

Commonwealth of Dominica

Millennium Development Goals

ASSESSMENT

2010



**MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
ASSESSMENT
2010
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**DOMINICA
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
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Preface

In September 2000 world leaders adopted the Millennium Declaration of the United Nations, New York. The Millennium Development Goals(MDGs) for improving human conditions are derived from the Millennium Declaration. The MDGs broadly embraces eight goals and eighteen targets and are universal parameters applied to all countries with membership in the United Nations.

The annual assessment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) continues to be an integral part of the monitoring mechanism. Current assessment measures progress on achieving the MDGs, completion of data, improved collection systems and in some cases reports on weak data collection systems. It also takes into account transparency, national government's role and commitment in the accomplishment of these goals. Other components of the monitoring framework are the coordination of data collection and compilation and the sustainability of established systems for MDG reporting. These systems should ensure the continuous process of data gathering and achieve capacity-building and institutionalization not only for the MDG but for the general production of social and economic indicators pertinent to effective national planning.

At present annual assessment focuses on analysis of trends(based on indicators)and evaluation of performance of indicators relative to achieving the MDGs. The indicators are being examined laterally with national planning processes and programs. The MDGs and targets are integrated into the country's medium term Growth and Social Protection Strategy(GSPS). The GSPS has at its core, the attainment of sustainable economic growth with one of its main focus, the reduction of poverty.

Monitoring creates a multi-sector involvement fostering interactive processes for implementation, sound explanations, good governance and recommendations. Monitoring sets the platform for capacity-building, accountability, and connectivity. The process of monitoring and evaluation informs of the level at which ministerial or institutional databases operate and their compatibility or harmonization with the requirements for MDG assessment.

The assessment presents analyses of data and current programs towards poverty reduction and alleviation. Brief recommendations (on certain indicators) for the implementation of future programs towards achieving the MDGs, completing data gaps, beginning data collection systems, improving data systems, continuing the process specifically in success areas, and reviewing the co-relation of national programs with empirical evidence or by evidence-based policy are also presented. The recommendations will be monitored for accomplishment.

The report is intended to inform policy-makers, other stakeholders and the people of Dominica of the achievement of the MDG within a national context thus guiding towards appropriate policies and programs to continue to achieve or begin the process of achieving the MDGs. The report also intends to provide non-government organizations, national, regional and international agencies, researchers and other interested parties with information in context of the MDG. The formulation of the MDG Caribbean Specific Goals, a set of localized goals (additional goals that fit into the context of regional development) agreed upon by Caribbean Countries, January 2008 is recognized. However this assessment which covers indicators for the last eight years, 2001-2009 is based on the Internationally Agreed Development Goals (IADG) from Goals 1 to 7 and the “original” MDG for Goal 8.

December 2010

*Prepared by
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The Commonwealth of Dominica

Description and General Background

The Commonwealth of Dominica is the most northern and largest of the Eastern Caribbean's Windward Islands, situated between Latitude 15° 20 minutes North and Longitude 61° 22 minutes West. It lies between the French islands of Guadeloupe to the north and Martinique to the south. The island is 751 square kilometers (289.5sq miles). Dominica's climate is classified a humid tropical marine, characterized by little seasonal variation between the wet and dry season. Its pronounced high rainfall during the wet season contributes to its lush vegetation.

The island's topography is rugged with steep, luxuriant rain forest mountains, deep river-incised valleys and tree-covered hills that produce and sustain pristine rivers, perennial streams and tumbling mountain waterfalls. The island has great diversity of flora and fauna. The Morne Trois Pitons National Park (incorporating the central mountain range) is inscribed on the United Nations World Heritage List since 1998, based on the criteria of Outstanding Universal Value to Mankind, its natural aesthetic, rich bio-diversity and irreplaceable contribution to the understanding of science and natural landscape phenomena.

Dominica's relatively undisturbed and rugged landscape, extensive forest, pristine fresh and sea water and overall ecological system have contributed to Dominica's being acclaimed as "the Nature Island of the Caribbean". This label has impacted favorably in positioning Dominica's global choices as a tourist destination for nature lovers and environmental adventure seekers. The island is currently promoted and is in its developing stage as an eco-tourist destination.

The island is subdivided into ten parishes or population zones with capital city Roseau, located within the parish of St. George in the south-west. The city of Roseau recorded a non-institutional population of 14,539 in the 2001 Population and Housing Census.

Cruise ships call regularly registering a record 516,820 passengers in 2010. Visitors increased by 7.0 percent from 2000 to 2010, reaching a total arrival of 77,301 in 2010. The three major

markets are the Caribbean accounting for 54.2 percent of visitors, United States of America, 24.9 percent and Europe 13.9.

Political and Economic Situation

Dominica attained political independence from England in 1978 and retains a political organization based on the British Parliament multi-party democracy. Dominica inherited its official language, English. However, partly due to historical influences, the majority of the population speak a patois “kweyol” composing of French linguistic structures.

The 2010 end of year population estimate 72,931 comprises mainly people of African descent (86.7 percent) and a population of indigenous Kalinago people, the survivors of the original or first people of the Caribbean. The Kalinago occupy a demarcated area called the Kalinago Territory, on the northeast of Dominica.

Traditionally, Dominica’s economy has been based on agriculture. Recent global and regional events have contributed to the declining dominance of agriculture in particular the cultivation of bananas. Agriculture (mainly bananas) contributed 15.06 percent of Gross Domestic Product in 2000 and 10.57 percent in 2010. Economically, Dominica pursues and sustains a free-market and liberal economy. During the 2010 period the economy registered a growth rate of 0.33 percent. Growth was noted in Mining and Quarrying, 3.00 percent; Construction, 10.15; Education, 5.36; Health and Social Work, 6.05 and Electricity and Water, 5.77.

The rate of inflation as measured by the Annual Consumer Price Index recorded 3.00 percent increase in 2010.

Internationally Agreed Development Goals

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1a: *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day*

1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day

1.2 Poverty gap ratio

1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

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

1.4 Growth rate of GDP per employed person

1.5 Employment –to- population ratio

1.6 Proportion of employed living below \$1 (PPP) per day

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

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

1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age

1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

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

2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education

2.2 Proportion of students starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary education

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

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower men

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

3.1 Ratio of boys to girls in primary, secondary and tertiary education

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

3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in parliament

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 4a: *Reduce by two thirds between 1990 and 2015, the under five mortality rate*

- 4.1 Under-five mortality rates
- 4.2 Infant mortality rates
- 4.3 Proportions of 1 year old children immunized against measles

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Target 5a: *Reduce by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio*

- 5.1 Maternal mortality ratios
- 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rates

Target 5b: *Achieve by 2015 universal access to reproductive health*

- 5.4 Adolescent birth rate
- 5.5 Antenatal care (at least one visit and at least four visits)
- 5.6 Unmet need for family planning

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS

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

- 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years
- 6.2 Condom use at last high risk sex
- 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
- 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years

Target 6b: *Achieve by 2010 universal access to treatment of HIV/AIDS for all those who need it*

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

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

- 6.6 Incidences of death rates associated with malaria
- 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets
- 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs
- 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

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

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

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

7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest

7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) and consumption of ozone –depleting substances

7.3 Proportion of ozone-depleting substances

7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

7.5 Proportion of total water resources used

Target 7b: *Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources*

7.6 Proportions of terrestrial and marine areas protected

7.7 Proportions of species threatened with extinction

Target 7c: *Have halted by 2015, the proportion of people living without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation*

7.8 Proportion of people using an improved drinking water source

7.9 Proportion of people using an improved sanitation facility

Target 7d: *By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers*

7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums

Millennium Development Goal

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

<p>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</p> <p>Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</p> <p>Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally</p> <p>Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced program of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p> <p>Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked developing Countries and small island developing States (through the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Development States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)</p> <p>Table 15: 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>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. Official development assistance (ODA)</p> <p>33.a. ODA, net, as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI</p> <p>33.b. ODA to LDCs, net, as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income.</p> <p>34. Proportion of total ODA to basic social services</p> <p>35. Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is united</p> <p>36. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p>37. ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p>Market access</p> <p>38. Proportion of total developed imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty</p> <p>39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</p> <p>40. Agricultural support estimate of OECD as a percentage of their gross domestic product</p> <p>41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p>Debt sustainability</p> <p>42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p> <p>43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative</p> <p>44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p>
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<p>Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</p> <p>Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p> <p>Table 18: In cooperation with the Private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total</p> <p>46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p> <p>47.a. Telephone lines per 100 population 47.b. Cellular subscribers per 100 population 48.a. Personal computers in use per 100 population 48.b. Internet users per 100 population</p>
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SELECTED MDG INDICATORS

GOAL 1.

Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Indicators	2002 Households	2002 Individuals	2009 Individuals
Poverty headcount ratio (i.e. % of population below the national poverty line: Percent	29.0	39.9	28.8
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption: Percent	7.6		5.2
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age: Percent		1.26	0.83
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption: Percent	15.0		

Incidence of Poverty

Category	2002			2009	
	Households %	Population %	Poverty Gap	Population %	Poverty Gap
Indigent/Very Poor	11.0	15.0	10.2	3.2	8.9
Poor	18.0	24.0		3.9	
All Poor	29.0	39.9		28.8	
Non Poor	71.0	60.1		71.2	
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	

Sources: 2002 and 2009 Survey of Living Conditions

Notes: Poverty Gap - extent to which consumption of the poor fall below the poverty line.

Poverty Line : estimation of minimum food basket for an adult to achieve a diet of 2,400 calories per day, plus the average per capita non-food expenditure of 40% of households with the lowest per capita total expenditure.

Mean Population Estimates:	2002	2009
Total	70,382	71,803
Male	35,478	36,548
Female	34,904	35,255

Source: Central Statistics Office

GOAL 2

Achieve Universal Primary Education

Indicators	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education:					
Sex:					
Girls	96.10	96.09	96.09	96.30	96.41
Boys	98.33	97.14	97.15	97.33	96.97
Total	97.23	96.63	96.63	96.83	96.70
Percentage of children reaching sixth grade					
Sex:					
Girls	92.19	92.22	92.22	92.18	105.58
Boys	88.89	83.00	94.78	104.53	93.63
Total	90.54	87.52	93.50	98.38	99.39
Ratio of girls to boys in primary	94.9	94.9	94.2	95.1	95.3
Gross Enrolment Ratio	98.20	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	95.24	96.75	96.65	96.54	100.81
Progression Rates Secondary					
Sex:					
Girls	90.0	88.1	90.7	88.9	84.6
Boys	84.3	81.2	79.8	76.6	83.5
Total	87.2	84.7	85.2	82.6	84.1
Repeaters Rate: Secondary					
Sex:					
Girls	8.3	7.3	7.5	8.6	12.8
Boys	16.0	16.2	19.6	20.8	13.7
Total	12.1	11.7	13.5	14.3	13.2
Drop-Out Rates: Secondary					
Sex:					
Girls	8.3	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.6
Boys	2.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	2.8
Total	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.7
Ratio of women to men in tertiary education				*2.1	*1.7

Source: Education Planning Unit, Ministry of Education.

Note: * refers to new entrants

GOAL 3

Promote Gender Equality & Empower Women

Indicator	2001	2005
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector: (of total women employed) Percent	45.1	46.7
Indicator	2005	2010
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament: Percent	10.0	18.5

Sources 2001 Population and Housing Census ,2005 Labour Force Survey and results of 2005 and 2010 General Elections

GOAL 4

Reduce Child Mortality

Indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Under-five mortality rate:	3.66	2.53	3.16	1.74	3.93
Infant mortality rate:	21.80	14.20	17.70	10.40	23.30
Proportion of 1-year old children immunized against measles:					
Percent	84.5	86.8	95.5	95.9	95.9

Source: Health Information Unit, Ministry of Health.

Note: Data on Child and Infant Mortality for 2008 were investigated but sound explanation could not be provided

GOAL 5

Improve Maternal Health

Indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Maternal mortality ratio: (Deaths per 1000 live births times 100,000 population)	0.00	0.00	110.62	103.73	105.93
Teen birth rate: Births (to 15-19 year olds) per 1000 live births	141	146	145	146	179
Births attended by skilled health personnel: Percent	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

MDG Health Summary Indicators

Indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Life Expectancy at Birth:					
Female	78.10	78.16	78.04	78.27	76.47
Male	72.36	73.00	71.92	73.35	72.64
Total	75.96	75.46	74.95	75.99	74.38
Infant Mortality: Per 1000 live-births					
Girls	24.44	8.10	21.32	15.02	32.89
Boys	19.31	20.33	22.99	6.02	14.37
Total	21.80	14.49	22.12	10.37	23.33
Under Five Mortality: Per 1000 live-births					
Girls	3.93	1.30	4.23	2.28	4.86
Boys	3.40	3.69	3.38	1.23	3.06
Total	3.66	2.53	3.79	1.74	3.93
Maternal Mortality: Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000)	0.00	0.00	110.62	103.73	105.93
Number of Health Care Institutions: Hospitals/clinics per 1000 persons	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.78
Number of Physicians: Physicians per 1000 persons	0.77	0.82	0.89	0.78	0.78

MDG Health Summary Indicators cont'd

Indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Crude Birth Rates: Per 1000 persons					
Girls	14.16	14.50	12.43	13.27	12.93
Boys	14.39	15.23	12.93	13.68	13.33
Total	14.28	14.58	12.69	13.48	13.13
Crude Death Rates: Per 1000 persons					
Female	5.83	7.26	7.46	7.29	8.06
Male	7.97	7.88	8.44	7.94	7.52
Total	6.92	7.58	7.96	7.62	7.79
Number of Children One Year Old Immunized against Preventable Diseases : Immunization Coverage:					
Percent	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.2	99.2

Source: Central Statistical Office and The Ministry of Health, Health Information Unit.

GOAL 6

Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Death rate associated with malaria Percent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Death rate associated with tuberculosis Percent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Death rate associated with HIV/AIDS Percent	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7
Incidence of malaria No.	0	0	0	1	0
Incidence of tuberculosis No.	10	9	3	3	4

Source: Health Statistical Unit, Ministry of Health

GOAL 7

Ensure Environment Sustainability

Indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Land area covered by forest:					
Total (km²)	14743	14743	14743	14743	14743

Source: 2006 National MDG Report and Forestry Division, Ministry of Agriculture

Indicators	1981	1991	2001
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source			
Percent	81.5	92.1	95.5
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility:			
Percent	69.5	74.5	84.0
Proportion of households with access to secure tenure:			
Percent (own)	65.3	71.9	71.7

Sources: 1981,1991,2001 Population and Housing Censuses

Review on Progress

Dominica has made substantial progress in completing the indicators for the MDGs. This is evident in the localizing of additional indicators(relevant to national context); the completion of data gaps; the revision of source data following the validation process; harmonization of definitions, concepts and formula; the publication of the first national MDG Report in June 2006; the updating of indicators up to the 2009 year(in some cases as available) and presently the monitoring, evaluation and assessment level.

