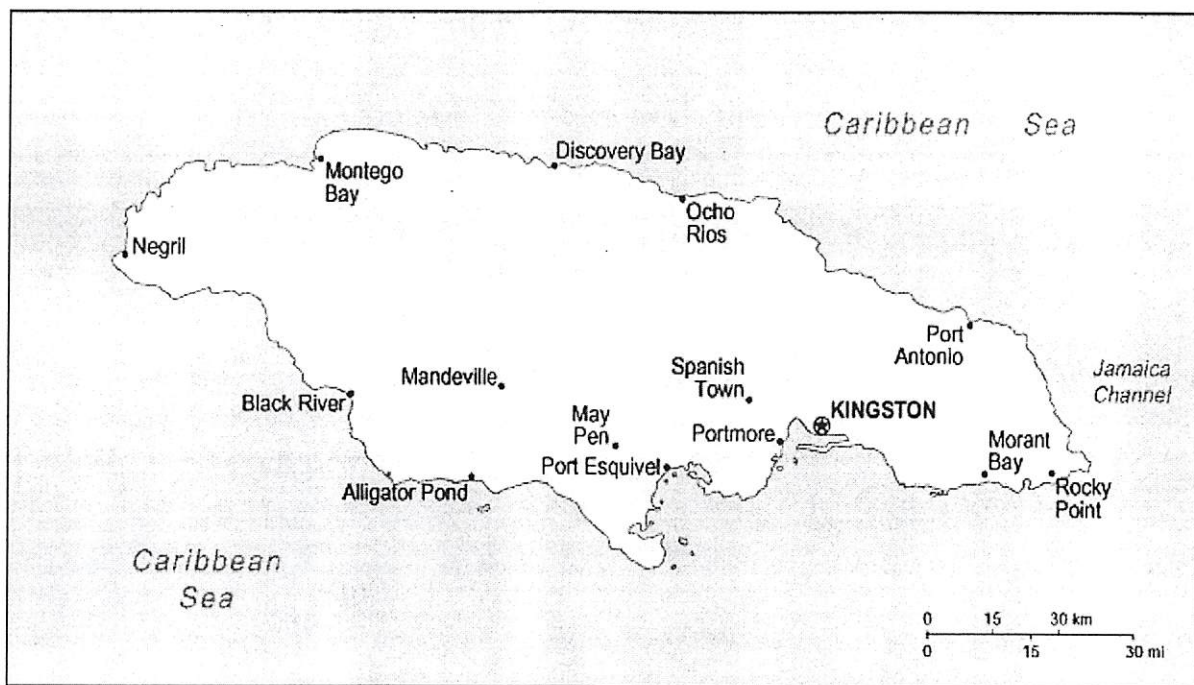


JAMAICA

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



OVERVIEW

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The Millennium Development Goals and targets were adopted by 189 countries at the Millennium Summit held in 2000. “They represent a partnership between developed and developing countries determined, as the declaration states, ‘to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty.’”¹

Table 1.1, over page, presents the goals, with associated targets and indicators, while, immediately following, Table 1.2 presents a summary picture of Jamaica’s progress towards achieving each of the goals. The status given for each goal is based on the categorization of the United Nations Development Programme². These are as follows:

Achieved:	The country has achieved the target.
On Track:	The country has attained the rate of progress needed to achieve the target of 2015 or has attained 90 per cent of that rate of progress.
Lagging:	The country has achieved 70 to 89 per cent of the rate of progress required to achieve the target by 2015.
Far Behind:	The country has achieved less than 70 per cent of the required rate of progress.
Slipping back:	The country’s level of achievement is at least 5 percentage points worse in 2000 than in 1990.

Based on the World Bank’s classification, Jamaica could be called a “country in green”.³ Countries in green made progress in the 1990s fast enough to attain the target value of the various indicators in the specified time period (by 2005 for gender equality and by 2015 for all others). They are “likely” to achieve the goals.

¹ MDG Country Reporting, p. 14

² UNDP 2002. Human Development Report, p.259.

