

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
(MDGS)

A Plan of Action for Localising and
Achieving the Millennium
Development Goals (MDGs)



ORGANISATION OF THE EASTER CARIBBEAN STATES

UNITED NATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

**A Plan of Action for Localising and Achieving the Millennium
Development Goals (MDGs)**

Prepared by
Hensley Daniel
P. O. Box 69
Prospect Terrace
St. John's Parish
Nevis

ISBN-13: 978-976-635-081-9

ISBN-10: 976-635-081-7

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Published by the OECS
The OECS Secretariat
Morne Fortune
P. O. Box 179
Castries
Saint Lucia
Telephone (758) 452 2537
Fax (758) 453 1628
E-mail oesec@oeecs.org
Website: www.oeecs.org

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The idea of an MDG Series, was the brainchild of Dr. Vasantha Chase, Director, Social and Sustainable Development Division of the OECS Secretariat. Thanks are extended to Dr. Chase.

The OECS Secretariat would also like to extend it's gratitude to Cisne Pascal, the consultant on the MDG Localisation Project in Dominica; to the Social Policy Unit for managing the consultation process and other administrative aspects of the project; to Information Technology (IT) unit for preparation of the covers and final preparation of the documents for publication.

Our sincere gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, our partners in social development, and our direct supporters in the conduct of studies and exercises in the localisation and regionalization of the MDGs in the OECS Member States.

Finally we extend our deepest gratitude to all Ministries, NGOs, communities and individuals who helped, by participation in activities and provision of information, to make this project a success.

INTRODUCTION

Structure of the Report

Section I presents an overview of the MDGs and a discussion of the national context. The Indicators and Targets outlined for the eight Millennium Development Goals are presented in Section II.

St.Kitts and Nevis MDG Status At A Glance is presented in Section III and Section IV discusses the Progress Towards the Achievement of the MDGs.

Section V entails the Conclusion while Section VI outlines the Mechanisms Necessary for the Localization and Achievement of the MDGs.

Section VII presents the Consultation Process. The Appendices are contained in Section VIII and the Bibliography in Section IX

OVERVIEW

St. Kitts and Nevis adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) thereby committing itself to anchoring its development strategy on people. The MDGs seek to sharpen the focus on human development and outline specific targets and indicators so that the country can monitor and evaluate its progress. The MDGs are time bound up to 2015, suggesting the urgency and actions which have to be taken in order to achieve the goals.

In September 2000, all 189 member states of the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Millennium Development Goals to demonstrate their willingness to work toward human betterment by reducing poverty and inequality. The goals and the attendant indicators and targets are presented in Table I.

The MDGs reflect a new approach to measuring progress particularly as it relates to human development. Implicit in the targets and indicators is a realization that economic development ought to be translated into improvements in health, and education and a reduction in poverty.

With all member states adopting the goals there is an appreciation of a global approach to assess progress. Given the varying levels of economic and social development across member states the goals seek to bring about a commonality of purpose in the improvement of human condition.

In St. Kitts and Nevis the achievement of the MDGs is a work in progress. The country has been working to achieve the MDGs for many years but with the targets and indicators outlined in the MDGS it is better able to track progress. Some of the indicators and targets do not coincide with the development agenda in St. Kitts and Nevis hence the need to re-conceptualize them to ensure that they fit into the national priorities.

St. Kitts and Nevis has already achieved Goal 2, 4 & 5. There has been significant progress in the achievement of Goals 3 and 7. Goals 1 and 6 require renewed effort and a paradigm shift in with greater focus on **individual** and **family** responsibility to bring about improvement. Progress has been made on Goal 8 but much more needs to be done at the **local, regional** and **international** level to build new partnerships, and strengthen existing ones and them to bring about meaningful change.

It is critical that an MDG committee be established to raise the profile of the MDGs and supervise the implementation of programmes to achieve the targets and indicators. The committee should present periodic reports to the **Cabinet** and to the **stakeholders** so that the country can be kept abreast of progress. It is vital that efforts be made to raise public awareness of the MDGs.

Table 1: UN Millennium Development Goals, Targets and Indicators

GOALS	TARGETS	INDICATORS
Goal 1: Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger	Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day	\$ Proportion of population below \$1 a day \$ Poverty gap ratio \$ Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
	Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	\$ Prevalence of underweight in children (under five years of \$ Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary tion
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	Target 3: Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	\$ Net enrollment ratio in primary education \$ Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 \$ Literacy rate of 15 - 24 year-olds
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women	Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015	\$ Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education \$ Ratio of literate females to males among 15 to 24 year-olds \$ Share of women in wage employment in nonagricultural sector \$ Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality	\$ Under-five mortality rate \$ Infant mortality rate \$ Proportion of one-year old children immunized against measles
Goal 5: Improve Maternal	Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	\$ Maternal mortality ratio \$ Proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel

GOALS	TARGETS	INDICATORS
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases	Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	\$ HIV prevalence among 15 to 24 years-old pregnant women \$ Contraceptive prevalence rate \$ Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS
	Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	\$ Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria \$ Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using prevention and treatment measures \$ Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis \$ Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS
Goal 7: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability	Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	\$ Change in land area covered by forest \$ Land area protected to maintain biological diversity \$ GDP per unity energy use \$ Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)
	Target 10: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	\$ Proportion of population with sustainable access to an source
	Target 11: Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	\$ Proportion of population with access to improved \$ Proportion of population with access to secure tenure
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction - both nationally and internationally)	\$ Net ODA as a percentage of DAC donors' gross national income \$ Proportion of ODA to basic social services \$ Proportion of ODA that untied \$ Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing countries states \$ Proportion of ODA for the transport sector in land lock countries

GOALS	TARGETS	INDICATORS
	Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries (includes tariff and quota-free access for exports, enhanced program of debt relief for and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction)	
	Target 14: Address the special needs of land-lock countries and small island developing states (through the Program of Action for Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and 22 nd General Assembly provisions)	\$ Proportion of exports (b value, excluding arms) admitted \$ and quotas \$ Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and \$...ing \$ Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OEDC \$ Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
	Target 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	\$ Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt canceled \$ Debt Service as a percentage of exports of goods services \$ Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief \$ Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and \$...ts
	Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	\$ Unemployment rate of 15 to 24 year olds
	Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	\$ Proportion of population with access to affordable, on a sustainable basis
	Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector make available the benefits of new technologies especially information and communications technologies	\$ Telephone lines per 1,000 people \$ Personal computers per 1,000 people

Table 2
St. Kitts and Nevis MDG Status at a Glance
MDG Achievement and Redefinition of MDGs and Indicators

Level of Achievement		Area of Concern		New/ Redefined/ Localized	
Goal		Goal	Indicator Target	Goal / Target	Indicator
Goal I: Eradication of Extreme and Poverty and Hunger	Slow progress - 31% of the population is poor - 14% indigence	Poverty is most acute among the <u>youth</u> and <u>women</u>	The poverty gap ratio and the share of poorest quintile in national consumption are the relevant indicators	Goal is relevant	Obesity among children 0 - 5 years moved from 7% in 1990 to 11% in 2001. Obesity results from poor dietary habits
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	Fully achieved net enrolment 97%	The country must address the deficiencies in reading and mathematics evidenced at the primary level. The under-achievement of boys at the primary level has to be arrested.	None	Increase educational certification of students who graduate from high school	St. Kitts and Nevis has achieved universal primary and secondary education
				Target: Increase by 25% the number of students who leave secondary school with the required educational certification for employment and college matriculation	Percentage of males who graduate high school with the minimum of five CXC general subjects.

Level of Achievement		Area of Concern		New/ Redefined/ Localized	
Goal		Goal	Indicator	Goal / Target	Indicator
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women	Not yet achieved Gender disparity in primary and secondary education has been eliminated		The country lags behind with respect to the population of seats held by women in the national parliament	The focus needs to be shifted to deal with male literacy and the underachievement of boys at primary and secondary school	Level of educational certification among males 15 -24
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	Achieved (2003: Under 5 Child Mortality Rate 20.33 IMR - 17.62 in 2003) Immunization coverage at 99% for measles, mumps and rubella 1999	Infant Mortality Rate and Under 5 mortality rate approximate	None	Goal 4 is relevant	Relevant indicators They could have been expanded to include access to clean water sanitation and nutrition Gastro enteritis accounted for 54 deaths in 2003

Level of Achievement		Area of Concern		New/ Redefined/ Localized	
Goal		Goal	Indicator Target	Goal / Target	Indicator
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health	<p>Achieved</p> <p>(2003: - maternal mortality rate 2.71)</p> <p>(2003: % of births attended by skilled health personnel 100%)</p>	Female reproductive health as it relates to obstetric and gynecological care	None	<p>Goal is relevant. In light of the fact that 19 female deaths in 2003 resulted from conditions originating in the perinatal period. Greater emphasis should be placed on perinatal care</p>	Obesity among women
					Diet and exercise
					Obesity related diabetes
					Proportion of miscarriage (% of full term pregnancy)
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases	<p>Slow progress</p> <p>Poor reporting. The so HIV/AIDS prevalence is not known</p> <p>Stigma and discrimination hampers reporting</p>	The introduction of a VCT Program and a PMTCT program will facilitate reporting	The indicators for malaria are not relevant	Reduce Mother to Child transmission	The risk factors
				Increase in VCT	High risk groups
				Reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS among 15 - 24 year olds	Programmes to reduce stigma and discrimination
					No. Of PLWHA
					Programme to reduce HIV/AIDS