One of the main outcomes of the monitoring and evaluation process is the harmonization of ministries' and agencies' databases and data collection instruments to align with the requirements of the MDGs. In addition, one of the opportunities is the institutionalizing of such data. Monitoring facilitates institutionalization of data collection. Monitoring evaluates the effectiveness and achievement of national programs not only in meeting the MDGs but other policy decisions.

The work continues and will continue at all levels including the monitoring aspect. Surveys and censuses that meet the requirements of the MDG have been and will continue to be conducted. The Surveys conducted since the 2000 Declaration are the 2001 Population and Housing Census, 2002 and 2009 Surveys of Living Conditions; 2008 Household Assessment Survey; 2009 Household and Income and Expenditure Survey; 2004 and 2008 Occupational Wage Survey; 2005 Labor Force Survey while other information have been derived from administrative records.

In order to complete data gaps consultations were held with various agencies for instance, the Ministry of Education Planning Unit and the National District Nurses Association. In addition to the use of administrative records, the following Surveys are planned to continue the process of assisting policy makers in implementing programs to achieve goals and targets by 2015:

Annual Labor Force Surveys; 2010 (October), 2012 and 2014 Knowledge, Attitude, Practices and Behavior Survey; this will provide information for indicators on opinions and correct knowledge of AIDS; 2011 Population and Housing Census; 2012 Occupational Wage Survey; 2012 Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Program(LAMP); 2012 ICT Survey; 2012

Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire(CWIQ) and 2013/2014 MICS / Survey of Living Conditions; 2012/2013 Agricultural Census.

Dominica has achieved some of the Goals and Targets and is working towards the achievement of all goals by 2015(Refer to Current Assessment of Targets). Currently, the country needs to continue to aim at programs to reduce poverty level to less than 15.0 percent by 2015; assess the quality of education at all levels; provide and maintain quality and sustainable health care at all levels and promote the participation of women in the political and decision-making process.

Dominica is preparing to conduct the LAMP Survey in order to complete the data gaps for literacy. To note a project document, schedule of activities and program cost have been designed. The funding source has already been tentatively identified and the budget allocation quoted.

Modules collecting information on MDG indicators- HIV/AIDS, dietary energy consumption level and contraceptive use will be attached to continuous household surveys. The national Statistics Office is assisting agencies in enhancing data collection systems to capture data which have not yet been collected.

For Goal 8, the country is in a position to achieve the targets. Given the participation in global economic(including trade and financial) development, relations with other countries , collaboration with regional and international partners and investment in communication and technology ,the country is well-poised to achieve these targets. However, a monitoring and evaluation unit must be established and become functional for the sustainability of the monitoring aspect(up to 2015). Monitoring demands critical research, consultations with stakeholders and policy makers, discussions with data providers and suppliers and much needed advocacy program . It also involves the reviewing of databases based on the requirements for the MDGs. The Unit should be independent but work in collaboration with the National Statistics Office. Considering and implementing the foregoing, the MDGs will be achieved.

Localized Indicators

An additional component is adopted in presenting indicators that are most relevant in the context

of national socio-economic development – localizing. Localizing the MDG not only involves the popularization of the Goals at all levels of the society but the process of adapting the targets to local realities with an assessment of the data's relevance to the country's situation.

Localizing the indicators follows a consultative process with stake holders and other interested parties. The other stages in the localizing processes are the Local Monitoring Framework, the execution of the comprehensive publicity program and an annual plan of activities. Localized indicators are presented as follows:

Goal 1:

1. Per Capita Household Expenditure by Quintile
2. Number of cases of obesity in under fives
3. Minimum Wage Rates

Goal 2:

1. Drop-Outs by reason at Secondary School
2. Enrollment by Course of Study and Vocational Training at Tertiary Level
3. Number of Government Scholarships by Course of Study

Goal 3 :

1. Number of Persons in Higher Level Public Positions by Sex

Goal 6:

1. Population with Disability by Type of Disability
2. Total Deaths by Cause and Age-Group
3. Number of health care institutions
4. Number of Physicians and Specialists
5. Life Expectancy

Goal 7:

1. Households by Type of Tenure(include households occupying state or abandoned lands)

The localization and monitoring program will continue with the following assessments:

MDG Achievement within a Social Sector Strategy

The Localization Process, Localized Indicators and Efforts to meet 2015 Targets and Beyond

Global Economic Crisis ,its implication on the MDGs and Intervention Efforts

Advocacy Campaign and Building of National Coalitions of Partners to Achieve the MDGs

Current Assessment of Targets 2009

Goal 1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Target 1a: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3

Poverty levels records 28.8 percent down from 39.9 percent .

Poverty level records 28.8 percent head count in 2009 as defined by the national poverty line based on the expenditure approach (and not by the \$1 a day concept).

Table 1. Poverty Indicators 2002 and 2009

Indicators	2002 Households	2002 Individuals	2009 Individuals
Poverty headcount ratio (i.e. % of population below the national poverty line: Percent	29.0	39.9	28.8
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption: Percent	7.6		5.2
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age: Percent		1.26	0.83
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption: Percent	15.0		

Source: 2002 and 2009 Survey of Living Conditions

Note: Household data was not presented for 2009

Table 1.1 Incidence of Poverty 2002 and 2009

Category	2002			2009	
	Households %	Population %	Poverty Gap	Population %	Poverty Gap
Indigent/Very Poor	11.0	15.0	10.2	3.2	8.9
Poor	18.0	24.0		3.9	
All Poor	29.0	39.9		28.8	
Non Poor	71.0	60.1		71.2	
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	

Source: 2002 and 2009 Survey of Living Conditions

Notes: Poverty Gap - extent to which consumption of the poor fall below the poverty line.

Poverty Line : estimation of minimum food basket for an adult to achieve a diet of 2,400 calories per day, plus the average per capita non-food expenditure of 40% of households with the lowest per capita total expenditure.

Head Count Poverty

The poverty head count records 28.8 percent having annual expenditure below EC\$6,230.00 as compared to a poverty head count of 39.9 percent with an annual expenditure of \$3,400.00 in 2002. Approximately 71.0 percent of the population can be considered not poor thus indicating a generally improved social and economic well-being in comparison to the 2002 period when 60.1 percent of the population were considered not poor.

Indigent line

The indigent or very poor records 3.2 percent with annual expenditure below \$2,435.00, registering a sharp drop as compared to 15.0 percent with annual expenditure of \$2,011.00 in 2002. The difference in expenditure, 21.08 percent increase, is quite interesting as it closely relates to the 19.03 percent increase in the consumer price index over the 2002 to 2009 period. The vulnerability line (2009) recording 11.5 percent, is estimated at EC\$7,788.00 that is, 25.0 percent above the poverty line. The vulnerability line measures the number of persons who, though not poor, are at risk of falling into poverty given the occurrence of any adverse economic event or natural disaster.

Household Poverty

The 2009 study reveals that to escape poverty, a household would need at least EC\$1,194.00 per month in expenditure at prevailing prices of both food and nonfood components. In 2002 households which met their basic food needs but were unable to meet all their non-food needs were classified as poor and recorded 29.0 percent with a per capita expenditure of less than EC\$3,400.00. For the same period, 11.0 percent of households were indigent. These households were not able to meet their daily basic dietary requirements. Individuals in these households had an average per capita expenditure of below EC\$2,011.00. The current estimated indigent line is EC\$2,435.00(per annum).

Household Expenditure

In 2009 poor households spent approximately 40.0 percent of their income on food leaving 60.0 percent for non-food expenditure, this spending pattern revealed a sharp 25.9 percent decrease in food expenditure over 2002 when 54.0 percent of income was spent on food, leaving 46.0 percent for non- food expenditure. The share of the poorest quintile in national consumption recorded 5.2 percent in comparison to 7.6 percent in 2002.

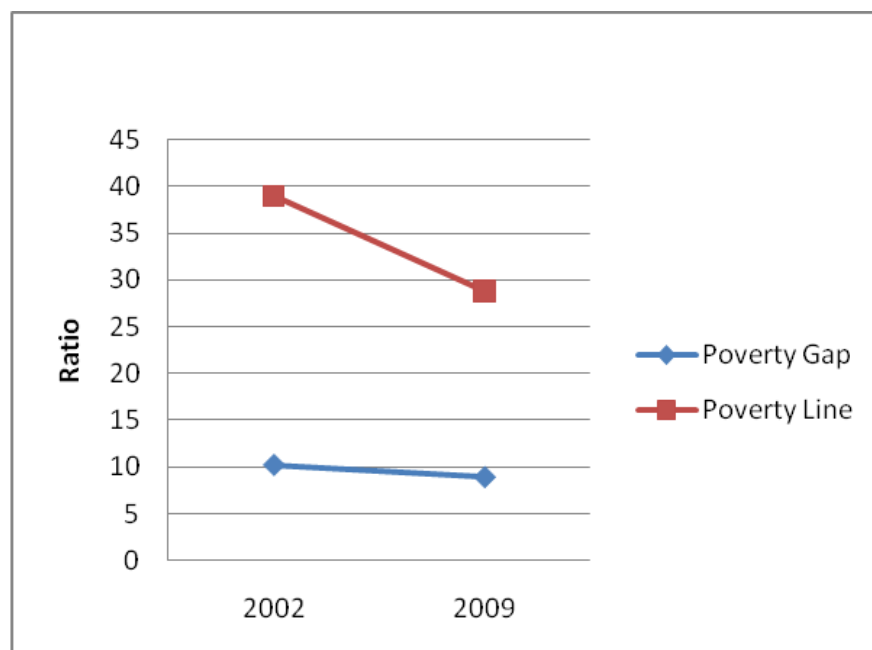
Household Size

Poor households continue to be larger than non-poor households. The average household size of 3.9 persons for poor households almost doubles the size of that for non-poor households, 2.0. However, in comparison with 2002, although the trend of double household size between the poor and non-poor was similar, household size for both economic groups was higher recording 4.6 for the poor and 2.4 for the non-poor.

Poverty Gap

The poverty gap for Dominica records 8.9 percent in comparison to 10.2 percent in 2002. The poverty gap measures the depth of poverty - the extent to which the annual income of poor households fall below the poverty line, \$6,230.00 in 2009 and \$3,400.00 in 2002.

Graph 1. Poverty Line and Poverty Gap 2002 and 2009

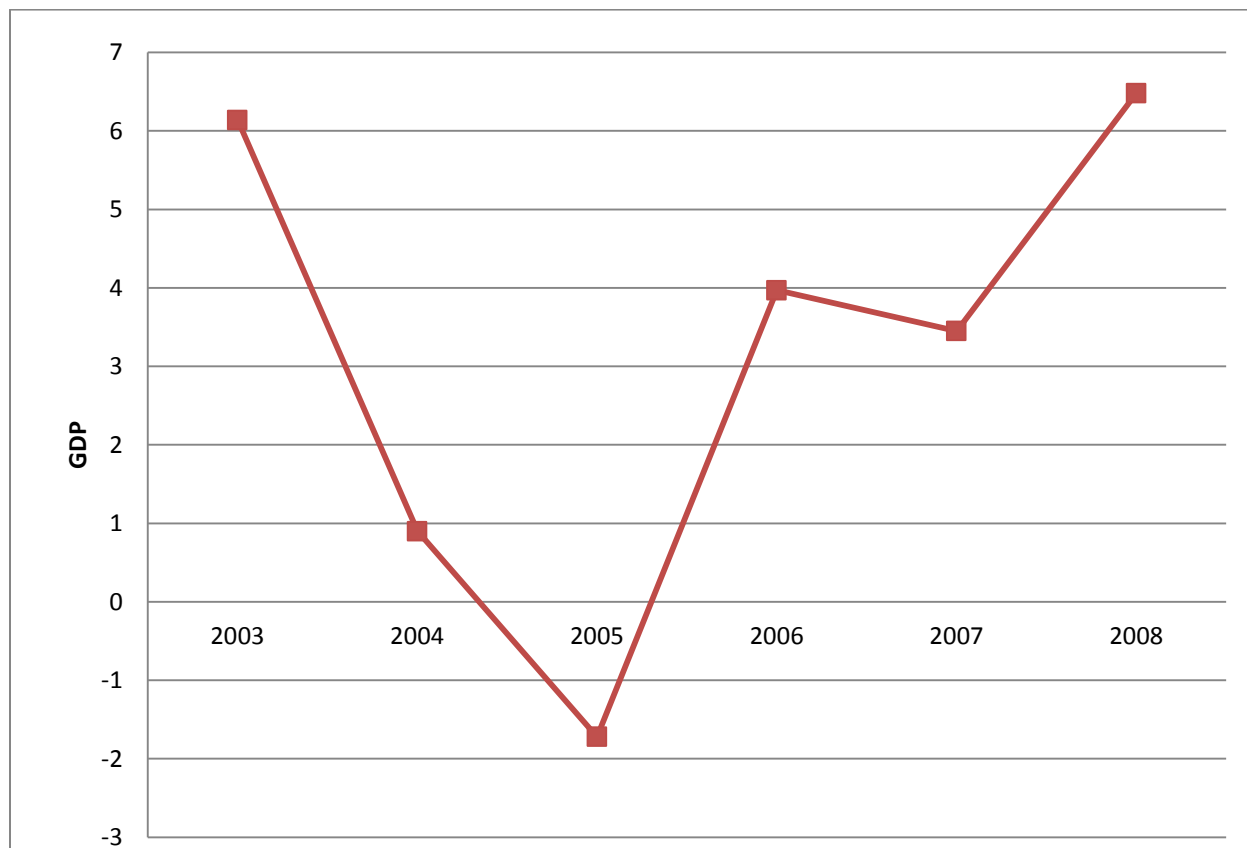


Target 1b: 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7

Dominica records 6.5 percent economic growth in 2008 in spite of global economic downturn mainly a result of organized national commemorative activities targeting wider regional and international markets

Economic activity in Dominica recorded a 6.5 percent growth (constant basis) in 2008 with a per capita income of \$17,454.90 increasing from \$14,089.15 in 2005, registering a 23.9 percent rise over the period.

Gross Domestic Product 2003-2008



Employed population and own-account workers record increases

The total employed numbered 24,811 in 2001 (Population and Housing Census). In the 2005 Labor Force Survey, the employed increased by 18.0 percent. Employment to population ratio recorded an upward trend over the two periods (2001 and 2005), moving from 0.35 to 0.41.