³ http://www.developmentgoals.org/Achieving_the_Goals.htm

TABLE 1.1: The Millennium Development Goals, Targets and Indicators

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	1. Proportion of population below US\$1(PPP) per day 2. Poverty gap ratio gap ratio [indices x depth of poverty] 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
	2. Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight children under-5 years of age 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
2. Achieve universal primary education	3. Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net Enrollment rate in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 years old
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 years old 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament
4. Reduce child mortality	5. Reduce by two thirds between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13. Under-five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1-year old children immunized against measles.
5. Improve maternal health	6. Reduce by three quarter, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate	16. Maternal mortality rate 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among the 15-24 year old pregnant women 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS
	8. Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21. Prevalence of death rates associated with malaria 22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures 23. Prevalence of death rates associated with tuberculosis 24. Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under the DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area 27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP). 28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons). 29. Proportion of population using solid waste.
	10. Halve, by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural. 31. Proportion of urban and rural population with access to improved sanitation
	11. By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at 100 million dwellers	32. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure

8. Develop a global partnership for development	12. Develop further an open rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Includes commitment to good governance, development, and poverty-reduction – both nationally and internationally.	<p><i>Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small developing countries.</i></p> <p><u>Official Development Assistance</u></p> <p>33. Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors GNI (target of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs)</p> <p>34. Proportion of ODA to Basic Social Services (Basic Education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation).</p> <p>35. Proportion of ODA that is untied</p> <p>36. ODA in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs.</p> <p>37. ODA in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs.</p> <p><u>Market access</u></p> <p>38. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas</p> <p>39. Average tariffs and quotas imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing</p> <p>40. Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries as percentage of their GDP</p> <p>41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity.</p> <p><u>Debt sustainability</u></p> <p>42. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completing points</p> <p>43. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief.</p> <p>44. Debt services as percentage of exports of goods and services..</p>
	13. Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries. Includes: tariffs and quota free access for LDC export; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.	
	14. Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states. (Through Barbados and 22 nd General Assembly provisions).	
	15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries (through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long run)	
	16. In co-operation with developing countries develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.	
	17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries.	45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 years old each sex and total.
	18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
		47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 1000 population.
		48. Personal computers in use per 1000 population and internet users per 1000 population..

TABLE 1.2: Jamaica's Status at a Glance

GOALS	Selected Target (s)	Selected Data	General Status Re Goal	Main Concerns
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	<i>Poverty levels</i> 1990: 28.4 2001: 16.8	<i>On track</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronic public and private poverty in the rural areas Chronic public poverty in some marginalized urban communities
2. Achieve universal primary education	Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	<i>Enrolment at the primary level</i> 1990: 95.6 2001: 96.2	<i>Achieved</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of access, especially among the poor and in the Rural Areas The quality of primary level teachers
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	<i>Ratio of girls to boys at the primary level</i> 1990: 0.99 2001: 0.96 <i>Ratio of girls to boys at the secondary level</i> 1990: 1.07 2001: 1.03 <i>Ratio of girls to boys at tertiary level</i> 1990: 1.26 2001: 1.99	<i>Lagging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women are not adequately participating in the major political decision-making spheres. Cultural norms constrain gender equality at the household level. Men are under-represented at upper-secondary and tertiary levels of the education system..
4. Reduce child mortality	Reduce by two thirds between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	<i>Under-five Mortality Rate(per 1000)</i> 1993: 28.5 2000: 26.6	<i>Far behind</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under-registration of births No sustained policy action to reduce the rates
5. Improve maternal health	Reduce by three quarter, between 1990 and 2015, the mortality rate	<i>Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)</i> 1990: 119.7 2001: 106.2	<i>Far behind</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sustained policy action to reduce the rates
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	<i>Number of reported HIV/AIDS cases</i> 1990: 70 2002: 6401	<i>Achieved re control of Malaria</i> <i>Lagging re HIV/AIDS</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural context is a major hindrance to progress Not prominent enough on the political agenda
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	Halve, by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	<i>Proportion of persons without piped water:</i> 1990: 38.8 2001: 29.1	<i>On Track</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty inhibits progress
General Status of Country		GREEN		

Millennium Development Goals

Executive Summary

Goal 1: Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Status and Trends

- Low incidence of extreme poverty in the Eastern Caribbean (highest: Grenada – 5% in 1999)
- Rural poverty tends to be greater than urban poverty as the education level of the poor is generally low and therefore the rural poor have to make do with low level jobs in the informal sector
- Poor households tend to be larger and so overcrowding is a problem. For example, in Grenada, more than 13 percent of households contained rooms that were occupied by more than 2 persons
- Low incidence of under-nutrition in St Lucia and Barbados
- High use of pit toilets among poor. In St Lucia, 62.3 percent of households use pit latrines, while in Dominica, 25 percent of households have no access to toilet facility at all (possible pollution of water sources)
- Access to piped water is a challenge for more than 37 percent of households in Dominica and St Kitts. Poor have to rely solely on stand pipes.