Level of Achievement		Area of Concern		New/ Redefined/ Localized	
Goal		Goal	Indicator Target	Goal / Target	Indicator
Goal 7: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability	Partial achievement (2000: 35% of the land area is covered by forest) Eight areas have identified as Protected areas	The absence of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure that the environment is not compromised by the new developments, particularly in tourism		Goal 7 is critical	No. of projects refused due to possible negative impact on the environment
					No. of World Heritage Sites
					No. of additional protected areas identified in the last ten years
					New legislation to prevent environmental degradation.
					Increase / decrease in <u>forest cover, pollution, soil erosion</u> Development and management of land fill sites

Level of Achievement		Area of Concern		New/ Redefined/ Localized	
Goal		Goal	Indicator Target	Goal / Target	Indicator
Goal 8:Global Partnership for Development	<p>Slow progress</p> <p>(2005: Public debt stood at \$1996.3 million or 177% of GDP</p> <p>Aid to St. Kitts and Nevis remains tied and the country no longer receives concessionary loans to finance social services</p>	The society now has to make the transition to compete in the global economy without protection.	<p>Unemployment rate of 15 - 24 age group.</p> <p>Poverty among youth 15 - 24 years is 58% (2001 Poverty Assessment Study)</p> <p>The national debt is too high</p>	Goal 7 is critical	No. of workers displaced by the closure of the sugar industry
					New legislature to improve governance and integrity in public life
					Local ownership of key sectors of the economy
					increased ownership of land by local people. Resulting from the sale of sugar lands.
					Tax reform measures
					implementation of Sales Tax under the Caricom Treaty

The National Context

The economy of St. Kitts and Nevis is based on sugar, tourism, construction, financial services and light manufacturing. The government has decided to close the ailing sugar industry. Special programmes are being developed to retrain and re-employ the sugar workers. The closure of the sugar industry will result in social and economic dislocation for the 1500 workers employed in the industry. Some 5000 persons who depend on the industry will face stiff challenges in the short and medium term as the adjustment process begins. The gains made in reducing poverty and child mortality can be rolled back as a result of the demise of the industry.

In December 2003, the Consumer Price Index averaged 105.3 and the Gross Domestic Product in the current prices was EC\$821.0 million representing a 2.4% increase over 2002. The Trade Balance showed a deficit of EC\$332.4 million.

According to the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank Annual Economic and Financial Review 2004, the pace of economic activity accelerated in 2004. The construction sector rebounded in 2004 after two successive years of decline. Output in the manufacturing sector expanded by 0.9 percent in 2004 but there was an 8.8 percent decline in the value of the United States imports of electronic components. Tourism activity increased by 32.6 percent in 2004. This sector is expected to continue to grow as preparations continue for the hosting of the 2007 Cricket World Cup.

St. Kitts and Nevis has been graduated from the Soft Loan Window of the World Bank making it ineligible to receive concessionary financing. This places additional demands on the government as it has had to borrow at market rates to finance programs for human development. The 2001 Poverty Assessment Report pegged poverty at 31.2%. The study revealed a **female and youth** bias of poverty and identified the phenomenon of the working poor.

The UNDP Human Development Report 2004, ranked St. Kitts and Nevis No. 39, from a total of 187 countries studies. The OECS Human Development Report 2002 ranked St. Kitts and Nevis No. 1.

The country faces huge challenges in meeting the expectations of the people. Natural disasters such as hurricanes and floods have caused extensive damage to vital infrastructure over the last ten years. There is also the task of keeping crime at a minimum and ensuring that opportunities are provided through education and employment to reduce inequality.

St. Kitts & Nevis adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) thereby committing itself to anchoring its development strategy on people. The MDGs seek to sharpen the focus on human development and outline specific targets and indicators so that the country can monitor and evaluate its progress. The MDGs are time bound - up to 2015, suggesting the urgency and the actions which have to be taken in order to achieve the goals.

The achievement of these goals requires continued administrative, legislative and philosophical changes in the allocation of resources. The goals commit the international community to a shared vision of development marked by human resource development, economic progress and global partnerships.

By setting universal goals to be achieved by 2015 the assumption is made that all countries have the requisite human and financial resources to accomplish the goals. The targets and indicators outlined help to bring structure and organization to human development by helping countries to determine if programmes are going according to plan.

St. Kitts and Nevis is a small island developing state with a long history of slavery and colonization. With only 21 years as an independent country it is challenged to find the appropriate mix of social and economic policies to meet the targets which emanate from the MDGs.

Table 3
Selected Economic Indicators for St.Kitts and Nevis

	1993	1998	2003
Current Prices			
GDP at Factor Cost (EC\$M)	450.97	652.04	821.02
Per Capita GDP at Factor Cost (EC\$)	10,362.36	16,248.19	17,352.95
Per Capita Gross National Savings (EC\$)	3,761.26	5,506.85	2,988.02
Public Finance			
Recurrent Revenue (EC\$M)	132.57	209.70	277.05
Recurrent Expenditure (EC\$M)	112.02	195.68	319.23
Demographic Indicators			
Mid Year Population Estimates	43,520	40,130	47,313
National Increase	458	473	379
Balance of Payments			
Current Account Balance	-81.10	-112.06	-328.36
Capita Account Balance	78.00	140.85	281.93
Overall Balance (EC\$M)	9.10	29.88	-2.59
International Trade			
Value of Exports F.O.B (EC\$M)	72.87	84.08	132.12
Value of Imports CIF (EC\$M)	318.89	401.24	553.50
Balance of Visible Trade	9.10	-317.16	-421.30
Other			
Commercial Banks Loans & Advances by Borrowers	459.27	853.03	1,066.81
Tourist Arrivals	83,649	93,190	Na
Hotel Rooms	1,243	1,543	1,859

Table 4
St. Kitts and Nevis Factoids

Category	
Area	104 Sq. Miles
Climate	Tropical, moderate rainfall
Ethnic Groups	Blacks, East Indians, European
Religions	Protestant
Language	English
Type of Government	Constitutional Monarchy
Main Towns	Basseterre and Charlestown
Independence	19 September 1983
Suffrage	18 years of age
Age of Majority	18 years of age
Currency	Eastern Caribbean Dollars
Industries	Tourism, Financial Services, Light Manufacturing
Sea Ports	Long Point and Bird Rock
Airports	Robert L. Bradshaw, Vance W. Amory
National Bird	The Brown Pelican
National Flower	The Flamboyant
Life Expectancy	Males 68, Females 70 yrs.
No. of Households	15,784 (2003)

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS: PROGRESS TOWARD THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY

Target 1:

- Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar for a day.

Target 2:

- Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

1.1 Progress Review

The 2001 Survey of Living Conditions pointed to a poverty level of 31.2% and 14% indigence. The study found that poverty was most severe among youth 62% and women 59%. There were more young people in St. Kitts than in Nevis. Poverty was concentrated in the rural areas in Nevis and the urban areas of St. Kitts.

In Nevis, unlike St. Kitts, the poor were more evenly distributed across the occupational spectrum.

It is important to note that in St. Kitts poverty was very severe in the rural parishes of St. Mary and St. John which lie in the sugar belt. The 2002 UNECLAC Social Audit of the Sugar Industry observed in its report that 80% of the sugar workers had no educational certification and 77% have not benefited from any technical or vocational training.

The conditions which conduce to poverty were low educational certification among youth and women and workers household heads which trapped them in low skilled, low paying jobs and female headed households which women cared for children on their own. 57% of the poor had no educational certification and 37% of the poor in the labour force had no educational certification.

Given the link between **low paying jobs**, **low levels of educational certification**, and **poverty** the task is to develop lifelong **education**, **training** and **retraining** programmes to improve the skills set in the country and build a knowledge-based economy.

With adequate mobilization of human and financial resources the government can achieve this goal. It has already committed itself to Strategy 47 of the OECS Education Reform Strategy 2000-2010 to provide through evening classes, study groups and distance learning opportunities

for out of school youth and adults to pursue general education, vocational skills, and social and civic responsibilities.

1.2 Achievement by Indicator

Indicator 1: Proportion of Persons Living below the Poverty Line

The Country Poverty Assessment Report (2001) revealed 14% indigence and 31% of the population living in poverty. Poverty was most severe among **youth, women and the aged**. 6.2% of the poor households were indigent.

The rural communities experienced higher levels of indigence than the urban centres of Charlestown and Basseterre. For instance, in St. Kitts 52% of the rural parish of St. Mary lived below the poverty line, and 44% of the rural parish of St. John lived in poverty. In Nevis, 40% of those people in the rural parish of St. George lived below the poverty line.