Own-account (self-employed) workers moved from a total of 6,047 in 2001 to 7,760 persons in 2005, registering a 28.3 percent increase. Women workers by this status accounted for 30.0 percent or 1,817 in 2001 but moved to 2,721 in 2005, representing 35.3 percent of the self-employed and recording a sharp 49.8 percent increase over the last period.

**Table 2. Distribution of Employed Persons by Employment Status and Sex
2001 and 2005**

Employment Status	2001			2005		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public Sector Employee	15.8	23.3	18.7	14.1	19.2	16.3
Private Sector Employee	47.7	52.4	49.5	40.4	47.8	43.5
Employer	6.1	3.2	5.0	11.4	3.5	8.1
Own Account Worker	28.2	18.5	24.4	29.7	22.1	26.5
Unpaid Family Worker	1.2	2.0	1.5	2.5	5.3	3.7
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
Not Stated	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources: 2001 Population and Housing Census and 2005 Labor Force Survey

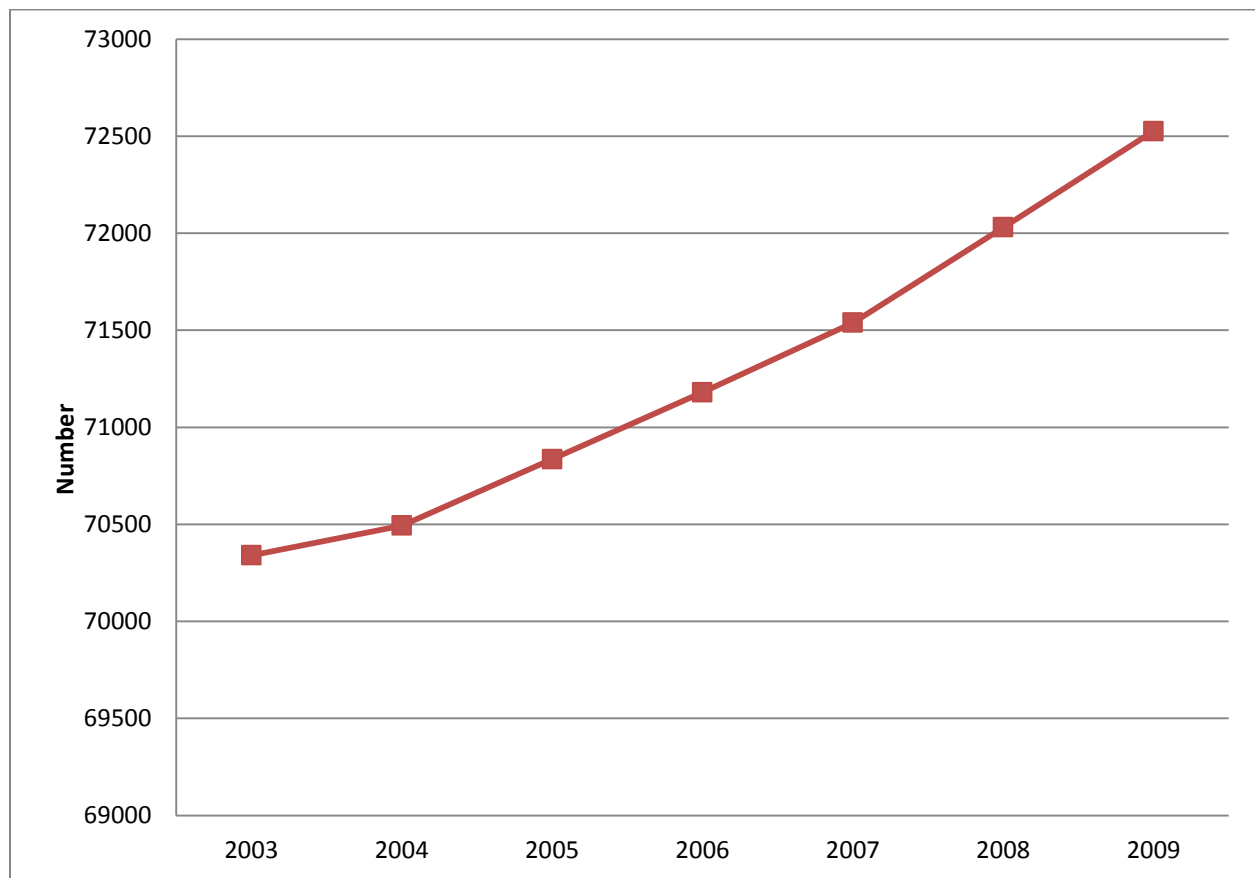
Table 3. Total End of Year Population Estimates by Sex 1999 - 2009

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	71,644	71,443	70,401	70,363	70,340	70,494	70,836	71,180	71,539	72,030	72,526
Male	36,489	34,999	35,482	35,474	35,409	35,881	36,100	36,238	36,413	36,663	36,916
Female	35,155	36,444	34,919	34,889	34,931	34,613	34,736	34,942	35,126	35,367	35,610

Source: Central Statistical Office

The end of year population moved from 71,443 in 2000 to 72,931 in 2010 registering 2.1 percent increase.

End of Year Population 2003-2008



Target 1c: 1.8, 1.9

Rate of underweight children declines

The prevalence of underweight children declined steadily in the last two years,(2006 and 2007) recording 1.26 in 2007 following a peak, 2.55 in 2005(Table 4). The prevalence of underweight infant girls has been constantly higher than that of infant boys, However in 2007, the gap narrowed significantly with an almost equal rate.

**Table 4. Number of Underweight Children (less than five years) by Type
2003- 2007**

Type	Sex	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Underweight	Girls	3	4	10	9	4
	Boys	3	3	6	3	4
	Total	6	7	16	12	8
Stunted	Girls	2	2	...	...	0
	Boys	0	0	...	...	0
	Total	2	2	3	3	2
Wasted	Girls	0	0	0	0	0
	Boys	0	0	0	2	0
	Total	0	0	0	2	0
Total	Girls	5	6	...	...	...
	Boys	3	3	...	...	...
	Total	8	9	19	17	10
Population (< 5 yrs of age)	Girls	3010	3035	3052	3067	3074
	Boys	3120	3217	3234	3250	3258
	Total	6130	6252	6286	6317	6332
Prevalence of underweight children (< 5 yrs. of age)	Girls	1.00	1.32	3.28	2.93	1.30
	Boys	0.96	0.93	1.86	0.92	1.23
	Total	0.98	1.12	2.55	1.90	1.26

Source: Primary Health Care Services, Ministry of Health and the Central Statistical Office.

Notes:

Underweight:

"Underweight" or low weight for age is a measure of child's weight for age in relation to the median value of a standard reference population.

Stunted

"Stunted" or Low height for age relates the child's height to her/his age in reference to the median value of a standard reference population.

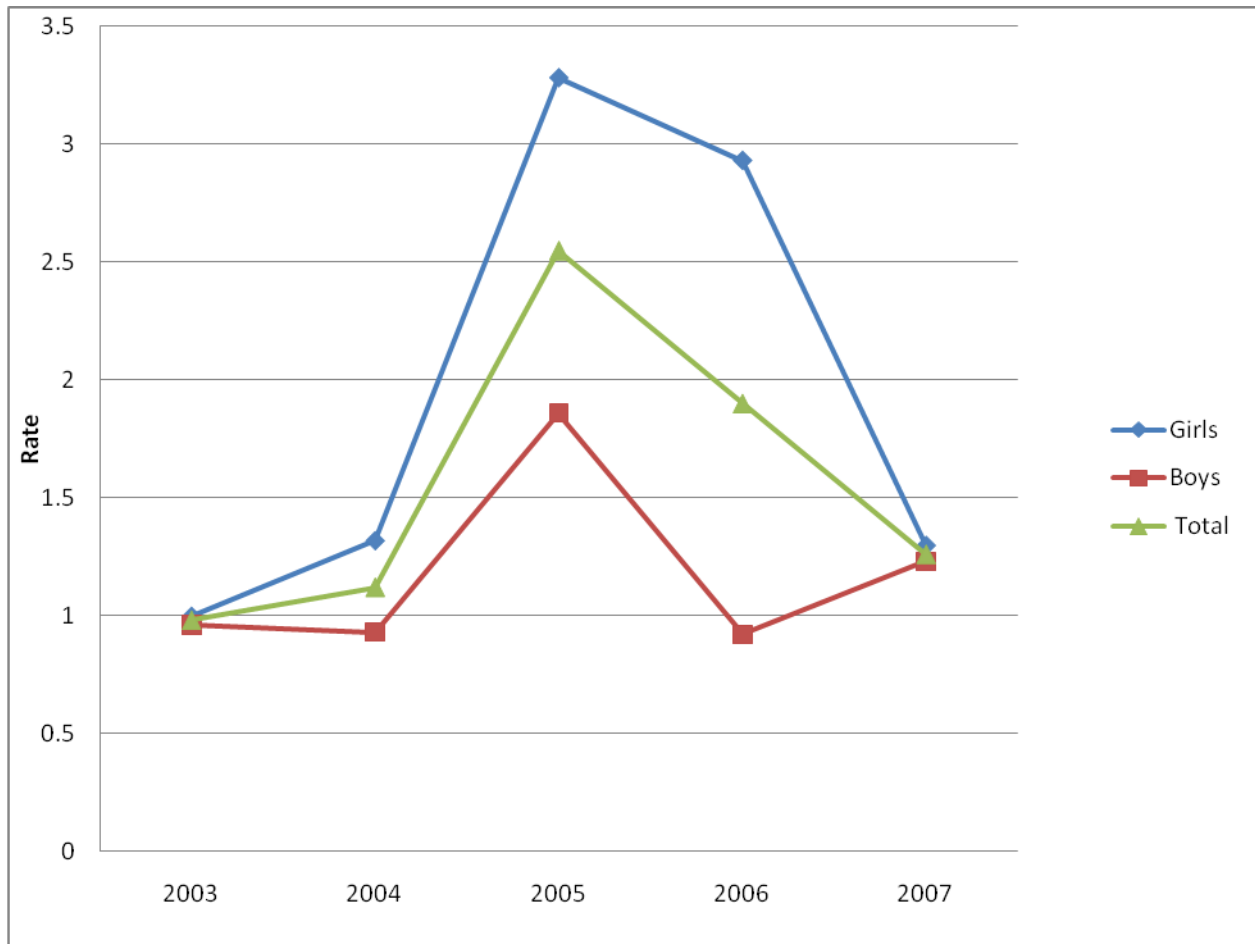
Wasted

"Wasted" measures the child's weight according to height in relation to the median value of a standard reference population.

Prevalence of underweight children (< 5 yrs. of age): Number of underweight girls (boys) aged less than five years old, divided by the total number of girls (boys) in that age group, times 1000

..... Anonymity: .if one child is recorded he/she was not listed but added to the total.

Graph 4. Prevalence of Underweight Children 2003-2007

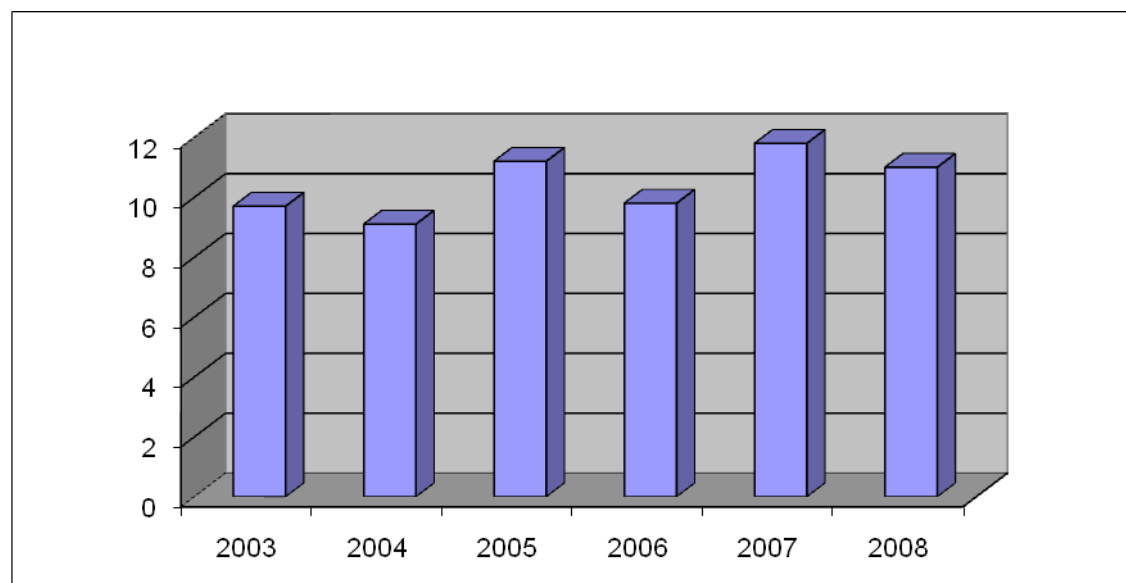


Incidence of Obesity

For the 2004 to 2007 period (with the exception of 2006) a steady increase in obesity among children under five was recorded (Table 5). Under five obesity prevalence recorded a rate of 11.0 in 2008, from a peak of 11.8 in 2007.

Table 5. Annual Nutritional Status (Under Five) 2003-2008

Obesity	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Prevalence rate	9.7	9.1	11.2	9.8	11.8	11.0



Source: Health Statistical Unit, Ministry of Health

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Target 2a: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3

Net enrollment ratio in primary education records 96.70

Proportion of students starting grade 1 who reach Grade 6 registers 99.39

Dominica has already achieved universal primary and secondary education, with a net enrollment ratio of 96.70 in primary education. However quality of education is continuously assessed through the Primary School Assessment for Grades 2 and 4 in all schools. Students are assessed using a combination of evaluation processes for example Fry's reading inventory, appropriate cultural passages and appropriate levels of Mathematics . The evaluation process administered by the Education Planning Unit, Ministry of Education assesses reading ability, decoding and comprehension. Special needs students are evaluated using the MICO diagnostics test and other methods.