Challenges

- Upgrading the human resource base of the population of the EC in general and the poor, in particular
- Maintaining a level of economic growth to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger in light of changes in the external economic environment (e.g., trade liberalization)
- Developing new industries to replace declining ones

Supportive Environment

- Governments of Barbados and St Lucia are focusing on poverty alleviation strategies with the setting up of a Ministry of Social Transformation in Barbados and a Poverty Reduction Fund in St Lucia
- Skills Training Program

Priorities for Development Assistance

- Human resource development and social infrastructure
- Capacity building in social and economic monitoring (e.g., statistical departments)

Data Needs

- Several gaps in data collection for many of the countries
 - Proportion of population living below \$1 per day
 - Poverty gap ratio
 - Prevalence of underweight children
 - Dietary energy consumption
- Ongoing data collection on poverty/hunger (every 5 years)

Goal Achievement

The low incidence of poverty and hunger indicate that the goal of eradication of poverty and hunger can be achieved with sustained policy action.

Goal 2: Achievement of Universal Primary Education

Status and Trends

- High net enrolment in primary education
- High levels of student population have completed up to Grade 5
- Literacy rates in 2000 stood at over 90 percent except for St Vincent (88.8), Antigua (84.4%) and Anguilla (75.4%)
- Literacy rates among 15-24 year olds greater than 90 percent except for Antigua (69.9% in 1990)

Challenges

- Improving the quality and relevance of education
- Increasing attendance and reducing drop outs in school system (note: registration (i.e., enrolment) does not mean ongoing attendance)

Supportive Environment

- All governments in the EC have made education a priority in national development (free primary level education). A significant percent of their budgets goes to education
- Educational reform programs have been implemented (e.g., EduTech in Barbados)

Priorities for Development Assistance

- Upgrade for school plant and teacher training
- Provision of relevant teaching materials and equipment

Data Needs

- School attendance/dropout rate
- Performance of children (other than national exams)
- Functional literacy

Goal Achievement

Some countries have almost achieved this goal. Goal is definitely achievable by 2015.

Goal 3: Promotion of Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

Status and Trends

- Ratio of girls to boys at secondary and tertiary levels of education is greater than 1
- Growth in female participation rate in labour market
- Ratio of literate females to males (15-24 year olds) generally greater than 1
- Females accounted for more than 40 percent employment in the non-agricultural sector
- Women have not significantly increased their seats in National Assembly but the trend is upward

Challenges

- Enhancement of empowerment and equality in political participation
- Increasing the number of women in top managerial positions (esp, private sector)

Supportive Environment

- Several countries have established bureaus/desks of gender/women affairs in order to monitor progress in this area
- Active women associations in some countries
- Non-discrimination laws

Priorities for Development

- Development of gender bureaus in sub-region
- Educational programs on gender issues in social/economic/political areas.

Data Needs

- More research on gender (as social relationship) than on sex (biological). Sex distributions are necessary but not sufficient for analysis of gender issues.

Goal Achievement

This goal has been achieved only in terms of education and employment. In terms of political achievement, a lot of progress has to be made but goal is achievable by 2015.

Goal 4: Reduction of Child Mortality

Status and Trends

- Under-five mortality rates fluctuated widely during the study period
- Infant mortality rates fell or showed moderate fluctuation
- Generally good immunization coverage for measles

Challenges

- Fluctuations in rate indicates that gains achieved are not being sustained (or problems of data collection)

Supportive Environment

- Health care is a high priority for governments, with a substantial budget allocation
- Advisory role of international health organizations (PAHO/WHO)
- Ongoing health education program

Priorities for Development Assistance

- Upgrade of health facilities
- Ongoing training for health personnel
- Educational programs for young mothers

Data Needs

- Identification of sources of child mortality
- Strengthening data collection process

Goal Achievement

At present, there is much fluctuation in the under-five mortality rates but the goal of reducing this rate by two-thirds is achievable once enough effort is made to sustain the gains that have already been achieved.

Goal 5: Improvement in Maternal Health

Status and Trends

- Low mortality rates except for Montserrat where 2003 data show mortality rate of 20.3 deaths per 1000 live births
- Nearly 100 percent births have been attended by skilled health personnel (in St Kitts – 80 percent only)

Challenges

- Reduction in teenage pregnancies
- Improving the nutritional status of young mothers

Supportive Environment

- All governments in the EC have made health care a priority area and so a significant proportion of the budget is allocated to health

Priorities of Development Assistance

- Educational programs in schools/clinics on maternal health
- Improved training of health personnel in maternal health care

Data Needs

- Identifying *causes* of maternal ill-health

Goal Achievement

Significant progress has been made in this area and the goal has been achieved in several countries in the Eastern Caribbean. This goal is definitely achievable by the remaining countries by 2015.