The report also noted that “in most of the poorer households there was a preponderance of children and adolescents. Sixty-six percent of the children were under 12 years of age and 19% were teenagers.”

Table 5 Incidence of Poverty in St. Kitts and Nevis

Category	Households %	Population %
Indigent / Very Poor	6.2	14
Poor	16.0	17.2
All Poor	22.2	31.2
Non Poor	77.8	68.8
Total	100	100
Source Poverty Assessment Report 2001		

According to the Country Poverty Assessment Report 2001 the poverty line showed significant differences in the cost of living \$280.05 in St. Kitts and \$328.00 for Nevis.

Given the high level of indigence in the rural parishes of St. Mary and St. John that lie in the sugar belt the recent closure of the sugar industry is likely to accentuate poverty. The intervention programmes geared to job training and small business development will have to be carefully tailored and targeted to meet the needs of the displaced sugar workers.

Indicator 2: Poverty Gap Ratio

The Poverty Assessment study identified a poverty gap ratio of 2.6. This is relatively low compared to other OECS countries and relatively less is required to redistribute resources from rich to poor.

Table 6
Poverty Gap Ratio for Selected OECS Countries

Country	Poverty Gap Ratio %
Dominica	10.2
Grenada	15.3
St. Kitts and Nevis	2.6
St. Lucia	8.6
St. Vincent	12.6

Source: Caribbean Development Bank.

Indicator 4: Prevalence of Underweight Children.

Malnutrition among children in St. Kitts and Nevis is negligible. There has been an increase in obesity among children and this should be the focus. Personnel in The Nutrition and Surveillance Unit of the Ministry of Health point to a 4% increase in obesity among children 0-5 years during the period 1990-2001.

They also report an increase in the consumption of fatty food and lowered physical activity among children 0-5 years. Improvement in the quality of life and economic status of families has not resulted in a concomitant improvement in diet. Obese children often become obese adults. Obese adults are predisposed to chronic diseases such as diabetes mellitus and hypertension. These diseases strain the resources of the health system. It is imperative that efforts be increased through public education to reduce obesity in children. Obesity related diabetes is a major co-morbid condition. Since obesity results from increased food intake and physical inactivity there is need for public policies on food security to ensure nutritional diets and restrict the advertisement of energy intense foods.

Indicator 5: Proportion of Population below The Minimum Level of Dietary Energy Consumption

Discussions with personnel in the Nutrition and Surveillance Unit revealed a low rate of under-nutrition. As such, a more relevant indicator would be obesity. The 2000 St. Kitts Chronic Disease Survey found that 80% of men and 70% of women have a lipid abnormality.

- Over 60% of men and 70% of women are overweight.
- Over 70% of men and 60% of women do not eat fresh fruits and vegetables daily.
- A quarter of men and more than half of the women are not sufficiently physically active to benefit their health.

These findings suggest the urgent need to sharpen the focus on obesity through public education to improve diet and exercise and make healthy choices easy choices.

This indicator could be extended to include the prevalence of diabetes and hypertension. The 2004 Statistical Review noted that the two principal causes of morbidity in 2003 were diabetes mellitus and hypertension. According to the 2000 Chronic Disease Survey “the proportions of

people with risk factors for diabetes are high. Diabetes and hypertension are common: 8% of the working population are estimated to have diabetes and 50% have raised blood pressure. Roughly half of those with diabetes and raised blood pressure have not been diagnosed.” Many poor people experience poor health. The Poverty Assessment Study noted that 9.7 % of the poor were in ill health.

The heavy dependence on food imports can slow down the pace of efforts to improve diet.

1.3 Government of St. Kitts and Nevis Approach to Eradicating Poverty and Hunger

It is important to point out from the outset that the government’s fiscal measures over the years prior to the conduct of the Poverty Assessment Study were geared to reducing poverty.

The introduction of the Student Education and Learning Fund (SELF) which provided textbooks and examination fees for overseas examinations was aimed at reducing poverty by helping needy students to succeed in school.

The Social Security Non-Contributory Age Pension was introduced in the late 1980s to reduce privation among the aged who had no other source of income.

In light of the increased emphasis on poverty eradication, over the last ten years the Nevis Island Administration and the Federal government have introduced a number of initiatives to reduce poverty. These include social welfare programmes through which needy families are provided with income and food support. Also, subsidized health care services for persons under 16 years and over 65 years have been in operation for more than twenty-five years.

In 1998 the Social Security Board provided loan funds for housing. Several families have been housed in their own homes through housing schemes implemented by the National Housing Corporation in St. Kitts and the Housing and Land Development Corporation in Nevis. Single women who are heads of households have been the largest single group of beneficiaries under the housing programme. Housing facilitates economic stability, reduces poverty over time and cuts down on migration.

In 2001 the Federal Government introduced a wide range of subsidies for the aged including transportation, prescription drugs, patient care, and public assistance. The Social Security Non-Contributory Age Pension has been quadrupled over the last ten years. The government has developed a Draft National Policy on Ageing based on the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing 2003. Its main goal is to create a comprehensive long term approach to ageing and enhance the capacity to ensure an acceptable standard of living through timely care and the provision of basic health and nutrition. Its core principles include active ageing, independence, dignity, family support, accessibility participation and intergenerational solidarity. The main areas of focus will be care, health nutrition, income and social security.

Government has doubled its efforts to expand the tourism sector. With the prospective growth of tourism more opportunities will be provided for direct employment and the development of allied services which will in turn reduce poverty. Government expects that expansion in tourism will result in a reduction in poverty. The hosting of Cricket World Cup in 2007, the construction

of the 300 - room Ocean Edge Resort in St.Kitts and the proposed construction of a hotel and villas in Nevis by New Found Development should lead to significant economic returns which could be used to reduce poverty.

The government has been able to access funding under the Basic Needs Trust Fund of the Caribbean Development Bank to implement projects to reduce poverty. It has been able to pave village roads and finance projects in health and education. The BNTF V Project aims to eliminate the factors that induce poverty and enhance the capability of the poor to engage in more productive pursuits.

The Department of Agriculture has developed a **Strategic Plan For Non-Sugar Agriculture 2005-09**. The main objectives of the plan are **food security, foreign exchange savings and sustainable development**. The Plan will focus on:

- \$ Irrigation
- \$ Vegetable Production
- \$ Fruit Production
- \$ Livestock Farming
- \$ Fishing

The implementation of this plan will help to reduce poverty.

The Small Enterprise Development Unit (SEDU) was set up with the Development Bank to nurture the enterprise culture among the poor through the provision of training in business management and facilitating access to funding. Several small entrepreneurs, particularly women have been able to improve their quality of life through (SEDU). As part of its poverty eradication programme, government intends to develop strategies for the growth and development of small and medium enterprises and the informal sector.

In 1999 the government passed the Social Assistance Bill to enable the poor, particularly children, women and the aged to receive financial assistance to meet their basic needs.

In 2003 the government established a National Human Development Agenda Committee to guide the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan for St. Kitts and Nevis. The committee members have been exposed to training provided by the CDB and UN/ECLAC. Community leaders have also been trained and they have conducted community consultations in order to inform the Strategic Plan for Poverty Reduction.

1.4 Challenges in Eradicating Poverty and Hunger

There is need for political will to drive the process toward poverty eradication. It will be necessary formalize the reporting arrangements between the NHDA Committee, the Cabinet and the other stakeholders particularly the focal points in the relevant ministries.

The Country Poverty Assessment revealed a **female** and **youth** bias of poverty. Consequently, any strategy for poverty eradication must target them. The programmes should be transformative in nature so that real change may occur in their lives. Low levels of educational certification

induce poverty hence the need to introduce a wide range of education and training programmes to raise the level of certification to enable them to access better paying jobs.

The displaced sugar worker must be targeted for skills training. Despite having worked in the sugar industry for so many years their skills level is low and most of them 77% of have never benefited from any training. They can also be targeted for small enterprise development.

It will be necessary to pay particular attention to rural development. Poverty was most severe in the rural areas so there is need for a de-concentration of resources and commercial activities away from Basseterre to the rural areas. The development of agriculture with a wider use of technology and the creation of community enterprise programmes would help to revitalize the rural areas. The rural areas need to be developed to reduce the congestion in Basseterre.

1.5 Recommendations for Eradicating Poverty and Hunger

The beneficiaries of the programmes ought to be involved in the implementation. Development must be brought about with people not for people. The poor can almost always do something about their situation.

A change in the mind set is required in order to make the fundamental changes in poverty reduction. Services for the poor are often poor services because there is a punitive approach to the needy. There has been a welfarist orientation of anti-poverty programmes so they have had little impact on poverty eradication.

The NHDA Committee has identified three main themes for poverty eradication - Knowledge Longevity and Decent Standard of Living. These have implications for human and financial resources. The availability of trained persons to implement the programmes is crucial to their success. The country can forge new partnerships with international agencies on a cost-sharing basis to garner resources for poverty eradication.