Table 6. Net Enrolment Ratio and Proportion of Children reaching Grade Six Primary School

Class	Sex	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Grade K	Girls	673	567	692	654	624	653	618
	Boys	722	671	690	731	724	666	694
	Total	1395	1238	1382	1385	1348	1319	1312
Grade 1	Girls	708	604	516	616	585	566	587
	Boys	734	634	593	576	653	646	559
	Total	1442	1238	1109	1192	1238	1212	1146
Grade 2	Girls	694	665	582	535	612	576	557
	Boys	709	691	619	589	565	619	630
	Total	1403	1356	1201	1124	1177	1195	1187
Grade 3	Girls	741	683	648	554	513	600	565
	Boys	785	721	673	606	549	569	609
	Total	1526	1404	1321	1160	1062	1169	1174
Grade 4	Girls	742	711	678	640	546	505	607
	Boys	759	789	722	659	602	552	577
	Total	1501	1500	1400	1299	1148	1057	1184
Grade 5	Girls	747	769	682	656	622	546	507
	Boys	820	763	728	698	647	599	530
	Total	1567	1532	1410	1354	1269	1145	1037
Grade 6	Girls	733	773	781	668	671	614	556
	Boys	852	831	798	694	689	618	597
	Total	1585	1604	1579	1362	1360	1232	1153
TOTAL all Classes	Girls	5038	4772	4579	4323	4173	4060	3997
	Boys	5381	5100	4823	4553	4429	4269	4196
	Total	10419	9872	9402	8876	8602	8329	8193
Total population (5 - 11 yrs)	Girls	5038	4964	4765	4499	4343	4216	4146
	Boys	5334	5250	4905	4687	4559	4386	4327
	Total	10372	10214	9670	9186	8902	8602	8473
Net Enrolment Ratio ^a in Primary education	Girls	100	96.13	96.10	96.09	96.09	96.30	96.41
	Boys	101	97.14	98.33	97.14	97.15	97.33	96.97
	Total	100	96.65	97.23	96.63	96.63	96.83	96.70
Percentage of children reaching sixth grade(b)	Girls	96.59	78.14	66.07	92.22	87.18	92.18	105.58
	Boys	86.15	76.29	74.31	83.00	94.78	104.53	93.63
	Total	90.98	77.18	70.23	87.52	91.03	98.38	99.39
Ratio of girls to boys in primary		0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.95
Gross Enrollment Ratio		98.0	96.3	98.2	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0

Source: Education Planning Unit and Central Statistics Office

Notes:

a: Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education

It is the number of 5 to 11 years girls and boys enrolled in primary education, divided by the total population of girls (boys) in that age group, times 100.

b:/ Proportion of children starting grade 1 who reach grade 6

Number of girls (boys) completing sixth grade of the primary stage as a proportion of the number of girls (boys) in the first primary grade five years previously

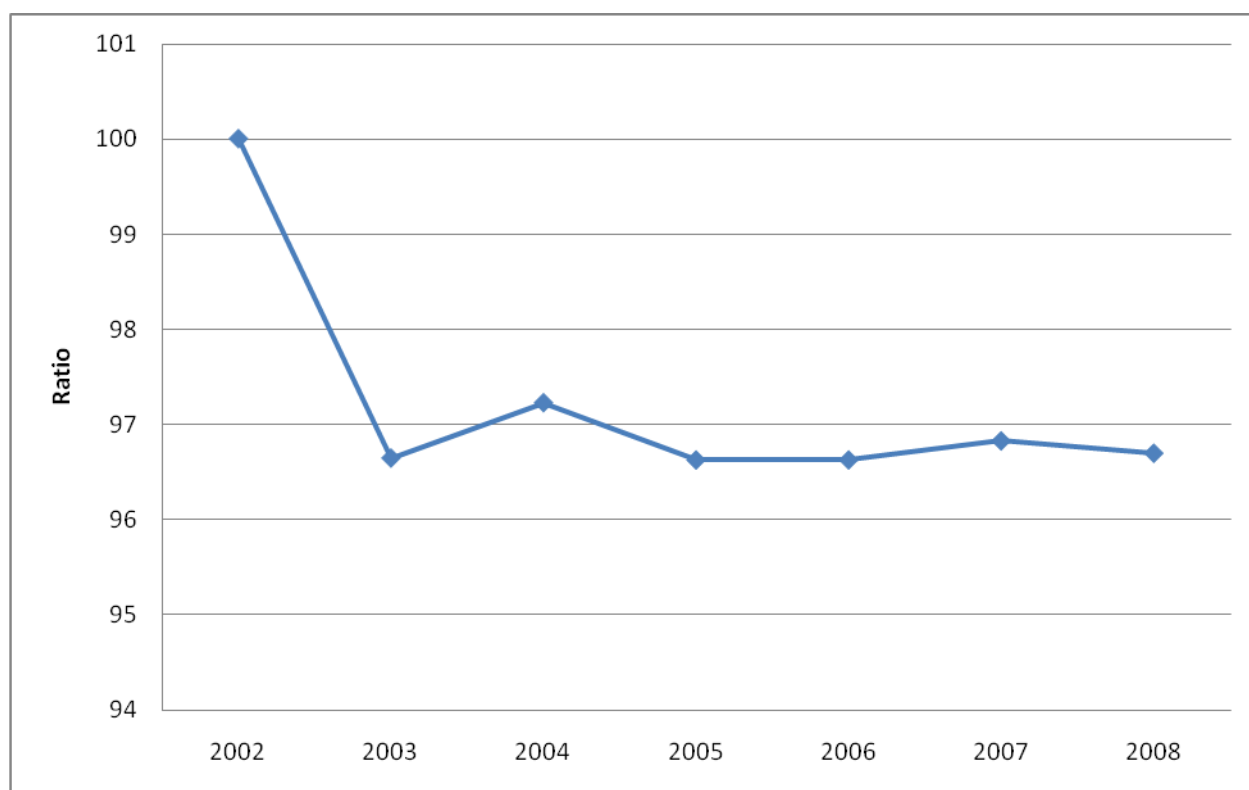
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c: Ratio of girls to boys

Number of girls divided by number of boys in primary to 100 boys

Primary data exclude students in the Junior Secondary Program (JSP) which is part of All-age primary but considered as lower secondary. The JSP ran from Form 1 to Form 3 until 2005

Graph 5. Net Enrollment Ratio Primary Education 2002 -2008



The proportion of students starting grade one who reach the last grade that is grade six in primary education registered 105.58 for girls and 93.63 for boys for the 2008/2009 academic year. This implies that the student population for girls was higher by the completion of primary education than girls enrollment from grade one (for this seven year cohort).

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target 3a: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3

Boys constantly record a higher enrollment than girls in primary education

Both boys and girls alike have equal access to all levels of education. Boys have constantly recorded slightly higher enrollment ratios than girls in primary education (Table 6). This trend however, does not reflect that girls are deprived but indicates an uncontrolled event springing from the constant higher enrollment of boys at the entry of primary level. This pattern may have resulted from the higher sex ratio at birth for males over recent years. It may be worth noting that the Education Act enforces compulsory education up to the age of sixteen.

A gender balance is recorded at Secondary School

For secondary education the ratio is almost balanced registering 100.81 or an almost one to one ratio in academic year 2008/2009 (Refer to Selected MDG Indicators, Goal 2).

Sharp gender disparity exists in tertiary education enrollment

The percentage of women in tertiary education recorded 61.0 for women in 2003 that is an enrollment of 546 men to 854 women. Over the last two years, female new entrants registered 67.4 percent or a ratio of 2.07 enrollment in the 2007/2008 academic year (that is 266 males in comparison to 550 females). However male new entrants recorded an improved rate, 37.2 percent or a ratio of 1.69 in 2008/2009 (that is 352 males in comparison to 594 females).

Table 7. Enrolment at the Tertiary Level 2002/03-2008/09

Tertiary Enrollment	Sex	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total	Women	854	865	...	...	...	550	594
	Men	546	552	...	...	...	266	352
Ratio of women to men in tertiary education		1.56	1.57	0	0	0	2.07	1.69

Source: Education Planning Unit

... not available

Notes:

At that level students complete second year university level and certificate programs.

Ratio of women to men in tertiary education

Number of women divided by number of men in tertiary and presented as number of women to 100 men.

Enrollment for the 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 academic years refer only to new entrants.

Measures are being taken for the resumption of statistical recording for total student population and enrollment by course of study

Women account for 63.8 percent of salaried employees; Men account for 65.1 percent of wage earners

In terms of type of employment, of all salaried employees women accounted for 63.8 percent while men recorded 36.2 percent (2004 Occupational Wage Survey). This gap reflected the

prevalence of women employees in the administrative and professional areas. On the contrary men accounted for 65.1 percent of wage-earners. The definition for Wage-earners and Salaried employees according to the International Labor Office is as follows:

Wage-earners definition:

Wage-earners are usually manual workers, operatives, factory workers, production and related workers, construction workers, piece workers, etc. They are non-supervisory staff up to and including the level of working foremen who are engaged in the production process, in construction, installation and maintenance operations, warehouse and delivery, security staff etc. Wage-earners are usually paid weekly or fortnightly.

Salaried Employees definition:

Salaried employees comprise all other employees, i.e. managing directors, working directors of incorporated business, executives, professional and technical staff, supervisory workers above the level of working foreman, administrative, clerical and similar office staff.....Salaries of salaried employees are usually paid on a monthly basis.

Interestingly, the gender imbalance in wage-earners and salaried employees closely correlates to the 61.0 to 67.0 percent of women enrollment in tertiary education. Programs to stimulate male interest in continuing academic studies and vocational training (at the certified or professional level) should be implemented.

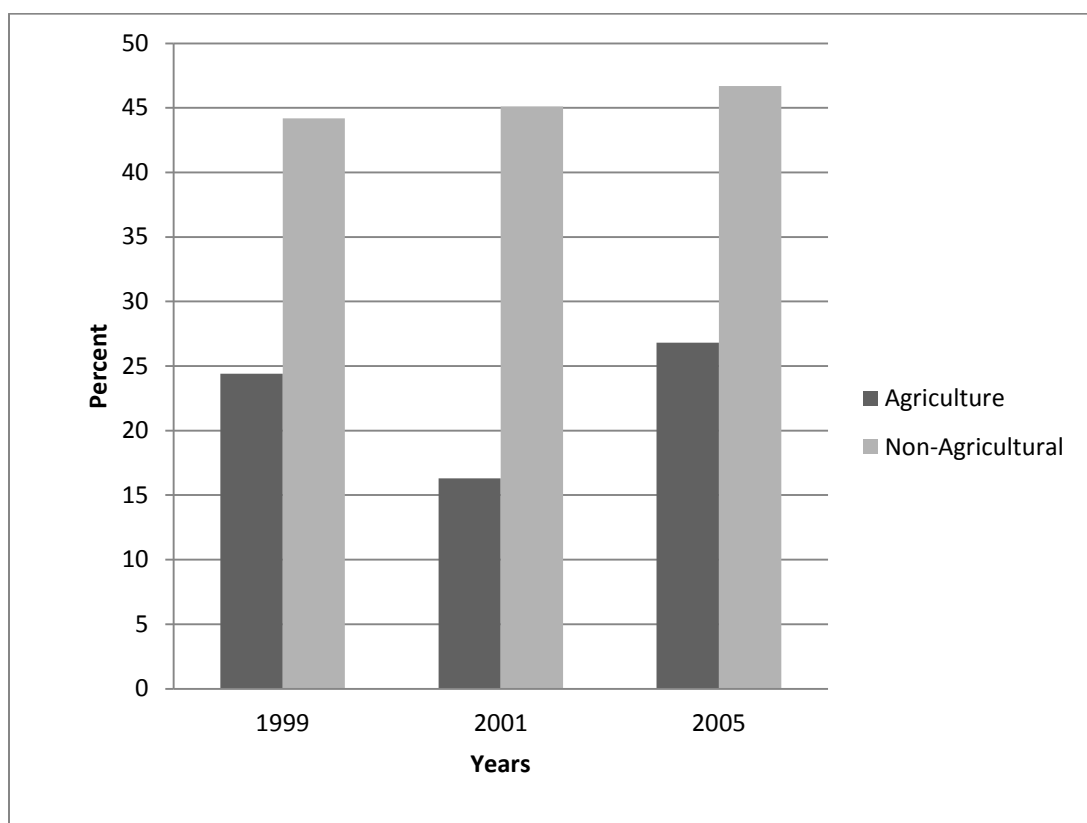
Steady increases were recorded in the number of women in non-agricultural sector

Steady percentage increases were recorded in women employed in the non-agricultural sector with 46.7 percent registered in 2005 up from 45.1 percent in 2001.

Table 8. Employed Women in Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Industry- Percent

INDUSTRY	1999	2001	2005
Agriculture	24.4	16.3	26.8
Non-Agricultural	44.2	45.1	46.7

Graph 6. Employed Women in Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Industry -Percent



Women occupy a significant percentage, 61.5 of higher public administrative level(managerial at the level of permanent secretaries) but a sharp gender disparity exists in decision-making; women account for only 18.5 percent of positions in national Parliament
In spite of 66.7 percent increase(3 to 5 from the 2005 to 2010 period) in women involved in the parliamentary and decision-making process, women participation remains relatively low, recording 18.5 percent, with five women in comparison to twenty-two men in national Parliament. However at the public administration managerial level (permanent secretaries), women account for 61.5 percent of permanent positions(2009).

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 4a: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3

Child mortality records increase

The under five mortality rate that is the number of deaths occurring between the 0-4 age group over the population of that age group(per 1000), registered 3.93 in 2009 with girls registering 4.86 and boys 3.06.

Infant mortality registers record high in the last decade

The infant mortality rate (IMR) that is the number of deaths that occurred before reaching an infant's first birthday per 1000 live births recorded 23.33 in 2009, with a rate of 32.89 for girls and 14.32 for boys.

Table 9. Number of Infant Deaths

Age group	Sex of infant	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
0-11 months	Girls	6	9	9	12	4	10	7	15
	Boys	6	11	5	10	11	10	3	7
	Total	12	20	14	22	15	20	10	22
Number of live births	Girls	590	513	498	491	494	469	466	456
	Boys	491	543	568	518	541	435	498	487
	Total	1081	1056	1066	1009	1035	904	964	943
Infant Mortality Ratio	Girls	10.17	17.54	18.07	24.44	8.10	21.32	15.02	32.89
	Boys	12.22	20.26	8.80	19.31	20.33	22.99	6.02	14.37
	Total	11.10	18.94	13.13	21.80	14.49	22.12	10.37	23.33

Source: Health Information Unit, Ministry of Health.

