power in the transmission and treatment of HIV/AIDS; 54. Prevalence of chronic diseases by sex and age; 55. Provision of support services for primary caregivers;</p>
<p>7. Ensure environmental sustainability</p>	<p>15. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.</p> <p>16. Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to drinking water.</p> <p>17. Have achieved by 2020 significant improvement in the lives of at least 70% of persons living in poor communities.</p> <p>18. Construct and implement a vulnerability index for the Caribbean within the next five years, which is sensitive to economic, social and environmental threats.</p>	<p>56. Proportion of land area covered by forest; 57. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area; 58. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per GDP (PPP); 59. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita); 60. Proportion of population using solid fuels (with access to secure tenure).</p> <p><i>Charcoal is the main solid fuel used in the Caribbean but it is used for both leisure and by primary users. This indicator should be disaggregated by primary and leisure users.</i></p> <p>61. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source; 62. Proportion of urban <i>and rural</i> population with access to improved sanitation; 63. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure; 64. Percentage of coral reefs destroyed by human activity; 65. Percentage of coral reefs destroyed by natural disasters; 66. Incidence of natural disasters; 67. Economic losses resulting from natural disasters; 68. Social dislocation resulting from natural disasters;</p>

Goals	Targets	Indicators
		69. Existence of a sustainable framework for the collection, processing and analysis of data relevant to the construction of a Vulnerability Index.
<p>8. Develop a global partnership for development</p>	<p>19. Develop further an open ruled-based predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.</p> <p><i>The group called for special and differential treatment for SIDS</i></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 term.</p> <p>23. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth, women and especially vulnerable groups.</p> <p>24. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable internationally approved essential drugs in developing countries.</p>	<p><u>ODA</u></p> <p>70. 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>71. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation).</p> <p><i>Basic social services should include housing/shelter</i></p> <p>72. Proportion of ODA that is untied;</p> <p>73. Proportion of ODA for environment in Small Island Development States;</p> <p>74. Proportion of ODA for transportation in land-locked countries.</p> <p><u>Market Access</u></p> <p>75. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas;</p> <p>76. Services as a proportion of total exports;</p> <p>77. Average tariffs and quotas on agriculture products and textiles and clothing from developing countries;</p> <p>78. Domestic and export agriculture subsidies in OECD countries;</p> <p>79. Sanitary and phytosanitary rules implemented by developed countries which exceed the standards specified by international organisations;</p> <p>80. Cost of implementing sanitary/phytosanitary measures as a percentage of the total value of exports for which these measures are required;</p> <p>81. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity.</p> <p><u>Debt Sustainability</u></p> <p>82. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled;</p> <p>83. Debt service as a percentage of export of goods and services;</p> <p>84. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief;</p>

Goals	Targets	Indicators
	25. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.	85. Unemployment rate by age group and sex; 86. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential, approved drugs on a sustainable basis; 87. Telephone lines per 1,000 people; 88. Personal computers per 1,000 people; 89. Ratio of personal computers to students in primary and secondary schools; 90. Use of internet by government to provide information to the population.

APPENDIX 4

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS REGIONAL WORKSHOP
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