The institutionalisation of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms is central to the success of anti-poverty programmes. In the past, funds have been used to reduce poverty but there were no systems in place to track progress and determine the impact of the programmes. Training must be provided to community leaders and NHDA members to better equip them to monitor and evaluate programmes.

There is no culture of monitoring so reporting is irregular, data collection and analysis is weak and dissemination of information on project progress is seldom done. All these have to be addressed if resources are to be made available for poverty reduction. Monitoring will have to be reconceptualised as a marketing tool.

Collaboration and co-operation among stakeholders are weak. The NHDA will have to strengthen the mechanisms for collaboration to avoid duplication of effort and maximize the use of scarce resources.

Poverty reduction requires someone with commitment and energy to drive the process. The establishment of a Poverty Reduction Unit in the Ministry of Social Development is recommended. The Unit will help to keep poverty eradication at the top of the national agenda.

The Unit should be staffed with a statistician or a Data Officer who is responsible for monitoring and evaluation. The Head of the Unit will be responsible for disseminating progress reports to the relevant stakeholders including the public.

The eradication of poverty requires long term strategic planning with the central themes of empowerment and sustainability. The United Nations Report on the World Social Situation 2005 points to a widening of the gap between rich and poor. Perhaps St. Kitts and Nevis should take on board the assertion in the report that: “unless all people enjoy better living conditions and social justice communities and countries remain vulnerable to social, political and economic upheaval. Violence is more common where inequalities are greater.”

1.6 Localizing Poverty Indicators

Obesity, Diabetes Mellitus and Hypertension.

The Nutrition and Surveillance Unit has reported a steady increase in obesity in children and adults since obese children often become obese adults. The cost of obesity is high. It is relatively inexpensive to prevent so efforts should be geared toward prevention by emphasizing diet and exercise. Any anti-poverty programme must address obesity since it is prevalent among children and adults.

Diabetes Mellitus and Hypertension are the two leading causes of morbidity and mortality in St. Kitts and Nevis. As such any anti-poverty programme must address these health issues since they conduce to poor health. Also, the treatment of these diseases represents a significant amount of the Annual Health Budget.

The new indicators should be :

- (1) The Proportion of Obese Children 0 -5 years.**
- (2) The Rate of Diabetes Among the 15-24 age cohort.**
- (3) The Annual Incidence Rate of Raised Blood Pressure Among the 25-34 age cohort. 2.1**

Goal 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Target 3:

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

2.1 Progress Review

St. Kitts and Nevis has already achieved this goal. Enrolment rates in primary schools are at a high upwards of 98%. Enrolment rates have remained high over the last two decades.

There is adequate space for each primary school child and the ratio of boys to girls is 1.1.

The critical issue which must concern policy makers, teachers and parents is the failure of a high percentage of boys to master reading and mathematics skills at the primary level. Too many students leave the primary school ill prepared for the demands of secondary education. The socialization process in the home still puts greater emphasis on the achievement of girls in which they are pressured to learn to read and behave responsibly at an early age.

Odette Parry in her book **Male Underachievement in High School Education** 2000 observed that the high occurrence of households lacking a male parent or guardian is compounded by the fact that there are many more female teachers than male teachers. In discussions with teachers she noted further that “girls leisure time is structured much more around the home. They have a lot more domestic responsibility in the home. Sometimes the boys don’t feel as if they have to do anything. Boys are actively encouraged to socialize outside on the street.”

The **World Bank 1993 Study on Access, Quality and Efficiency in Education** noted that females do better than males at both primary and secondary level.

St. Kitts and Nevis introduced Universal Secondary Education in 1972. Although all students access secondary education forty percent leave secondary school without any educational certification.

2.2 Achievement by Indicator

Indicator 6: Net enrolment ratio in primary education

Discussions with the Ministry of Education revealed that net primary rates have remained constant at 99% over the five-year period 2000-2004. The ratio of girls to boys is 1.1.

Indicator 7: Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5.

Over 98% of the students who start Grade I reach Grade 6. Given the focus on promotion by age as opposed to academic performance more than 30% of the students reach Grade 5 without mastering basic concepts in Mathematics and Language. The Ministry of Education is aware of these shortcomings and has appointed specialist reading teachers to address the problem. It has

also provided more audio-visual teaching materials at the Teacher Resource Centre to enhance the teaching/learning situation in the classroom.

Boys read below the level of girls due in part to the socialization process in the home where the girls are forced into activities which help them to nurture their reading skills while boys are socialized into being macho and unfortunately being macho is not associated with being able to read.

Indicator 8: Literacy Rate 15-24 year olds

There has been no National Literacy Survey to determine the literacy rate of the 15-24 age cohort. St. Kitts and Nevis has been providing universal secondary education since 1972. As such, all students on attaining age twelve are assured a place in secondary school. Despite the universal access, over 40% of the students leave secondary school with reading difficulties and consequently inadequate educational certification.

Girls in this age cohort read at a much higher level than boys and they have been outperforming them at the secondary level. In fact the ratio of girls to boys succeeding at secondary school is 3:1.

Odette Parry in her book, **Male Underachievement in High School Education** 2000 observed that:

- (i) the extremely hard macho, male image of Caribbean men with which young Caribbean males seek to identify runs contrary to the academic ethos of education and militates against their educational motivation and performance.
- (ii) the very different home socialization experiences of male and female students means that they are not equally equipped to cope with the exigencies of schooling.
- (iii) performance in English, which is largely rejected as female subject by male pupils, is critical for educational performance across all subjects.

(iv) male gender identity as it is currently constructed has implications for classroom behaviour, educational motivation, participation in classes and educational performance.

These findings help to explain male underachievement in high school and should inform policy initiatives to address the situation.

2.3 Government's Approach to Improving the Quality of Universal Primary Education.

The Ministry of Education is mindful of the need to provide quality education at the primary level. In this regard, it has built and renovated a number of schools to improve the physical environment. It has also continued its in-service training programmes for untrained teachers and now requires prospective teachers to be proficient at Mathematics and English in order to meet matriculation requirements for the teacher training division of the Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College.

In an effort to address weaknesses in Mathematics and English the Ministry of education has recruited specialist teachers for Mathematics and English at the primary level. The approach needs to be adopted by all schools to bring about the needed improvement in literacy and

numeracy skills at the primary level.

The Ministry of Education is partnering UNESCO in an initiative to change the culture of the classroom. It involves reducing the emphasis on corporal punishment and building better relations between students and teachers in order to engender an environment that supports learning. Student's councils have been established to facilitate wider student participation in the day-to-day operations of the school and foster better relations between student and faculty.

Co-curricular activities such as sports, drama, dance and music have been given additional support by the Ministry of Education in order to develop well-rounded personalities at the primary level. Teachers have been recruited for these areas.

The Curriculum Development Unit has been established to sharpen the focus on content and standards. Its primary focus has been to ensure that students master the skills of Language, Mathematic, Science and Social Studies through its annual Test of Standards for students from Grades 3-6.

Teacher resource centers have been established in St. Kitts and Nevis to assist teachers with the development of varied methods of instruction. Audio-visual aids and computer programs can be accessed by teachers to enrich their lessons.

Computer centers have been established at several primary schools to facilitate computer literacy. Given the current demand for computer literacy the government has partnered regional and international organizations in developing and equipping computer centers

Management teams have been established in each school. The teams comprise Heads and senior teachers. The aims of the teams are to improve school arrangement and expose senior teachers to management training.

The Ministry of education has established school libraries to promote literacy and nurture a culture of reading among students. It is expected that all schools will have libraries by 2015.

A Reading Recovery Programme has been established to correct deficiencies at the primary level through the use of reading recovery laboratories. Each school will be assigned a reading recovery teacher who will track deficiencies in reading from Grad 1. A Mathematics Recovery Programme will also be introduced in 2006 to correct deficiencies in Mathematics.

The School Meals Programme provides hot lunches for students at the primary level to ensure the maintenance of adequate nutrition which serves as a basis for learning. All the schools are not provided lunches but by 2015 all should be provided with hot lunches. The cost of lunch is heavily subsidized by the government and forms part of its social development programme to help those in need of assistance.

The public assistance programme in the Ministry of Social Development provides school uniforms for students from low income families. The programme is not well targeted so students so some genuine needs go unmet.

The Student Education and Learning Fund (SELF) was established in 1993 to provide textbooks to needy students.

2.4 Challenges in Improving Primary Education

There are noticeable deficiencies in Mathematics and English at the primary level. The challenge is for parents to nurture a love for reading at home so that their children would be prepared to benefit from primary education.

Boys read below the level of girls so fathers have to take a special interest in the education of boys to ensure that they learn to read early in their school life.

The socialization process influences early learning. The task is to work towards a transformation of the process to include reading.

The increasing materialism in the society has led to a devaluing of education and a consequent lowering of the status of the teacher.

There is need for more male teachers. The challenge is to design an incentive package that will attract male teachers and keep them in the profession.