Notes: Infant Mortality Ratio: Total Number of Deaths (0-11 months) divided by Total Number of Live Births times 1000

Table 10. Number of Deaths Under Five Years

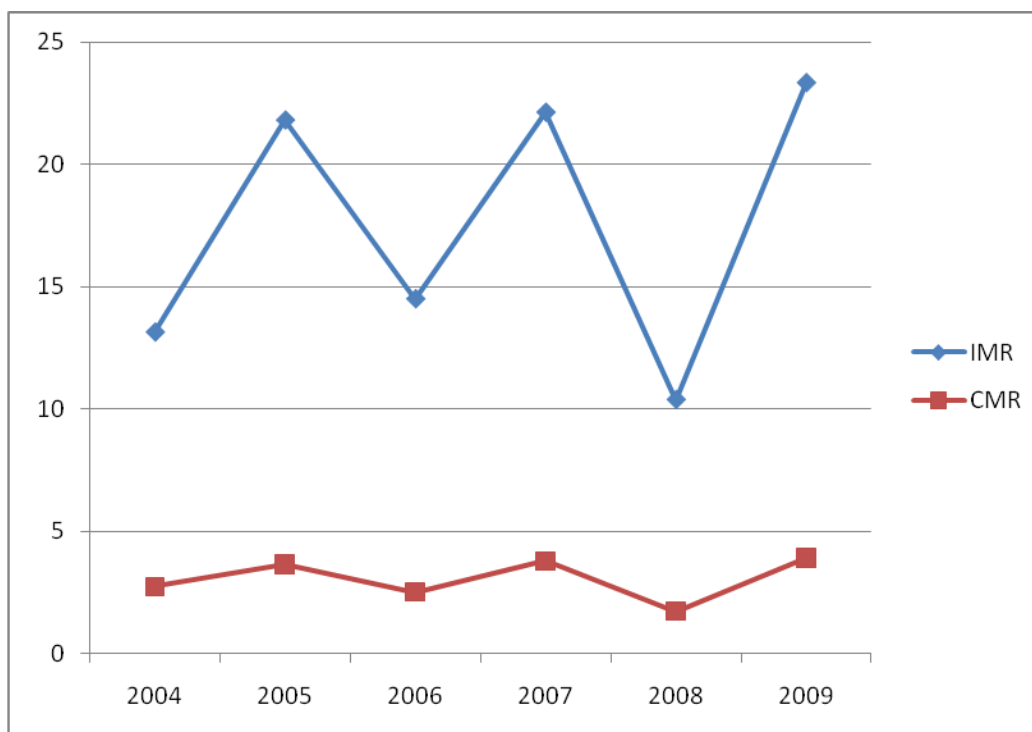
Age group	Sex	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
0-4	Girls	7	11	12	12	4	13	7	15
	Boys	8	12	5	11	12	11	4	10
	Total	15	23	17	23	16	24	11	25
Number of children (0-4)	Girls	3116	3090	3023	3052	3067	3071	3071	3087
	Boys	3184	3153	3169	3234	3249	3255	3255	3272
	Total	6300	6243	6192	6286	6316	6326	6326	6359
Under Five Mortality Ratio	Girls	2.25	3.56	3.97	3.93	1.30	4.23	2.28	4.86
	Boys	2.51	3.81	1.58	3.40	3.69	3.38	1.23	3.06
	Total	2.38	3.68	2.75	3.66	2.53	3.79	1.74	3.93

Source: Health Information Unit, Ministry of Health.

Notes: Under Five Mortality Ratio:

Total number of deaths (children 0-4) divided by the number of children (0-4) in the population times 1000

Graph 7. Infant and Child Mortality Rate 2004 – 2009



Note: IMR- Infant Mortality Rate
CMR- Child Mortality Rate

Dominica continues to achieve one hundred percent immunization of one year olds

The proportion of one year old children immunized against preventable diseases as recorded by the Primary Health Care Department registered 99.2 (2009) with coverage against measles, mumps and rubella(MMR); diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus(DPT); poliomyelitis; and bacilli calmette Guerin(tuberculosis – B.C.G). According to health officials the 0.8 non-coverage is strictly due to migration of children and their families to other countries and to deaths occurring in the first year of life.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Target 5a: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3

A 0.0 maternal mortality rate has been generally achieved

A 0.00 maternal mortality rate was achieved in 1999, 2000 and 2003 to 2006 . However only one death occurred in 1998, 2001, 2002, 2007 and 2008 producing a ratio of 103.73 (per 100,000 live births) in 2008.

Table 11. Number of Maternal Deaths by Cause

Cause	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Maternal Conditions Affecting Fetus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Obstetric Complications Affecting Fetus and Birth Trauma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complication of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Total</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Number of live births	1081	1056	1066	1009	1035	904	964
<i>Maternal Mortality Ratio</i>	92.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.62	103.73

Source: Health Information Unit, Ministry of Health

Note: Maternal Mortality Ratio

The number of women who died as a result of complications of pregnancy or childbearing in a given year per 100,000 live births.

Majority of births, 99.8 percent attended by trained personnel and post natal care is closely monitored

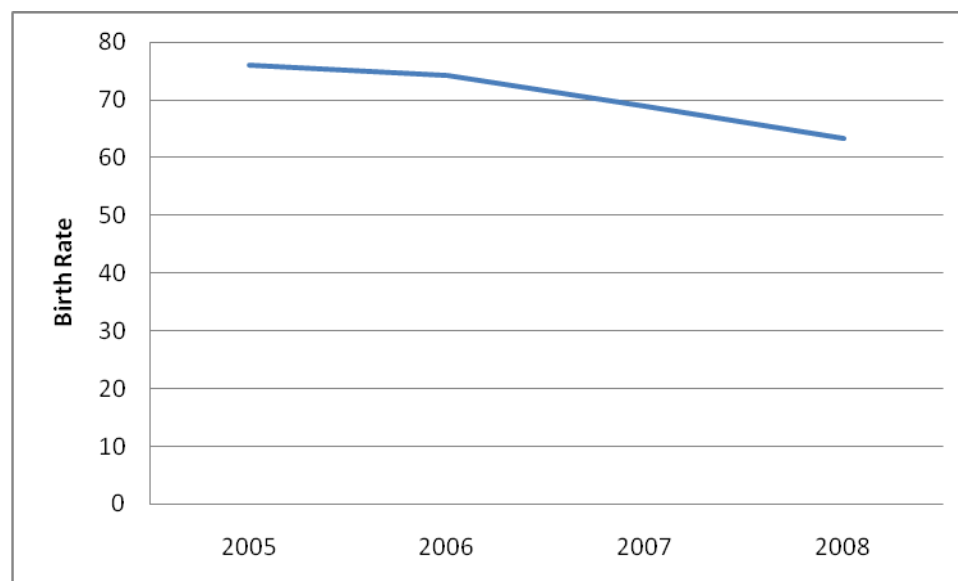
Although no formal data collecting instrument exists to capture the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, according to senior health professionals 99.8 percent (2009) of deliveries are attended by trained personnel. Births attended by non-professionals occur before the arrival of a health professional. However post natal care is provided and the infant and mother's health are closely monitored.

Target 5b: 5.4, 5.5, 5.6

Adolescent fertility rate records steady decline

The adolescent fertility rate, that is the number of births to women in the 15- 24 age group over the total number of women in that age group (per mean 1000) has been steadily declining over recent years registering a current rate of 64.3 in 2008 down from 76.1 in 2005. This declining reproductive pattern among adolescents may be attributed to a combination of factors for example postponed births, contraceptive use, migration, career pursuits etc.

Graph 8. Adolescent Fertility Rate 2005-2008



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

Target 6a: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4

Cumulative Incidence of HIV/AIDS continues to rise. However a significant drop is recorded in newly confirmed HIV cases

Cumulative incidence of HIV cases records an increase

The cumulative incidence of HIV increased by 27.1 percent over the 2002 to 2008 period moving from 262 to 333 cases. The cumulative deaths by HIV/AIDS recorded a total of 52 for the same period (2002 to 2008). Deaths from AIDS were prevalent in the 40-49 age group registering 46.3 percent (of deaths in this age-group) with male deaths accounting for 73.7 percent; the 30-39 age-group followed recording 29.3 percent with male deaths accounting for 83.3 percent, the 15-24 age group registered 4.9 percent of deaths.

Males record a higher percentage of HIV infections

The cumulative occurrence of HIV records a higher percentage among men 65.3 percent compared to 32.8 percent females in 2002 while for 2008 male infection recorded 67.0 percent compared to 33.0 percent for females.

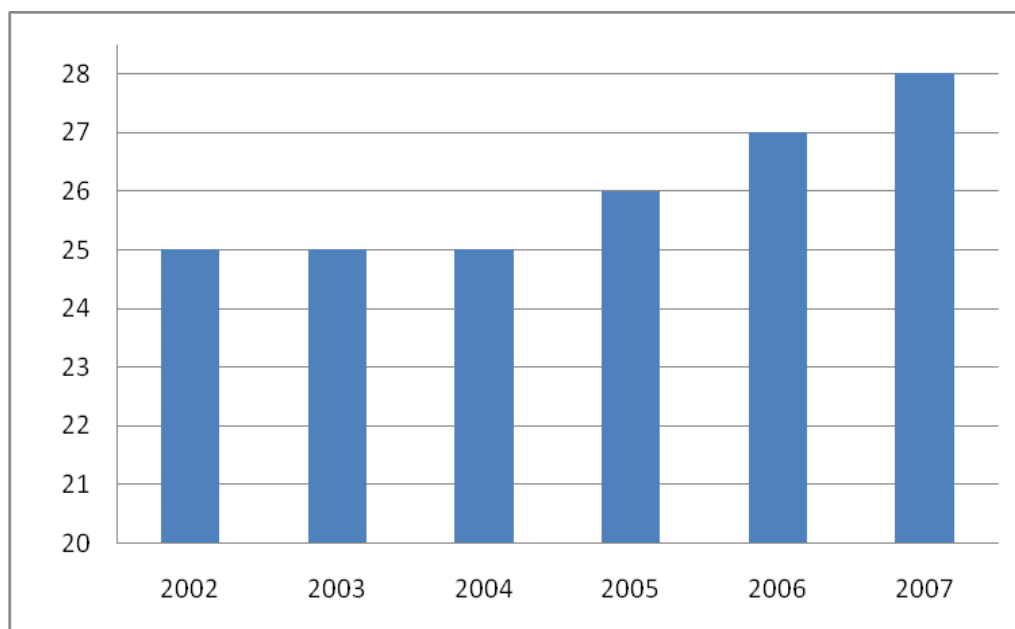
New AIDS cases records a sharp drop

The number of newly confirmed cases however registered a reversed trend for that period moving down from 18 in 2002 to 9 in 2008 and 8 in 2009, recording a sharp 55.0 percent from 2002 to 2009.

Twelve percent increase in HIV among youth

For the 2002 to 2007 period HIV prevalence among the population 15-24 years registered a 12.0 percent increase moving from 25 to 28 cases over the period. Altogether persons living with HIV/AIDS moved from 412 in 2002 to 533 in 2007, registering a 29.4 percent increase.

Graph 9. HIV Infections Among Youth , Cases Reported 2002-2007



Number of children orphaned by AIDS remains low and stable

The number of children orphaned by AIDS is extremely low recording less than three in the 10-14 age group in 2002. The number has remained stable up to present.

The Ministry of Health, AIDS Unit is committed to providing care and treatment to people living with HIV/AIDS(plwha). Anti-retroviral drugs have been available but from 2004 anti-retroviral drugs have been provided free of cost. Health officials have reported that since the introduction of such treatment a decrease has been recorded in HIV/AIDS-related deaths. Public awareness has increased as the number of HIV tests rose 45.0 percent over the last year(2008-2009) moving from 2,499 in 2008 to 3,631 in 2009.

The HIV/AIDS Unit is planning extended service to communities. Presently HIV/AIDS testing is provided as a free service.

In addition, the Ministry is developing a monitoring and evaluation plan. A referral system and contact tracing have already been established. With the increase in prevention education and following the UNGASS and Global Fund Indicators, the Ministry of Health continues efforts towards realizing a reduction in the number of new cases overtime.

Target 6c: 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 6.9, 6.10***Dominica has virtually eradicated the incidence of malaria***

Dominica has virtually eradicated the incidence of malaria . Deaths associated with malaria was 0.00 up to the 2007 period. According to senior health officials no local transmission of malaria has occurred since the 1960s. Therefore the insecticide-treated bed nets are not applicable even to the wider Region.

In 2003, deaths from tuberculosis recorded 0.4 percent of all deaths (2 out of 557deaths) . In 2007, the number rose to 3 or 0.5 percent of all deaths. These deaths primarily occurred in the oldest age-group, 80 years and over, with that group accounting for 100.0 percent of occurrences. According to health officials all tuberculosis cases were managed under the DOTS internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**Target 7a. 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5**

An increase is recorded in Protected Areas; A significant decrease is recorded in ozone depleting substances; Dominica continues to work towards the process of integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs.

Dominica continues to work towards the process of integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources. Dominica is committed in preserving its natural endowment of flora and fauna in the establishment of protected areas, enforcement of environment protective laws and continued campaign in environment education. The involvement of environment activists and non-government organizations on environment advocacy and protection, monitors programs and actions related to the environment with the main goal of preservation for the present and future. One of the protected areas, the Morne Trois Pitons National Park(incorporating the central mountain range) is inscribed on the United Nations World Heritage List since 1998, based on the criteria of Outstanding Universal Value to Mankind, its natural aesthetic, rich bio-diversity and irreplaceable contribution to the understanding of science and natural landscape phenomena.

In 2000, an additional 8,242 acres of forest was added to the forest reserve thereby registering a total forest reserve of 40,229 acres covering 21.71 percent of total land area. In 2009, the Forestry Division, Ministry of Agriculture submitted a proposal to the Authorities for an additional 1.93 acres of protected area in the William Settlement to be added to the Emerald Pool protected area.

Table 12. National Parks and Forest Reserves By Area and Year Established

Park and Forest	Year Established	Area in Acres	% of Land Area
Park			
Morne Trois Piton National Park and World Heritage Site	1975	16,984	9.16
Cabrits National Park	1986	260	0.14
Morne Diablotin National Park	2000	8,242	4.45
Forest			
Central Forest Reserve	1952	1,013	0.55
Northern Forest Reserve	1977	13,730	7.41
TOTAL		40,229	21.71

Source: Forestry and Wildlife Division, Ministry of Agriculture, 2008 Update

The imports of ozone depleting substances(ODS) dropped drastically ,recording an 83.1 percent decrease in HCFC22 and a 78.0 percent reduction in CFC 12 for the period 2000 to 2007. The imports of other substances as CFC115 and CFC11 are being restricted with legislation enforced for compliance. The Environmental Coordinating Unit is presently undertaking the preparation of Dominica's Second National Communications on Climate Change.

Table 13. Imports of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) 2000-2007
kg

Ozone Depleting Substances	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CFC 12	2,046	1,441	2,950	1,420	2,050	7,419	450	...
HCFC 22	2,902	2,180	2,160	2,120	2,120	9,320	2,680	490
CFC115 (0.8 x R502)	120	200.8	...	...	210	175	...	...