Goal 6: Reduction in HIV/AIDS and Other Diseases

Status and Trends

- High adult prevalence rate
- Small number of infected individuals fall in the 15-24 year old age group
- In Montserrat, majority of infected individuals fall in 30-50 year old age group
- Decline in the use of contraceptives in Antigua and Grenada but an increase in use in Dominica

- In Antigua, the number of HIV/AIDS orphans remain unchanged while in Grenada there was an increase in the number
- Cases of malaria detected in Antigua and St Vincent though the disease is not endemic in these countries. Disease was imported into these countries.
- Number of cases of TB fluctuated. Highest number of cases was found in Montserrat but no deaths were recorded.

Challenges

- Educating the population about the serious nature of the HIV/AIDS disease (lack of a cure, effects on social/economic environments, etc)
- Cost of care
- Combating the social stigma associated with HIV/AIDS

Supportive Environment

- Special health clinics established by Governments
- National educational programs by all parties – Governments, NGOs, labour, private sector

Priorities for Development Assistance

- Reduction in the cost of health care (drug cocktails)
- Educational programs

Data Needs

- More data on prevalence/incidence of disease, especially in the OECS

Goal Achievement

The achievement of this goal presents a major challenge for the Eastern Caribbean. The goal can be achieved by the year 2015 only if greater effort and resources are expended in the areas of HIV/AIDS education and prevention strategies.

<i>Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability</i>
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Status and Trends

- Dominica is the most forested of islands of the OECS. St Vincent recorded a loss of forest cover
- Several governments have taken measures to protect land for biological diversity
- St Lucia recorded largest increase in GDP per unit energy
- Slight increase in the level of carbon dioxide emissions
- Over 90 percent of households (except for Dominica and St Lucia) have access to piped water
- Considerable improvement in level of sanitation in Antigua, St Kitts and St Vincent; moderate improvements in Dominica and St Lucia
- Rise in prevalence rates of gastroenteritis and salmonellosis (?poor sanitation, hygiene practices, unsafe food handling)
- High prevalence rate of Dengue fever (?poor environmental sanitation)

- Over 65 percent of households in OECS (except for BVI and Montserrat) own their properties

Challenges

- Poverty (leads to destruction of the environment, unsafe sanitary practices)
- Tourism development and its effects on the environment (e.g., destruction of coral reefs, negative impact on turtle nesting)

Supportive Environment

- Education – improvement in level of awareness

Priorities for Development Assistance

- Distribution of land (cater for landless)
- Proper planning of infrastructural development (housing, hotel) to limit damage to environment
- Adequate waste disposal (methods of disposal)
- Natural Disaster Management

Data Needs

- Improvement in data collection on an ongoing basis

Goal Achievement

Some degree of progress has been made with respect to the achievement of this goal. However, for the goal to be fully achieved by 2015, a number of measures must be instituted, namely:

- Measures implemented to alleviate poverty
- Provision of adequate infrastructure
- Education to increase awareness with respect to environmental issues
- Enforcement of legislation to reduce/prevent damage to the environment

Goal 8: Development of a Global Partnership for Development

Status and Trends

- Official development assistance needed to help with infrastructural development and other developmental projects
- EC countries have been signatories to several bilateral and multi-lateral agreements to facilitate market access for exports of the region
- Debt service ratio relatively low in the region
- Creation of employment for youth a major challenge
- Very high proportion of the population (over 80%) has access to affordable and essential drugs. Barbados and Montserrat achieved a rate of 100% in 2001
- Still relatively low access to information and communication technologies (ICTs)
- General increase in criminal activity during 1990s
- Majority of crimes were against property
- Constancy in crime against persons
- Increase in the number of drug offences

Challenges

- Greater effort needed in areas of official development assistance

- Market access for exports
- Provision of productive employment for youth
- Distribution of benefits of ICTs
- Control of criminal activity

Priorities for Development Assistance

- Market access to developed country markets
- Development of new industries based on ICT
- Crime control/prevention

Data Needs

Goal Achievement

There is slow progress in the area of developing a global partnership for development especially in the areas of market access, provision of development assistance, the distribution of the benefits of information technology. A significant amount of effort will be needed to achieve this goal by 2015.