2.5 Recommendations for Improvement

The government has spent a great deal of money on improving the physical conditions of the schools and to provide assistance to the students from the lower socio-economic groupings. Despite these initiatives thirty percent of the students manifest weak literacy and numeracy skills at the end of their primary education. As a result, remedial classes have been maintained at the secondary schools for more than thirty years. In order to correct these deficiencies the government should

Partner the private sector in the creation of Education Fund to broaden opportunities for scholarships for students and teachers. Companies that contribute to the Fund can receive tax concessions over a number of years.

End the Practice of hiring untrained teachers. Fund the training of teachers to prepare them for teaching. With trained teachers the staff will be better equipped to correct the deficiencies in the four core subject areas – Mathematics, Language Arts, Science and Social Studies. By 2015, all teachers at the primary level should be trained

Mandate teachers to attend refresher courses every five years in order to remain current with modern methods of instruction.

Increase the specialization in primary schools particularly in Language Arts, Mathematics and Science

Implement strategy 27 of the OECS Education Reform strategy 2012 Pillars for Partnership and progress 2000. The strategy seeks to improve the quality of primary education through:

(i) Upgrading teacher competence by the use of educational technology and ICT applications

- (ii) Extending the durations of the teacher training programmes
- (iii) Instituting a semantic training programme for primary school principals
- (iv) Encouraging schools and teachers to experiment with a wide variety of instructional strategies
- (v) Adopting functional standards that primary school should achieve
- (vi) Preparation of cumulative records of student performance
- (vii) Commissioning research studies on the student achievements, streamline practices as other issues that relate to improving learning outcomes

Separate the teaching profession from the rest of the civil service. Create a National Teaching Service which would set standard of remuneration qualifications and performance and grade the conduct of teachers, students, parents and the private sector and regional and international agencies

Institute a monitoring and evaluation system which tracks students and teachers performance. Teacher performance has to be more closely maintained with respect to the success rate of students and remedial action taken to address deficiencies in reading

2.6 Localizing Education Goal, Target and Indicators

In light of the fact that St. Kitts and Nevis has already achieved universal primary education, it is necessary to redefine the goal to reflect local reality. Universal secondary education has also been achieved

The redefined goal should be to achieve literacy at the primary level and increase education certification at the secondary level.

The target should be:

(i) to ensure that by 2015, all primary school students are fully equipped to take advantage of secondary education by demonstrated competence in Mathematics and English

(ii) Reduce the drop out rate of students at secondary school

Redefined Indicators

Girls have been outperforming the boys at primary and secondary level. As such, relevant indicators will be:

Literacy rates among boys at the primary and secondary level. It is more important to pay attention to literacy rates among boys 5-16 since this will inform the literacy rates among men.

Proportion of 12-16 age co-hort reaching Form 5.

The ministry of education parents and teachers are concerned that although there is universal secondary education many students do not show the requisite aptitudes to write the form five overseas examinations. A significant percentage, (20%) do not make it to Form 5 and this must be given special attention. Many of these students leave school without any educational certifications and this can swell the ranks of the unemployed which in turn may create social instability with crime and violence.

Proportion of the 12-17age co-hort who reach Form 5 and achieve the required educational certification for employment and tertiary education. Government has to pay closer attention to the number of persons who achieve the minimum 5 CXC General Proficiency Examination passes compared to the number of persons who wrote the examination.

The Ministry of education reports that of the average 900 students that who enter high school each year about 40% receive the required education to make them competitive in the job market and ready for tertiary education. The focus then should be on the 60% percent that fail to achieve this level of certification.

Ratio of females to males achieving educational certification

There is great concern about the number of females to males in tertiary education. This is a reflection of performance at the secondary level. The ratio of females to males with educational certification and the end of secondary education is 4:1

GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUITY AND EMPOWERMENT

Target 4:

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

3.1 Progress Review

St. Kitts and Nevis provides equal opportunity education. Boy and girls at primary and secondary school enjoy equal access at all levels of education.

Despite the fact that females have been outperforming males at primary, secondary and tertiary education men still dominate in the corporate sector, the parliament and the church. These are key sectors of influence but women's role is secondary to men.

Although women have made inroads into traditionally male dominated areas such as engineering, the public service, commerce and politics there still exists a hard male macho image which is hostile to the continued advancement of women.

A National Gender and Development Plan 1996 – 2006 has been conceived to ensure the mainstreaming of gender in the development process. The plan provides for gender analysis to facilitate the equal participation of males and females. It also seeks to remove all obstacles to women and girls' equal participation in the economic, social, cultural and political life.

3.2 Achievement by Indication

Indicator 9: Ratio of girls to boys at primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

Based on enrolment records the ration of girls to boys in primary and secondary school is 1:1. There is a marked difference in the ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education at tertiary institutions. The ration of girls to boys in tertiary education is 4:1. There is growing concern in St. Kitts and Nevis about the under-achievement of boys in secondary and tertiary education.

The introduction of the recovery programmes in mathematics and reading beginning at Grade I should correct the situation before 2015.

Indication 10: Ratio of Literate females to males in the Age Group 15 – 24 Years.

The ratio is 3:2. Females in this cohort are more literate than males. The dropout rate among males is higher than that for females hence the higher rate of literacy among females.

Indicator 11: Share of Women Employed in the Non-Agricultural Sector.

Women have gradually been leaving wage employment in the agricultural sector. The closure of the sugar industry will force some of them to seek employment in other sectors. As can be seen

in Appendix 5. **Employment in St. Kitts and Nevis by Selected Industries** – the small enterprise sector is dominated by women. There is near equal employment of women and men in the Bread and Pastry Products Sector. The construction and Beverage sectors are dominated by men but the hotel sector shows equal engagement of males and females. Twice as many women as men are employed in the restaurant sector. An equal number of males and females are employed in airline services and commercial activities.

Indicator 12: Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament.

There are no women in the national parliament. Historically, the women do most of the groundwork for the political parties but they have not been engaged at the highest level. Between adult suffrage in 1952 and 1983 no woman was elected to the parliament since independence in 1983, two women were elected to parliament 1984 – 95 and 2000 – 04. The Department of Gender Affairs has been focusing on motivating women to seek political office. With support from UNIFEM it conducted a fourteen week programme for women from June to October focusing on democracy and governance, transformation leadership, gender policy planning and political campaigning.

3.3 Government of St. Kitts and Nevis Approach to Promoting gender Equality and Empowerment of Women.

The government has established a Department of Gender Affairs to signal its commitment to fostering meaningful gender relations. It has bought a number of issues studies at college and university. Also, a Teen Mothers Support Group has been established and the members have long fitted from a wide range of training programmes in parenting, self-esteem building and career guidance.

Since 1998 teenage mothers in St. Kitts but not Nevis have been allowed to return to school to continue their education. As a result, some have been able to pursue studies at college and university. Also a teen mother's support group has been established and the members have benefited from a wide range of training programmes in parenting, self-esteem building and career guidance.

With respect to legislation, the government enacted:

- (i) The Probation and Child Welfare Board Act of (1994) to recover maintenance for children.
- (ii) The Child Protection and Juvenile Act of 2000 to protect children from all forms of cruelty and remove them from abusive environments.
- (iii) The Domestic Violence Act to protect women and children from conduct of an offensive or harassing nature and from conduct that amounts to physical abuse, intimidation or persecution.

According to the government's Medium Term Economic Strategy Paper 2005-2007, "The National Women's Machinery (NWM) has been put in place as the control policy- coordinating unit inside the government and has the major responsibility for monitoring and improving the status of women and girls in the country."

Given the increasing focus on gender issues women have increased their participation in Skills training and entrepreneurship development programmes.

The following programmes have been implemented by the Department of Gender Affairs to address issues affecting gender relations.

- (i) Domestic Violence Training for Police Officers
- (ii) Counseling services for persons in abusive relationships
- (iii) Entrepreneurship training to promote the financial independence of women
- (iv) Men and their relationships – to foster better interpersonal relations at the family and community level.

3.4: Challenges of Engendering Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

Despite the strides made by women in education and their increasing numbers in administrative and managerial positions there is still the cultural mindset which continues to insist that women's roles must be secondary to men.

A large number of men still regard the Department of Gender affairs as concerned exclusively with women's issues. By developing father's groups throughout the country and focusing on men and their relationships there has been some change in this perception.

Although females do better than men in education their level of self-esteem is generally low and this makes them vulnerable to male chauvinism.

There is a trans-generational problem of early child bearing in some families which puts many young females at the risk of teenage pregnancy. As a result there is a fatalistic attitude among young females in which they feel powerless to avoid early sexual initiation.

In Nevis females who become pregnant in school are not afforded the same opportunity to return to school largely due to old cultural and religious norms which continue to discriminate against teenage mothers.

There is need to overcome the ingrained male chauvinism which informs the relationship between males and females. There are still too many men who are threatened by the upward mobility of women.