Sources: Ministry of Agriculture Environmental Coordinating Unit and Central Statistics Office

Note: 2005 CFC12/HCFC22 stockpiling

2006 & 2007 CFC12/HCFC22 compliance to 2006 Legislation

Target 7b: 7.6

Although no data collection of fish stocks within safe biological limits exists, protected marine areas have been established. Up to year 2008, protected marine area covered 2,660 acres in two reserves; the Cabrits Marine section and the Soufriere/Scotts Head Marine Reserve. The total marine area is not available but according to officials of the Fisheries Division the actual tasks for such coverage is on the 2009/2010 work plan.

Table 14. Marine Reserves

Reserve	Year Established	Area (Acres)
Cabrits National Park (Marine Section)	1986	1053
Soufriere/Scotts Head Marine Reserve (SSMR)	1998	1606.28
Total		2659.28

Source: Forestry and Wildlife Division and Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, 2008 update

Target 7b: 7.7

Environment protective laws cover animal species threatened with extinction. The 2008 year update continues to confirm that lobsters, turtles, conch, birds(two species), lizards(one species) and frogs(one species), remain on the endangered or threatened list. The period 1st June to 30th September is the official closed season for hunting turtles. Outside that period, the animals can be captured but only at sea. Land catch is prohibited since the turtles come ashore to mate or copulate. With reference to conchs, the catch size is restricted to 18 centimeters in length. The Forestry and Wildlife Division continues to impose restrictions and enforce legislation on the hunting or destruction of these species.

Target 7c: 7.8***95.5 percent of households have sustainable safe drinking water***

Dominica reduced the level of households without sustainable access to safe drinking water from 7.9% (1991) to 4.5% (2001) and is targeting sustainable access to safe drinking water for all by 2010.

Water Quality Tests follow World Health Organization standards

The quality of water is tested by the Dominica Water and Sewerage Services and follows the World Health Organization standards for safe drinking water. The three parameters for safe drinking water are bacteriological, physical and chemical. Bacteriological parameters examines level of coliform(including *E-coli* and faecal coliform). Physical assesses color, turbidity, temperature and total dissolved solids while chemical measures the various levels of ions and

other compounds. The acceptable range for chlorine residual is 0.2 to 0.5. The chlorine test is conducted daily at different water distribution systems.

The advance test for parameters are conducted on a weekly basis. However, such tests are conducted daily for large distribution systems. In addition, the Environmental Health Unit conducts independent routine checks. It is recommended that appropriate resources be put in place for the daily testing of the three parameters in all water distribution systems.

Given the 36.8 percent increase in household water connection, the proportion of households using an improved sanitation facility is expected to further increase in the 2011 Population and Housing Census. Information on total water resources is not formally recorded. However household connection increased 36.8 percent over the period 2000 to 2006. For the same period household water consumption registered 40.9 percent increase; both trends indicating greater access to or usage of water.

Table 15. Per Capita Domestic Water Consumption 2000 - 2006

Year	Domestic Consumption '000 gals	End of year Population	Per Capita Consumption (gals) (Per day)
2000	336,071	71,443	12.9
2001	358,543	70,401	14.0
2002	373,160	70,363	14.5
2003	395,108	70,340	15.4
2004	363,104	70,494	14.1
2005	465,883	70,836	18.0
2006	473,600	71,180	18.2

Source: Central Statistical Office & Dominica Water & Sewerage Company

Notes: gals: gallons

Per Capita = Consumption/Population/365*1000

Target 7c: 7.9

Dominica has increased the level of households using an improved sanitation facility from 74.5 percent(1991) to 84.0 percent(2001). With the vibrant housing program a further increase to 95.0 percent is expected by 2011(Population Census) and sanitation for all is targeted by 2015.

Target 7d: 7.10

Slum dwellers are non-existent. However, the percentage of squatters (term commonly referred to households occupying state or abandoned lands) has slightly increased from 0.4 percent (1991) to 0.6 percent (2001).

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for Development

Targets 12-15

Dominica pursues and maintains a free market and liberal economy. No restrictions exist on any country. The main trading partners in exports are the Caribbean Region registering 63.0 percent, followed by the United Kingdom with 13.3 percent. The country's main exports are soaps recording 34.7 percent of export earnings, followed by bananas registering 16.6 percent and pumice sand and aggregate, 4.2 percent in 2008. The main trade suppliers are the United States of America accounting for 37.1 percent of imports and the Caribbean Region, 29.8 percent. Dominica's trade expansion is evident with closer territories. In the last two years import trade with Venezuela moved from 1.7 to 4.6 percent ..

Table 16. Total Exports by Principal Trading Partners 2005 to 2009

Values in ec\$'000

Countries / Region	2009		2008		2007		2006		2005	
	Value	% of T.E.	Value	% of T.E.	Value	% of T.E.	Value	% of T.E.	Value	% of T.E.
O.E.C.S.	31,403	34.2	32,447	30.0	28,708	29.1	27,212	24.3	28,149	25.2
Rest of CARICOM	26,256	28.6	37,914	35.1	38,900	39.4	45,764	40.9	40,323	36.0
Other Caribbean Countries	21,768	23.7	19,925	18.5	16,234	16.4	14,108	12.6	17,214	15.4
Guadeloupe/ St. Barthelemy	12,435	13.5	12,559	11.6	9,241	9.4	8,786	7.8	11,360	10.2
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	48	0.0	-	-	23	0.0
Puerto Rico	490	0.5	56	0.1	428	0.4	630	0.6	893	0.8
St. Martin	0	-	73	0.1	512	0.5	78	0.1	1	0.0
St. Maarten	5,753	6.3	4,322	4.0	4,446	4.5	3,401	3.0	3,524	3.2
U.S. Virgin Islands	528	0.6	370	0.3	541	0.5	481	0.4	407	0.4
Curacao	0	-	12	0.0	8	0.0	17	0.0	23	0.0
Martinique	2,501	2.7	2,275	2.1	809	0.8	516	0.5	860	0.8
Others	61	0.1	258	0.2	201	0.2	199	0.2	123	0.1
Central and South America	60	0.1	430	0.4	-	-	21	0.0	31	0.0
Venezuela	60	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	0.0
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0.0	-	-
Other Central & South America	-	-	430	0.4	-	-	6	0.0	3	0.0
North America	1,914	2.1	2,847	2.6	2,128	2.2	4,038	3.6	3,968	3.5
U.S.A.	1,669	1.8	2,692	2.5	2,048	2.1	3,971	3.5	3,762	3.4
Canada	245	0.3	155	0.1	80	0.1	67	0.1	206	0.2
European Union	10,406	11.3	14,421	13.4	12,658	12.8	20,676	18.5	18,150	16.2
United Kingdom	10,373	11.3	14,380	13.3	12,601	12.8	20,663	18.4	17,621	15.8
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands(Holland)	-	-	6	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	0	-	10	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	10	0.0	6	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Republic of Germany	23	0.0	19	0.0	57	0.1	13	0.0	529	0.5
Other E.U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0

Table 16(cont'd). Total Exports by Principal Trading Partners 2005 to 2009

Countries / Region	2009		2008		2007		2006		2005	
	Value	% of T.E.	Value	% of T.E.	Value	% of T.E.	Value	% of T.E.	Value	% of T.E.
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0.0
Asia	-	-	-	-	22	0.0	193	0.2	17	0.0
Japan	-	-	-	-	4	0.0	-	-	3	0.0
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	18	0.0	193	0.2	14	0.0
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Countries	7	0.0	-	-	54	0.1	13	0.0	3,996	3.6
Total Exports	91,814	100.0	107,984	100.0	98,704	100.0	112,025	100.0	111,859	100.0

Source: Central Statistical Office

External Tariffs are imposed on goods imported from outside the Caribbean Community(CARICOM). During shortages waivers are granted. Tariffs range from 90.0 percent on fruits and eggs, 135.0 to 150.0 percent on mineral water, aerated beverages and fruit juices to 165.0 on paints.

Trade Facilitation Needs Assessment completed for Dominica

Presently a National Export Council has been established. The Council will be guided by strategies from the National Export Strategy(NES) to mainly improve and increase global trade relations with the goals of achieving a greater contribution of exports of goods and services to national income, employment and poverty alleviation.

The country is also keeping abreast with global development in trade. In April/May 2009 Dominica was represented at the second session of the Negotiating Group on Trade Facilitation(NGTF) at the World Trade Organization(WTO) Secretariat, Geneva. The aim was to sensitize officials of the process of trade facilitation at the national level. The components of trade facilitation were defined.

According to officials, a Trade Facilitation Needs Assessment was completed for Dominica in February 2008 with technical assistance from UNCTAD. However since then, follow-up action has been delayed. In keeping abreast with the availability of and access to trade information,

the Customs Department embarked on the implementation of ASYCUDA WORLD, an enhanced software that facilitates global trade information(in April 2010).

Regional and International countries continue partnership in providing technical assistance, grants, loans and debt relief

In 2004 Dominica benefited from debt relief from the Government of Venezuela. This also included the restructuring of loans. This was opportune as the country was emerging from a deep economic recession. For 2007 and 2008 debt service(domestic and external) registered 16.2 and 16.1 percent of domestic exports(goods and services).

Regional and international organizations continue to maintain partnership in national economic development. The **Eastern Caribbean Central Bank** and the **International Monetary Fund** conducts quarterly and bi-annual economic reviews. The **Caribbean Development Bank(CDB)** is a major partner and has key role in national projects and development through initiatives as Basic Needs Trust Fund(BNTF); grants and soft loans, and technical assistance. The CDB has also granted policy-based loans with the main rationale to sustain poverty reduction.

The **Organization of Eastern Caribbean States(OECS)** continues work on the localization of the MDGs in addressing and meeting current developmental concerns of the sub-region. The OECS rapid response in assessing effects of natural disasters and providing assistance for recovery mitigates the associated incidence of poverty or economic hardship.

The **Caribbean Community(CARICOM)** is greatly involved in building capacity mainly through technical assistance. The CARICOM initiates and coordinates major regional programs in both social and economic sectors and monitors accomplishments. The CARICOM is also a coordinating agency for international institutions in several regional initiatives and development programs. In particular, CARICOM Regional Statistics Program has coordinated several programs towards completing and monitoring the MDG for example the customization of DevInfo a major MDG monitoring tool, the Social Indicators and MDG(SIMDG), the Caribbean Specific Development Goals among others. The implementation of such programs have built capacity and facilitated institutionalized of data critical to the monitoring aspect of the MDG.

The **United Nations Development Program(UNDP)** provides financial and technical assistance for the implementation of social programs with current emphasis on the achievement of the MDGs. Other UN regional and country offices, **UNICEF, UNESCO, UNECLAC, UNFPA** continue to be involved in the national development process providing advisory services, technical assistance and training. In particular UNICEF continues to be involved with special emphasis on the needs, protection and development of children.

The **European Union** has been an international partner and assists in national development programs(Ninth EDF).

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper(PRSP) initiated by the **World Bank** emphasizes the need for national commitment in fighting poverty(January 2002). Dominica produced an interim PRSP in 2004 with commitment to implement programs to foster economic growth and private sector employment. In 2006 the Growth and Social Protection Strategy(GSPS) continued commitment for economic growth ,creating the environment for investment in critical sectors of the economy, employment creation and poverty reduction. The successive Government budget addresses from 2007 capture the programs undertaken under the GSPS framework. The World Bank continues to work effectively in assisting countries to reduce poverty in offering strategic guidance for assessing impacts of shocks, linking social indicators with economic development and advising on post-effects of policies. The Bank has supported vulnerability reduction projects in several communities in Dominica.

PARIS 21 continues its goal in developing partnership specifically of national and international experts and, professionals for the advancement(including advocacy) of statistics for more evidence-based policy. In developing the culture of evidence-based policy and implementation, government will be better positioned to effectively reduce poverty and achieve the MDGs. The Accelerated Data Program is an ingenious tool for such data management, particularly of household surveys. Dominica served as a pilot country for the program in 2008.

Official Development Assistance(ODA) from external donors recorded a 120.7 percent increase from 2006 to 2007. This significant increase was mainly associated with contributions towards the recovery process following Hurricane Dean in 2007.

Target 16

Youth unemployment rate records increase

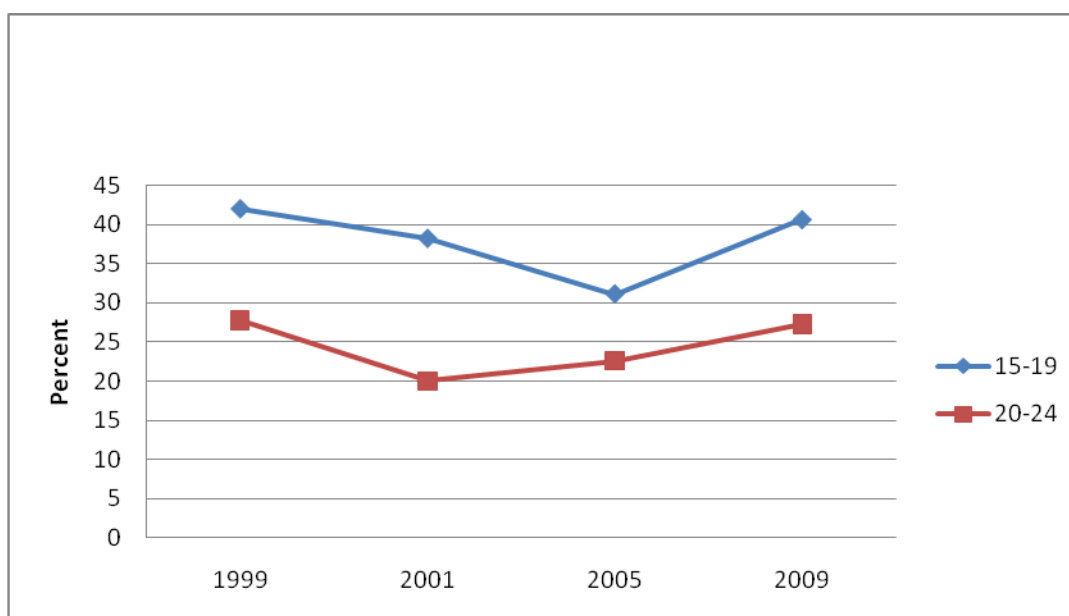
The unemployment rate for the 15-24 age group recorded an increase over the 2005 and 2009 period. For the 15-19 age group, the unemployment rate registered 40.6 percent in 2009 up from 31.0 in 2005. Unemployment in the 20-24 age group also increased in the same period, moving from 22.6 percent to 27.3

Table 17. Youth Unemployment Rate

	1999			2001			2005			2009		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	40.0	42.8	44.0	38.1	44.7	40.5	26.7	37.9	31.0	26.7	37.9	40.6
20-24	32.0	27.4	23.6	19.9	22.0	20.8	23.9	21.1	22.6	23.9	21.1	27.3

Source: 1999,2005 Labor Force Surveys; 2001 Population and Housing Census and 2009 Survey of Living Conditions

Graph 10. Youth Unemployment Rate



The Dominica Youth Business Trust(DYBT), an initiative of the Commonwealth Youth Program, Caribbean Centre and the Government of Dominica coordinates projects that deliver services to young entrepreneurs. The program was officially launched in May 2004 and targets young men and women aged 18-35 years who are desirous of starting or developing a micro or small business. Since its inception in 2004, 197 young entrepreneurs have been trained with 60 having been able to access loans from financial institutions. DYBT also provides for the expansion of business operations. To date 134 entrepreneurs are eligible to access the facility. DYBT continues to provide support to young persons towards an entrepreneurial path approach to the problem of youth unemployment. The Ministry of Finance and the Youth Development Division can provide further details on the program.

Target 18

Dominica is keeping abreast with development in technology and communication. An increase in the use of cellular phones began in 2002 registering 15 per 100 population; by 2004 the number of subscribers recorded 67 per 100, reflecting a 240.68 percent increase in subscribers. Imports of cellular phones moved from 3,106 units in 2002 to 38,456 units in 2008.

Imports of computers recorded a significant 116.98 percent increase moving from 892 units in 2002 to 3,106 units in 2008.

Over the last seven years the number of households with internet connections recorded a significant 193.98 percent increase moving from 1,911 households in 2001 to 5,618 in 2008.

According to the national output, rate of growth of gross value added by the Communications sector registered steady increases from 2004 to 2008 with sharp growth of 7.56 and 7.76 in 2006 and 2007.

Poverty Reduction and Alleviation National Programs

National programs targeted towards alleviating and reducing poverty and the occurrence of poverty have been implemented from the Growth and Social Protection Strategy(GSPS). Among the several targeted programs to alleviate poverty and economic hardship are the additional resources allocated to Public Welfare Assistance (including access to medical services), increased coverage of School Feeding (including its re-establishment in some localities), School Supplies Scheme(textbook), the establishment of the Small Business Fund and continued investments in Public Sector Investment Program. Non-government organizations(like the Child Fund(formerly Christian Children Fund), financial and other institutions continue to offer programs that particularly support children welfare.

Public Welfare Assistance Program

Women and particularly rural women records greater participation in poverty or economic hardship alleviation programs

The Public Assistance Program's monthly financial allowance assists in alleviating poverty and economic hardship. For the 2008 period the number of recipients increased by 20.0 percent, moving from 1,875 in 2007 to 2,251. In 2008, the program recorded 28.9 percent male recipients(650 males) and 71.1 percent females(1601).Of these recipients, 1,346 or 59.8 percent live in rural communities with women registering 68.0 percent. Interestingly urban recipients make up 24.2 percent or 544 of which women accounted for a significant 77.9 percent. Semi urban recipients, again pre-dominantly women, 72.3 percent numbered 361. These realities confirm that women are much more vulnerable to poverty or hardship. Even so, these trends indicate the likelihood of poverty or economic hardship particularly in rural women. It is noted that these public assistance recipients also have accessed to free medical services at public hospitals.

.The welfare program, used as a safety net for the vulnerable, may serve short-term needs but as with most social safety systems it may result as a longer term recurring assistance program that inevitably increases public costs. In a period where global economic trends are to say the least uncertain, these public programs can be negatively affected by economic downturns , thus restricting such assistance to additional recipients.

School Feeding Program

School feeding program provides for 1,471 children and records a 15.0 percent increase over the last year

The school feeding program provides for primary students from economically deprived households. This reduces the strain that families would have faced in providing for daily nutritious meals. The government school feeding program assisted 831 primary school students for the 2009/2010 academic year recording a 20.1 percent increase over the last year and 53.3 percent increase from the 2006/2007 period . Other private and charitable institutions provided for an additional 640 students for the 2009/2010 academic year ,recording a 9.0 percent increase over the last year and 48.1 percent increase over the 2006/2007 period. The total number of

students participating in the program represented 18.1 percent of primary enrollment in 2009/2010 while the 2007/2008 academic year registered 12.9 percent.

School Text Book Scheme

School text book scheme continues to provide for all primary students

With the aim of providing equal opportunity in education, the government embarked on a free or subsidized text book program for all students at the primary level (from 1997/1998). This program alleviates the strain and burden particularly on poor households. Secondary school students may have access to free or “partly-free” text books through a merit system (government scholarships and bursary awardees) or needs-based. The latter involves requests from parents or guardians. Other private institutions also assist students on merit and need for example Credit Unions and Religious Organizations.

Education Trust Fund

The Education Trust Fund operated by the Ministry of Education Planning Unit assists in meeting the urgent education needs of students, primarily those in secondary school. For the 2009/2010 academic year the program provided transfer grants to 851 students (specifically those entering secondary school) registering a 13.5 percent increase over 2008/2009 and a 97.9 percent rise over 2007/2008. The program also provides assistance with textbooks, transportation and examination fees. A total of 574 students were approved for such assistance in 2009/2010. This number however represented a slight 2.0 percent decrease over the last year, which could indicate that some families may have improved economically or further review may have been conducted to assess qualification for such assistance (textbooks, transportation, examination fees).

Child Fund

Child Fund assists 7,198 children registering 14.7 percent increase in recipients

This non-government assistance program meets the urgent needs of children in economically less fortunate households. The Child Fund formerly the Christian Children Fund currently provides for 7,198 children, registering a 28.0 percent increase from the 2002 to 2009 period. Children, mainly at the elementary educational level are assisted with school supplies, school fees and

transportation cost. Eighty percent of the Fund's expenditure was on Education. The Fund not only assists poor households but alleviates the public sector from such costs or commitment.

Small Business Fund

The number of applicants to the Small Business Fund records an almost equal gender balance with 33.0 percent of applicants concentrated in the Services Industry

A national Small Business Fund and Office have been established (December 2008) in the Ministry of Trade. The Fund facilitates persons engaged in entrepreneur or own account activities and provides support to small businesses in terms of micro-credit and investments. Consequently this will increase employment, self-employment and empowerment thereby alleviating or reducing the incidence of poverty and economic hardship. The Small Business Fund was advertised via radio and television within a six-month period. At the end of 2009, five hundred and seventy six (576) clients accessed these funds. Of these clients, females recorded 57.5 percent with 34.0 percent recorded in both the Wholesale and Retail and Other Services industrial sectors. The Hotel and Restaurant (tourism) sector accounted for 19.3 percent of these women. Males were concentrated in the Other Services sector accounting for 31.0 percent of male beneficiaries. The Manufacturing sector followed registering 26.9 percent while Hotel and Restaurant recorded 19.2 percent. Altogether the Other Services industry registered 33.0 percent of beneficiaries. The Wholesale and Retail followed with 23.4 percent; Hotel and Restaurant, 19.3 and Manufacturing, 18.2.

Interestingly, rural residents accounted for 56.4 percent of clients of which 53.8 percent women, reflecting a near gender balance in rural beneficiaries.

Public Sector Investment Programs

Public Sector Investment Program (PSIP) creates jobs and accounts for 45.3 percent of government expenditure

Employment creation is one of the goals to reduce poverty and economic hardship.

Continued Public Sector Investment Programs (one of the components of the Growth and Social Protection Strategy), for example the Housing Programs in the areas of Bellevue Chopin, Grandfond, Hillsborough, Carib Territory, Penville, Chance (Portsmouth), and Jimmit; the major Roads Infrastructure Development (Valley Road, Scotts Head Sea Wall, the Springfield

Airport Road , other Secondary and Feeder Roads), Sea Walls and the Melville Airport Extension Project have provided short and medium-term employment. The authorized \$200.7m for the PSIP comprised 66.0 percent grant; 16.0 percent loans and 17.0 percent local resources.

Public Housing Program

The Government's budget address for 2005/2006 stated "Governments' policy is to give focus to the issue of housingto work towards enhanced access to adequate shelter for all segments of our population.....making for a total of 250 units over the next five years" (Government's Budget Address 2005/2006). A vibrant Housing Program was implemented from 2007. The Program provides for the construction of new houses, repairs to houses and additional fixtures of basic facilities, thereby providing adequate housing and basic facilities thus creating or increasing the feeling of worth and dignity to those in need of housing and basic needs.

Special housing and loan facilities were also included as part of the housing program. From January 2007 to September 2008 the special housing facility operated by the Agricultural Industrial and Development Bank registered 57 approved applicants. Of these applicants, 80.7 percent were females with 52.2 percent of these females from semi-urban areas. Interestingly 100.0 percent of all semi-urban applicants were females. Urban residents accounted for 21.1 percent of applicants; semi-urban accounted for 42.1 percent and rural registered 36.8 percent.

The Special Loan Facility operated by the Government Housing Loans Board registered 47 approved applicants from December 2007 to the end of 2008. Of these applicants, females accounted for 59.6 percent with 67.9 percent single females. Of the 19 males or 40.4 percent accessing these loans, 57.9 percent were single males. The applicants fell in the age range of 25-45 with the distribution as follows: the age group 25-29 recorded 14.9 percent; the 30 -34 recorded 31.9 percent; the 35-39 registered 29.8 percent and the 40-45 accounted for 23.4 percent applicants. Altogether the Housing Program has assisted and improved the lives of 297 families with new homes and 769 with renovations, repairs, sanitation, and other assistance.

Recommendations for Targets

Goal 1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Target 1a: Halve, between 2000 and 2015 , the poverty rate

Although the percentage of poor individuals have decreased by a sharp 26.1 percent, poverty levels are still relatively high. Dominica's poverty is largely income or economic poverty. However, the 28.8 percent head count poverty, significantly higher than the level of extreme poverty(3.2 percent), suggests that the majority of Dominicans can satisfy their basic needs. The fact therefore, that the number of indigent individuals in Dominica is relatively low, provides an opportunity for the elimination of indigent head count poverty. In addition, the decrease in head count poverty and the sharp decrease in indigent chart the path to achieving the goal of halve poverty by 2015. Even so, close attention must be paid to the indigent and those vulnerable to poverty so that the decrease in poverty can be sustained now and beyond.

The 2009 Survey of Living Conditions(SLC) should be used extensively to inform decisions and implement targeted poverty reduction , elimination or alleviation programs. In addition, in order to closely and continuously monitor poverty levels, poverty indicator modules should be attached to continuous household surveys before the next comprehensive 2013 SLC. A review of databases to examine whether poor households have benefited from the various poverty alleviation programs should be conducted on a bi-annual basis. As previously stated the 2009 SLC results should be used extensively so that informed decisions for public assistance will be more effective, efficient, and equitable thereby successfully targeting poverty reduction.

Policy makers also need to adopt and implement programs(for example employment and skill creation programs) that empower the vulnerable, specifically targeting those who comprise the labor force.

Public Sector Investment Program (PSIP)

Employment creation is one of the goals to reduce poverty and economic hardship.

Continued Public Sector Investment Programs(one of the components of the Growth and Social Protection Strategy) have provided short and medium term employment. However, to measure the impact on such employment programs in terms of poverty reduction, data collection on employed persons (disaggregated by gender), area, occupation, wages and expected duration of

employment need to be formalized. Moreover, ministerial monitoring of these programs needs to be strengthened. Until such data is collected the impact of the PSIP cannot be accurately analyzed in terms of empirical outcome of employment and targeted poverty reduction.

Target 1c: 1.8 Eliminate the occurrence of the proportion of underweight children by 2015

The Primary Health Care Unit is encouraged to continue monitoring children at risk and utilize rapid intervention to address and reduce occurrences of underweight children. A 0.0 incidence is targeted and can be attained by 2015 given the already encouragingly low prevalence.

A national household food basket based on 2,400 calories per day is quoted for minimum individual consumption to meet basic dietary requirements. In 2009, 3.2 percent of individuals were not able to meet the daily dietary requirements. This records a significant drop from 15.0 percent recorded in 2002. These results will direct policies and programs to assist vulnerable households. It is recommended that households with underweight children be assessed for appropriate public assistance.

Target 1d Localized: Halve between 2000 and 2015 the obesity prevalence rate for children under five years

In recent years obesity has been an emerging health concern in Dominica affecting all ages. More specifically, obesity is a major health issue among children under five years old. Health professionals must assist in directing policy and programs specifically health education programs to combat this life threatening but controllable health concern.

Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education

Dominica has achieved both universal primary and secondary education. The recommendations for the localized indicators are as follows:

Localized Target 2b : Monitor the quality of education in primary and secondary level

Indicator: Percentage of students passing the Primary Level Grades 2 and Grade 4 National Assessment, and Secondary Level Third Year Certificate in Second Level Competency

A second level competency assessment was conducted from the 2009/2010 academic year. Third year secondary school students wrote the Caribbean Certificate in Second Level Competency

(CCSLC) examinations in English, Mathematics and Social Studies. This assessment measures student's current level of achievement and also serve as an internal measurement benchmark for comparative analysis of schools. However, to achieve a more effective way of assessment for secondary schools, the Ministry of Education is advised to prepare a national syllabus for Mathematics and English particularly for students from the first to third year.

The Ministry of Education should seek to increase the number of **trained teachers in secondary schools**, ensuring that an advance Child Psychology course is mandatory for certification. Additional resources should also be allocated for **teacher training** specifically in **subject areas**. The other important tasks are to create adequate programs and resources to address the associated needs of and challenges faced by both boys and girls.

Tertiary Enrollment

In terms of tertiary achievement, programs to stimulate male interest in continuing academic studies and vocational training(at the certified or professional level) should be implemented. Data collection systems at the tertiary education level needs to be strengthened. Data on enrollment disaggregated by sex was not collected from the 2004 to 2007academic period . In addition, only data on new entrants is available for 2007/2008 and 2008/2009; data on total college enrollment is not available for these periods. The Ministry of Education Planning Unit is urged to review its tasks for the production of these education indicators and create a data collecting system for collection of early childhood and tertiary education statistics. The National Statistics Office is available to assist in designing the instruments for data collection specifically at the tertiary level.

Non- Government National Programs

The Child Fund is encouraged to continue its program in assisting the Education sector. However Child Fund needs to develop a database of recipients classified by geographical area following the national urban and rural area classification. Other private institutions are encouraged to participate in hardship and basic needs alleviation programs. Moreover appropriate Departments, School Administrations, other institutions and individuals need to quickly identify students who may need such assistance and recommend them for participation in these programs since both public and private sector have a social responsibility to assist in providing for the needs of children.