3.5: Recommendations for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

Gender equality will come about with a representation of the socialization process in which males and females are treated equally at an early age. There must be a paradigm shift away from a male or female, personality to the development of an endogenous personality.

Women have developed a strong self esteem to deal with male pressure for early sexual debut and early parenting. The Department of Gender and Affairs will have to lead the training efforts in self-esteem building for both males and females.

The training in transformational leadership must continue to ensure that women are prepared to deal with leadership at the highest level – be it corporate or political.

It may become necessary to introduce quotas for women in parliament although this is seen as patronizing. It may be the best way to ensure representation by females in the national assembly.

The Department of Gender Affairs will have to continue to ensure the mainstreaming of gender in all sectors of private and public life.

The goal is relevant and St. Kitts and Nevis must continue to work for gender equality and the empowerment of women.

GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY.

Target 5:

Reduce by two thirds (2/3), between 1990 and 2015, the under five mortality rate.

4.1 Progress Review

The country has made significant strides in reducing child mortality over the last decade. The country's ability to save its young when they are most vulnerable is a good indicator of the quality of its health services. Health services have been improved and expanded over the last decade resulting in improvement in child care and a consequent reduction in child mortality. Also, the National Immunization Programme has maintained coverage of upwards of 99% over the last, ten years.

4.2 Achievement By Indicator

Indicator 13: Under five mortality rate.

As can be seen in Appendix 6 the under five mortality rate moved from 29.45 in 1993 to 20.33 per 1000 in 2003. The highest mortality was recorded in 1998 at 34.76 per 1000 and a low of 18.71 per thousand in 2000.

Indicator 14: Infant mortality Rate

Appendix 6 indicates that IMR moved from 22.38 per thousand in 1993 to 17.62 per thousand in 2003. The Chief Medical Officer (CMO) reports that the IMR for 2004 stood at 15.3 per thousand. There were only ten deaths resulting in the rate being higher than the actual number of deaths. The CMO also noted that deaths of infants were due to conditions originating in the prenatal period.

Expansion and improvement on the delivery of post-natal care at health centres helped to lower the Infant Mortality Rate. Also, the education programmes for pregnant and lactating mothers helped in the reduction of the IMR.

Indicator 15: Percentage of Children Immunized Against Measles.

St. Kitts and Nevis has maintained immunization coverage of 99% over the last fifteen (15) years. Children have been immunized against Polio, MMR, DPT, OVP and BCG.

4.3 Government of St. Kitts and Nevis Approach To Reducing Child Mortality Rates.

The government has introduced a community based Health Service Programme to sharpen the focus on family health, environmental health and health promotion.

Health Centres have been upgraded to improve the quality of pre and post-natal care.

The Health Promotion Unit has been expanded to raise awareness of health issues. The government's prevention programme is carried out through the health promotion unit.

The IMR is the most sensitive indication of health care so the government has refurbished the two main hospitals – Alexandra and J. N. France to provide improved care. It also has a resident radiologist to strengthen the diagnosis of diseases and it has added more trained personnel to the laboratories at the two (2) main hospitals.

The Nutrition and Surveillance Unit monitors the nutritional status of infants and provides education and awareness training to lactating mothers.

4.4 Challenges to Reducing Child Mortality

Child mortality rates are low so the government is challenged to maintain the level of awareness of health care to ensure sustainability. It will have to ensure that persons in the lower socio – economic bracket are constantly bombarded with information to prevent disease and maintain adequate levels of nutrition.

Since the causes of infant death arise from conditions originating in the prenatal period the challenge is to ensure scrupulous care during this period so as to improve the life chances of the children. Obstetric and gynecological care has to be provided by experienced practitioners who are often difficult to recruit.

As the cost of health care rises the government will be challenged to maintain the level of immunization at no cost to the population. Also, the nutrition supplements provided to children from the proven groups have to be sustained by government when then subsidies from the European Union ends.

4.5 Recommendations for Improvement

The Health Promotion Unit needs to intensify its public education campaign using a multi-media approach. The national television station needs to allot more time for health promotion. It is critical that creative programmes aimed at developing good health habits.

House – to-house visits by health professionals to ensure a healthy environment for the development of children will have to be increased.

The care of children is often left to chance on trial and error. The time is opportune for pregnant and lactating mothers to make themselves available for training in **child care** and **parenting** which can be done at the Health Centres.

4.6 Localization of the IMR Indicators

The goal is relevant and the indicators help to give an adequate picture of the status of IMR. An expanded indicator could be the causes of infant deaths. Documentation of the causes of infant deaths would form the basis for research which could lead to a long term reduction in infant mortality.

GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters (3/4), between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

5.1 Progress Review

There is a very low maternal mortality ration in St. Kitts and Nevis. Given the improvements in the delivery of health care and the availability of experienced obstetricians and gynecologists maternal deaths have been very low. Table shows that the net reproductive rate per woman moved from 1.0 to 1.2 in 2000.

5.2 Achievement By Indicator

Indicator 16: maternal Mortality Ratio

As evidenced in appendix 6 on seven of the eleven years 1993 – 2003, there were no maternal deaths. The Chief Medical Officer also reported that there were no maternal deaths in 2005.

Indicator 17: Proportion of Births attended by Skilled Health Personnel

The Ministry of Health reports that 100% of births were attended by trained personnel during the period 1999 – 2003.

5.3 Challenges to Improving Maternal Health

There is an increasing tendency on the part of pregnant women to seek private medical care during pregnancy. This is likely to continue and government will be challenged to find the obstetricians and gynecologists with the appropriate training and experience. There are women who apt to seek medical care overseas in order to reduce the risk of developing complications during pregnancy.

According to the 2004 Statistical Review for St. Kitts and Nevis teenagers accounted for 19% of the births in 2003. With such a high percentage of teenage mothers the Ministry of Health has to aim its public education program at teenage mothers and ensure that they take the necessary measures to reduce health risks. In many instances, teenage mothers experience economic hardships thereby reducing the quality of care. Often, the government has to provide public assistance to maintain maternal health.

5.4 Recommendation for Improving Maternal Health

The Statistics Division of the Ministry of Finance and Planning reported that more than 75% of the women who gave birth in 2003 were single. Many single women are neglected by their male

partners during pregnancy. Consequently, public education programmes need to target men to better equip them to support the women during pregnancy.

There is need for closer monitoring of teenage mothers to ensure that they take the necessary measures to reduce risk to themselves and the children.

5.5 Localisation of Maternal Health

Given the fact that 51% of the households in St. Kitts and Nevis are headed by single women any discussion on maternal health should include indicators such as:

- (1) The percentage of children born to unwed mothers.
- (2) The rate of teenage mothers.
- (3) The percentage of teenage mothers who were born to teenage mothers.

These three indicators could inform public policy, and inform social problems in the community. All three issues often overlap in that unwed mothers are often teenagers who are themselves products of teenage pregnancy. It is necessary to get a sense of the trans-generational nature of teenage motherhood so as to carefully target the intervention programme.

GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV /AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

6.1: Progress Review

As Appendix 7 shows the incidence rate moved from 0.0 in 1982 to 9.1 in 2000.

Massive stigma and discrimination militates against disclosure of HIV /AIDS status and by extension the treatment of persons affected and infected by HIV/AIDS. The government has take the lead role in addressing HIV/AIDS but the NGO community has lagged behind. The epidemic is fuelled by cultural norms and a hard male macho image which promote multiple sexual partners and limited use of contraceptives. Central to the fight against HIV/AIDS is abstinence and the postponement of sexual debut but these are hampered by inadequate Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) interventions.

HIV/AIDS continues to threaten the economic and social development of the country as young people and adults engage in high risk behaviour which predisposes them to HIV/AIDS.

The care and treatment of HIV/AIDS requires huge financial resources which could otherwise be used for other sectors of the economy such as education.

As a result of ingrained stigma and discrimination data on HIV/AIDS is very unlimited.

6.2 Achievement by Indicator

Indicator 18: HIV Prevalence Among Pregnant Women age 15 – 25

There is no statistics to verify this indicator. Discussions with the chief Medical Officer revealed that a study was done but the findings have not yet been made available to the Ministry of Health. In 2004 the government introduced the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission Programme but testing is not mandatory.

Indicator 19: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

There is no data on this indicator. A significant percentage of the population is opposed to contraceptive arguing that it reduces sexual satisfaction and results in too many negative side effects.

Indicator 20: Number of Children Orphaned by HIV/AIDS

There is no documented evidence of the number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.

Indicator 21: Prevalence of Death Rates Associated With Malaria.

The Statistic Review 2004 recorded no incidents of deaths related to malarial infection.

Indicator 22: Proportion of Population In Malaria Risk Areas Using Effective Malaria Prevention and Treatment Measure

There is no data on this indicator. No section of the population has been identified as being “at risk” of contracting malaria.

Indicator 23: Prevalence and Death Rates Associated With Tuberculosis

According to CAREC’s 1980 – 2000 report on all forms of tuberculosis, St. Kitts and Nevis recorded seven cases in 1993 and ten cases in 1997, the two highest. There were no deaths arising from tuberculosis. During the period 1985 -90 there were no cases reported. The prevalence of tuberculosis is low in St. Kitts and Nevis and the mortality rate is zero.

6.3 Government of St. Kitts and Nevis Approach to Combating HIV/AIDS

Recognizing that HIV/AIDS can derail social and economic progress the government set up the National Aids Program Unit in St. Kitts and the Nevis HIV/AIDS Committee (NEHAC) to lead the response to HIV/AIDS. A strategic plan 2001 – 2006 was developed as part of the national response. The goals of the plan are to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS infections and reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on individuals, families and communities. The plan provides for five major areas of focus:-

- (1) Prevention
- (2) Treatment, care and support
- (3) Advocacy
- (4) Surveillance, Epidemiology and Research
- (5) Program Co-ordination and Management

The target groups are youth, members of the Rastafari Movement, married men and sex workers.

The National Aids Programme has scaled up its programme by targeting young people and promoting safe sex practices. Its prevention programme is hinged on abstinence, behavior change and condom use.

Voluntary counseling and testing is provided at most health centres.

The Ministry of Health has enhanced its treatment and care programme with:

- (i) psychosocial support
- (ii) formal oversight of care and treatment programmes

- (iii) monitoring and testing for opportunistic infections
- (iv) case management
- (v) Collaboration with social service.

6.4 Challenges in Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

The fight against HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases requires the considerable human and financial resources. The government is challenged to provide these resources given the high debt to gross domestic product ratio and the competing demands of other sectors of the health system.

With 19% teenage pregnancy, a cultural norm of multi-sexual partners and a high incidence of unprotected sex are highly to continue to drive the epidemic.

The male macho image dominates interpersonal relationships and this often renders women incapable of determine sexual boundaries.

With 31% poverty identified by the Poverty Assessment Survey 2001 some possible people may resort to commercial sex to make ends meet. The recent closure of the sugar industry has left 1500 persons out of work and the women and men may be forced to sell sex in order to maintain their standard of living. Poverty provides a fertile environment for the increase in HIV/AIDS incidence rates.

Stigma and discrimination militate against voluntary counseling and testing and impedes treatment, care and support programmes.

There is still a radical disconnect between the knowledge of HIV/AIDS and behaviour. Many people who engage in unprotected sex are fully aware of the risk of HIV/AIDS but this practice is still widespread as evidenced by the number of pregnancies.

The high risk groups such as, Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM), Persons Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHAS), Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) are not visible so treatment and care programmes often exclude them.

Continual gender discrimination puts women at increased risk of contracting HIV/AIDS.

The monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS programs is weak so it is often difficult to determine programme impact.

6.5 Recommendations for Combating HIV/AIDS and Malaria

Given the early sexual initiation abstinence must be presented as the most viable option to reduce HIV/AIDS. Interventions should target children 11 – 18 so that the next generation of young people will not be placed at an unduly high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS.

A comprehensive Behavior Change Communication Strategy is needed to bring about fundamental changes in those behaviors which conduce to HIV/AIDS.

The partnerships with the Non Governmental Organizations community and the private sector must be strengthened and collaboration increased in order to avoid duplication of efforts and optimize scarce resources.

There is need for a comprehensive anti stigma and discrimination campaign on television, radio, newspapers and door-to-door contact. The continued stigma and discrimination is thwarting efforts to reduce HIV/AIDS.

In order to track progress on reducing HIV/AIDS it is imperative that the monitoring be standardized that each country is looking for the same results in the same programme. Proper monitoring and evaluation can lead to increased levels of funding.

Government has to become more proactive in the search for funding. It can seek funding (technical support) from the Bill Gates Foundation; The Clinton Foundation, UNAIDA, and other international agencies.

Malaria is a mosquito borne disease. It is imperative that a clean environment be maintained to prevent the breeding of such mosquitoes.

6.6 Localizing the HIV/AIDS Goals, Targets and Indicators.

The goal is relevant to St. Kitts and Nevis.

Additional indicators could be:

- (i) the percentage of the health budget spent on HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Support Programmes.
- (ii) the involvement of high risk groups like PLQHAs, MSM and CSQs in the planning of HIV/AIDS programmes for Treatment, Care and Support.
- (iii) HIV prevalence among males 15 -24 years old.
- (iv) the number of bilateral arrangements to reduce HIV/AIDS.

GOAL 7: ENSURING ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Target 9: Integrate the Principle of Sustainable Development Into Country Policies and Programmes and Reverse the Loss of Environmental Resources.

Target 10: Halve, by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Target 11: By 2002, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million dwellers.

7.1: Progress Review

St. Kitts and Nevis is a small country so environmental concerns inform decisions at the highest level. The government is conscious of the need to balance economic development with environmental protection. Companies wishing to undertake large projects in housing and tourism are required to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment. Some projects have been refused because of the prospective long term negative impact on the environment.

The Nevis Historical and Conservation Society (NHCS), the St. Christopher Heritage Society, Nevis Environmental Education Committee (NEEC) and the Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park are active Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which conduct research and public awareness campaigns to sensitize the public to the importance of environmental preservation.

The NGOs and the government have worked to ensure progress on environmental sustainability.

7.2: Achievement by Indicator

Indicator 25: Proportion of Land Area Covered By Forest

The St. Kitts and Nevis Environmental Profile (1991) indicated that thirty-five percent (35%) of the land area is covered by forest. It also observed that most of the forests are of poor quality because most of the forests are of poor quality because cultivation once extended way into the forested areas thereby destroying the original rain forest.

Indicator 26: Land Area Protected to Maintain Biological Diversity.

The government has identified several areas such as hogs and ponds (wet lands) as protected areas. The St. Kitts and Nevis Environmental Profile 1991 listed the following areas as protected areas to maintain biological diversity.

Protected areas in St. Kitts and Nevis -

Table 7

<u>Area</u>	<u>Reason for Protection</u>
Mount Liamigua	Forest and habitat protection soil, water and species conservation
Guana Island	Habitat protection
Nagshead & Green Point	Species protection
South East Pennisula	Species protection, ecotourism
Greatherds Pond	Primary freshwater pond in St. Kitts, extensively used by migrating birds
Nevis Peak	Forest and habitat protection, soil, water and species conservation
Gallows Bay Bog	Wetland habitat, species protection
Round Hill	Bird habitat

According to the St. Kitts and Nevis Environmental Profile (1991) Act (NCEPA) of 1987 has a distinct forestry, soil and water conservation section which authorizes the establishment of forest management schemes including the designation of forest reserves, the prohibition of livestock grazing in certain areas, the promotion of reforestation, multiple use forests and forest research. It also noted that “the composition, condition, area, and resources of the upland forests are poorly defined. It observed further that the extent to which these areas are presently used, by whom, and for what purposes has not been evaluated or documented on a consistent basis.”