Literacy Rates

The importance of conducting a national Literacy Survey cannot be over-emphasized. Conducting a Literacy Survey is critical in completing the literacy data gaps that currently exist and are required for the MDG. At present, the Ministry of Community Development , the Ministry of Education and the Central Statistics Office are in discussions and have prepared a Literacy Survey project document and draft questionnaire. The recommended Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Program(LAMP) will be adopted and is expected to be conducted in 2012.

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target 3a. Eliminate gender disparity in tertiary education by 2015

Some of the education data collection systems have weakened particularly in the last three years. Prior to that period, data was collected and presented from early childhood to college enrollment. Presently formal data collection is not conducted for the State College and early education. The importance of such data collection should be recognized and functions resumed. The assessment of pre-existing instruments and deployment of appropriate officers to perform these functions would assist in accomplishing such tasks. A database should also be created for students studying overseas particularly for those receiving government assistance.

Education institutions should begin to create an environment(which includes remedial programs) where male interest is motivated towards continuing studies. On the other hand, an independent study should be conducted at the secondary school level, on the level of interest in continuing studies at the State College. The questionnaire should be designed by the Ministry of Education and the Central Statistics Office. This Survey could indicate the underlying cause of the sex disparity for new entrants and an indication on the course of general achievement for both sexes before completion of secondary education.

Ensure women occupy at least 40.0 percent of seats in Parliament by 2015

National programs should promote and encourage gender equality and empowerment of women in various sectors. The gender disparity at the parliamentary level needs to be addressed.

Further steps need to be taken to encourage women participation in the decision-making process, one of which is creating a conducive environment for participating in the political process. Women should be motivated to participate in the political process and that opportunities should be given for representation.

A gender balance needs to be promoted at higher level managerial positions specifically in the Public Service as women occupy 61.5 of these positions. The basis however, would be to re-examine gender career pursuits in the Public Service and at tertiary level education.

The Bureau of Gender Affairs and respective authorities are encouraged to submit the United Nations Convention of the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Report for Dominica.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 4a: Reduce by two thirds between 1990 and 2015 the under five mortality rate

It is recommended that the data collection instruments and the health administrative records on infant mortality be reviewed every half year. The mortality data collecting instruments should be examined by the national statistics agency. The health care systems should aim at attaining a 0.0 rate by 2015.

According to senior health officials, in order to reduce infant deaths, investments in more efficient hospital care in the early days of life especially for premature infants should be given great consideration. It is also recommended that periodic reviews (from health and statistical professionals) of registration of infant deaths be conducted to ensure the mandated, legal and correct recording and classification of such events.

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

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

Although the Education Act provides for the compulsory education of all children, policies that address and monitor the education enrollment or school attendance of orphans do not exist and should be enacted.

A fertility survey to capture information on condom use at last high risk sex and population with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is recommended.. The AIDS Coordinating Unit Knowledge, Attitude, Practices and Behavior((KAPB) Survey will collect such information during the KAPB Survey, October 2010. Updated information will continue to be collected through modules attached to continuous households surveys.

The proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs can be obtained from the HIV/AIDS Unit. However because of confidentiality and protection of individuals, the Unit is devising the most appropriate method to supply the information.

Combat Malaria

Efforts to control transmission especially with the increase in visitors from areas with endemic malaria need to be continuously monitored. National vector control programs must be strengthened in order to eliminate the occurrence of malaria in anopheles-prone areas by 2015. The basic measures to be undertaken are the destruction of mosquito larva and the surveillance or draining of swampy areas particularly those in and near population zones.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Localized Target : Ensure that national poverty alleviation programs directly meet the needs of recipients

In order to ensure national poverty alleviation programs directly target the needy and are implemented on informed or evidence-based decisions, assisted recipients should be validated against the national databases(where vulnerable persons can be readily identified). The result of this cross-referencing would indicate whether national social programs are based on evidence, are equitable, efficient and maximize the use of costly Surveys. Even so, since these Surveys utilizes financial resources, the net benefit and value is the use of these national databases for informed decisions and ultimately effective and efficient planning. Specific and detailed registers of program recipients should be created and reviews conducted periodically. The 2011 Census will measured the results and impact of social programs.

Target 7c(localized): Ensure complete standard testing of all water distribution systems

The advance test(water quality) for parameters are conducted on a weekly basis. However these tests are conducted daily only for large distribution systems. The daily testing of the three parameters should be conducted in all water distribution systems.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for Development

Targets 12-15

The data collection systems for agricultural statistics need to be strengthened. The advance output for such systems is in place for example the Agricultural Information Management System and the National Farm Register database(the latter designed by the Central Statistics Office). However, the basic input of collecting primary information is a challenge. The Ministry of Agriculture is urged to consider the recommended data collection system of the Fisheries Division and provide appropriate resources for the collection of agricultural data in a more accurate, timely and reliable manner. This will assist policy makers in implementing more efficient and effective agricultural programs, particularly with the current emphasis on food security and moreover since agriculture is one of the main industrial sectors of the economy. In addition, an Agricultural Census should be conducted within the next three years. The last Census was conducted in 1995. Government must provide for Agricultural Surveys to be conducted at least every five years.

In order to participate and maintain a competitive edge within the context of a global trade-economic development, policy makers need not only to draw from the National Export Strategy proposals but to examine the terms of trade for imports. A 2005 Department for International Development(DFID) publication, *Trade Matters*, presents the balance in economic development for both exports and imports and further points out “imports, the hidden catch with globalised trade”. Policy makers need to also note that “trade may be the single most potent tool in the fight against poverty, but it won’t work in isolation”.

Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Policy makers need to develop and implement programs to provide for the employment of young persons. The provision of decent work at these younger age groups assists in the alleviation of poverty, breaks the cycle of poverty and provides empowerment. The *Decent Work Indicators*(full proposed set), included in the International Labor Office's, *Guide to the New Millennium Development Goals Employment Indicators, June 2009* is recommended to complete and assess Dominica's profile towards the achievement of full and productive employment and decent work .

Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

In addition to private sector services, access to certain drugs is facilitated by the government free and subsidized medical services particularly for senior citizens. However formal systems to track persons who should benefit or have access to affordable drugs do not exist. A health administrative role should ensure that essential drugs are available and affordable by fostering partnership with the private sector and drug manufacturing companies. The public should be informed of such programs relating to information on the accessibility and availability of essential drugs. These essential drugs should be affordable(affordable also means that persons who are poor and cannot obtain these drugs when necessary, are still able to acquire them without difficulty).

Good Practices

The **Child Abuse Prevention Unit** provides current data that is easily disaggregated. Collaboration with line ministries and agencies has produced current assessments by individual cases and an efficient monitoring system. However additional field staff is required to improve on response to investigations. The public is encouraged to contact and inform the Unit of any known cases of child abuse.

The **Small Business Office** is commended in establishing a system that easily provides much needed statistical information disaggregated by sex , area and industrial sector thereby

facilitating the monitoring of the development of the labor market in terms of job creation, skills and empowerment.

The **Agricultural Industrial Development(AID)Bank** and the **Government Housing Loans Board(GHLB)** are commended in establishing systems where data on housing is disaggregated by sex, location of property, age, marital status, occupation of applicant, place of work, number of children within households by sex, value of property, amount disbursed, amount paid to date, duration of special or loan facility. Government agencies are urged to consider and implement these data collecting methods and practices.

Although the **Fisheries Division** needs to improve on data harmonization, its continuous efforts in providing current data and expanding data collection are recognized.

Data Storage

The MDG indicators are reported in NatureIsle Info.2.0 a customized version of UNICEF's computer software Dev.Info 6.0. This immensely facilitates dissemination and monitoring. In addition, since NatureIsle Info.2.0 is readily available through compact disc and desktop version, policy makers can readily access data for national strategic planning decisions. The website version of NatureIsle Info. 2.0 will be available by 31 December 2011.

References

2009 Survey of Living Conditions

2008 Demographic Statistics ,No. 5

2008 Environmental Statistics, No.3

2008 Annual Trade Report

2006 Millennium Development Goals National Report

2005 Department for International Development(DFID) Publication, Trade Matters

2005 Labor Force Survey

2004 Occupation Wage Survey

2001 Population and Housing Census

Other Sources:

Ministry of Finance and Social Security

Government Welfare Department

National Small Business Office

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Trade and Foreign Affairs

Child Fund(formerly Christian Children Fund)

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Division and Forestry and Wildlife Division

Dominica Water and Sewerage Services Company(DOWASCO)

Annex I

CARIBBEAN SPECIFIC TARGETS & INDICATORS

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

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

Goals	Targets	Indicators
		15(a) Proportion of teachers trained in the area of gender sensitisation 16. Proportion of schools implementing a gender-sensitisation programme 17. Proportion of children in class above the average age of the class, by sex 17(a) Proportion of children in class below the average age of the class, by sex 18. Percentage of trained teachers in primary schools by sex; 18(a) Percentage of trained teachers in secondary schools by sex; 19. Average class size by grade/form
	5. Ensure that, by 2015 pre-school age children have universal access to early childhood education	20. Proportion of children attending early childhood education institutions, by sex
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	6. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015.	21. Ratio of girls to boys in primary enrolment 22. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary enrolment 23. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary enrolment; 24. Ratio of literate women to men of 15- 24 years; 25. Proportion of students who take Mathematics and at least one of the Sciences in examinations (CXC or equivalent) at 5 th Form by sex;
	7. Eliminate gender disparities in income and occupational opportunities at all levels and in all sectors, no later than 2015.	26. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector; 27. Average earned income (gross) of men and women by occupational group; 28. Proportion of the employed persons by occupational group and sex; 29. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament; 30. Proportion of women holding office in local government. 31. Proportion of women in other decision-making occupations;
	8. Reduce by 60%, the incidence of physical acts of gender based violence by 2015.	32. Incidence of reported physical abuse by sex of the abused; 33. Number of persons per 1,000 population who have been victims of major crimes, by sex 33(a) Average age of victim of major crimes, by sex 34. Number of persons per 1,000 population who have committed major crimes, by sex 34(a) Average age of offender who have committed major crimes, by sex 35. Number of persons per 1,000 population who have experienced physical violence in

Goals	Targets	Indicators
		the past 12 months at the hands of spouse/partner, by sex 35(a) Average age of persons who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months at the hands spouse/partner, by sex
	9. Reduce by 2015, all forms of gender based violence	36. Percentage of sexual assault cases completed through the court process in the past 12 months; 36(a) Average time (in months) it takes for a sexual assault case to be completely processed through the courts from the date of charge.
4. Reduce child mortality	10. Reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.	37. Under five mortality rate by sex; 38. Infant mortality rate by sex; 39. Proportion of children 1-4 years of age who have received complete immunisation coverage (BCG, 3 doses DPT, oral polio and measles); 40. Number of deaths of children through violence per 1,000 population under 5, by sex 40(a) Average age of children under 5 who died through violence, by sex 40(b) Number of perpetrators responsible for the death of children under 5, by sex 40(c) Average age of perpetrators responsible for the deaths of children under 5, by sex
5. Improve maternal health	11. Reduce by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	41. Maternal mortality ratio
	12. Universal access to reproductive and sexual health services through the primary healthcare system by 2015.	42. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. 43. Proportion of contraceptive demand satisfied. 44. Adolescent (10-19) fertility rate 45. Proportion of adolescent (10-19) attending ante-natal care clinics. 46. Number of women aged 15-49, per 1000 women of this age group, contracting sexually transmitted infections by type 46(a) Number of women 15-49, per 1,000 women of this age group treated for sexually transmitted infections by type
6. Combat HIV/AIDS malaria and other diseases	13. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.	47. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24; 48. Condom use, rate of contraceptive

Goals	Targets	Indicators
		prevalence: 48(a) Condom use at last high-risk sex, by sex; 48(b) Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS by sex; 48(c) Contraceptive prevalence rate. 49. Condom use as a proportion of overall contraceptive use for persons 15-24 in consensual unions; 50. Percentage of population 15-24 years in support of abstinence 51. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans 14 and under; 52. Proportion of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS by age group;
	14. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.	53. Prevalence of malaria by sex and age; 53(a) Death rates associated with malaria by sex and age; 54. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria preventative and treatment measures; 55. Prevalence of tuberculosis, by sex and age 55(a) Death rates associated with tuberculosis, by sex and age 56. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS. 57. Prevalence of Dengue, by sex and age; 57(a) Death rates associated with Dengue, by sex and age 58. Prevalence of selected chronic non-communicable diseases by sex and age; 58(a) Death rates associated with selected chronic non-communicable diseases by sex and age;
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	15. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.	59. Proportion of land area covered by forest; 60. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area; 61. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP); 62. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita); 63. Proportion of population using solid fuels by type of tenure.
	16. Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to drinking water and to improve sanitation.	64. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source; 65. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facility, urban/rural;
	17. Have achieved by 2020 significant improvement	66. Proportion of households with own dwelling;

Goals	Targets	Indicators
	in the lives of at least 70% of persons living in poor communities.	
	18. Ensure the availability of a vulnerability index for the Caribbean which is sensitive to economic, social and environmental threats within the next five years.	67. Percentage of coral reefs destroyed by human activity and by natural disasters; 68. Incidence of natural disasters; 69. Economic losses resulting from natural disasters; 70. Social dislocation resulting from natural disasters;
8. Develop a global partnership for development	<p>19. Develop further an open ruled-based predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.</p> <p>20. Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries, LDCs, (includes tariff and quota free access for LDCs' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous programmes of debt relief for countries committed to poverty reduction).</p> <p>21. Address the special needs landlocked countries and SIDS.</p> <p>22. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries, through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.</p>	<p><u>ODA</u></p> <p>71. Net ODA as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national product (targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs);</p> <p>72. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation).</p> <p>73. Proportion of ODA that is untied;</p> <p>74. Proportion of ODA for environment in Small Island Development States;</p> <p>75. Proportion of ODA for transportation in land-locked countries.</p> <p><u>Market Access</u></p> <p>76. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas; 76(a) Export of services as a proportion of total goods and services exported</p> <p>77. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries;</p> <p>78. Agricultural subsidies for OECD countries as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product for respective countries,</p> <p>79. Cost of implementing sanitary/phytosanitary measures as a percentage of the total value of exports for which these measures are required;</p> <p>80. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity.</p> <p><u>Debt Sustainability</u></p> <p>81. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled;</p> <p>82. Debt service as a percentage of export of goods and services;</p>

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