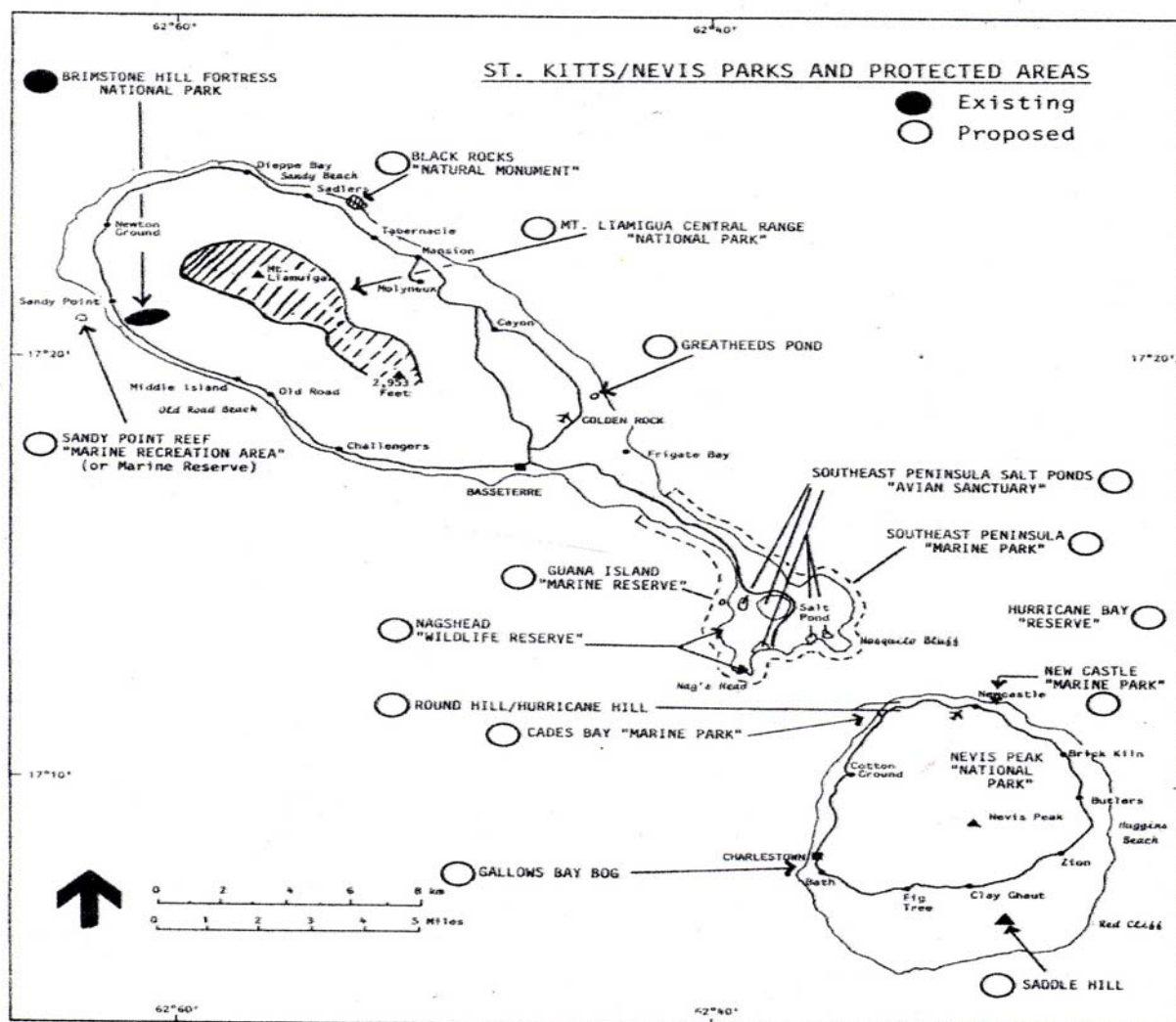


Figure 5.1(2). Parks and protected areas, St. Kitts and Nevis.

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Indicator 27: Gross Domestic Product Per Unit Of Energy Use (As Proxy For Energy Efficiency)

Electricity generation moved from 19,770mwh in 1978 to 120,583mwh in 2003. In light of the increase in home ownership, the increase in household appliances and expansion of the commercial sector the gross domestic product per unit of energy has increased. The construction and expansion of the hotel sector would have led to an increase in the gross domestic product per unit of energy.

Indicator 28: Carbon Dioxide Emission Per Capita

St. Kitts and Nevis doubled generation of electricity from 61, 186, 000kwh in 1993 to 120, 583000 in 2003. This resulted in the increase of carbon dioxide emissions from electricity generation. Also the operation of the sugar factory would have contributed to carbon dioxide emission. The expansion of the construction industry coupled with the demand for construction in hilly terrain has led to an increase in the number of heavy vehicles on the road. This in turn has increased carbon dioxide emissions that could lead to ozone depletion and global warming.

Indicator 29: Proportion of Population with Sustainable Access to an Improved Water Source.

The Survey of Living Condition 2001 reported that over 65% of the population had indoor piped water from the public supply. Well water is more widely used in Nevis while surface water is more widely used in St. Kitts. The government has been able to provide increased access to water through funding support under the Kuwaiti Fund for Area Economic Development. The digging of wells, establishment of reservoirs and the layering of new water supply has all formed part of the water improvement programme.

Distribution of Water and Sanitation Facilities by Socioeconomic Status, St. Kitts

<i>Socioeconomic</i>		<i>Type of toilet</i>			<i>Sources of Water</i>			<i>Bathing Facilities</i>	
<i>Status</i>	<i>Pit Laterine</i>	<i>Water Closet</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Indoors</i>	<i>Outdoors</i>	<i>Non</i>
Poor	30.5	66.1	9.6	60.5	16.9	13.0	63.3	35.6	
Non-Poor	20.1	76.8	10.1	69.2	10.7	10.0	76.9	19.4	
Total	22.6	71.3	10.0	67.2	12.1	10.7	73.7	23.2	
				GARBAGE DISPOSAL					
<i>Socioeconomic Status</i>	<i>Dumping/ compost</i>	<i>Burying</i>	<i>Burning</i>	<i>Garbage Truck</i>	<i>Dumping River/ Sea</i>	<i>Other</i>			
Poor	3.4	1.1	0.0	92.1	1.1	2.3			
Non-Poor	3.3	1.7	0.7	91.8	1.6	0.9			
Total	3.3	1.6	0.5	91.9	1.5	1.2			

Source: Poverty Assessment Study 2001

Legend: 1. Private, Piped into dwelling 2. Public, piped into dwelling
 3. Public, piped into yard 4. Other

Distribution of Water and Sanitation Facilities by Socioeconomic Status, Nevis

Socioeconomic Status	Type of toilet		Sources of Water				Bathing Facilities		
	Pit Laterine	Water Closet	1	2	3	4	Indoors	Outdoors	None
Poor	29.2	66.7	37.5	41.7	16.7	4.1	79.2	20.8	0.0
Non-Poor	16.9	79.0	13.7	66.1	6.5	13.7	75.8	19.4	4.8
Total	18.9	77.0	17.6	62.2	8.1	12.1	76.4	19.6	4.1
			GARBAGE DISPOSAL						
Socioeconomic Status	Dumping/ Compost	Burying	Burning	Garbage Truck	Dumping River/	Other			
					Sea				
Poor	8.3	12.5	0.0	79.2		0.0			
Non-Poor	2.4	5.6	1.6	87.9		2.4			
Total	3.4	6.8	1.4	86.5		2.0			

Indicator 30: Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation.

As shown in table upwards of 90% of the population has access to improved sanitation such as water closets, indoor bathing facilities and disposal of garbage by a garbage truck. The 2004 statistical review list gastroenteritis as number 4 in the causes of morbidity at the country's main hospital. There was a record 124 cases in 2001. However, here was a marked decline in 2002 and 2004 to 50 and 54 cases respectively. Given these cases it suggests the need for consistency in maintaining high levels of cleanliness at the **individual, family and community** level.

Indicator 31: Proportion of people with access to secure tenure.

Table 9

Legal Status of Households in St. Kitts and Nevis

	Private (civil) Individual or partnership household		Judicial Cooperative Other	Government		Total
ST. KITTS						
No. of Holders	1690	87	4	5	3	1795
Area(Acres)	2032	254	9	10152	12	12460
NEVIS						
No of holders	1241	23	3	4	0	1271
Area(acres)	1607	56	1006	610	0	3278
TOTAL - ST. KITTS AND NEVIS						
No of holders	2931	110	7	9	3	3066
Area(acres)	3639	310	1015	10762	12	15738

Table 13 indicates that there is a high ownership of land by households in St. Kitts and Nevis (over 70%). In Nevis, the peasantry was dominant compared with the plantation system in St. Kitts. Households in Nevis have a long history of tenure. In Nevis, 72% of the land is owned by private individuals compared with 19% in St. Kitts. Since 1995, the government has increased household ownership through the provision of affordable housing financed by the Social Security Board. Home ownership reduces migration, promotes family stability and engenders positive feelings of self-worth. Since many persons who need housing are unable to finance them, government, Credit Union and the commercial banks have designed various payment schemes to adequately meet the demand for housing.

7.3: Government Approach to Environmental Sustainability.

The Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA), the World Wildlife Fund and the local NGOs involved in conservation have had some influence on government policy regarding the environment.

The government has developed land use plans and set aside particular periods of time for the harvesting of protected species.

The Nevis capital Charlestown has regulations to guide the construction of buildings. The guidelines seek to maintain the tradition Georgian structures and buildings with more than two levels above ground are not permitted.

St. Kitts and Nevis promote heritage tourism so efforts are made to conserve the natural environment particularly rain forests, beaches and wetlands.

Environmental education is being taught in the schools since 1990. The curriculum has been developed and students regularly participate in environmental awareness competitions.

The Nevis Public Library in conjunction with the OECS Natural Resources Management Unit conducted environmental awareness training for primary school students from 1987 – 2004. As such the students are aware of environmental sustainability issues.

The government has established Departments of Environment in St. Kitts and Nevis to give fully to environmental protection and conservation. Personnel in these departments have been exposed to a wide range of training programmes to better equip them to implement conservation programmes. A wide range of planning legislation has been passed to regulate development. For instance, no construction is permitted in Nevis beyond the 1000ft contour. Sand mining is prohibited on Nevis. In order to save the beaches the government banned sand mining.

In light of the increasing importation of used vehicles from Japan, the government introduced a five thousand dollars (\$5000) Environmental Levy on vehicles older than five years (5yrs). This was meant to compensate for the increased pollution from older vehicles.

7.4 Challenges with Achieving Environmental Sustainability

In a small country with finite resources there is a major challenge in balancing economic development with environmental sustainability.

The Federal Government and the Nevis Island Government have identified tourism as the sector to drive economic development. Consequently, environmental sustainability comes into sharp focus. The country has to decide the scale of tourism development since hotel construction can have adverse effects on water courses, soil conservation which can lead to environmental degradation.

The challenge is to strike a critical balance between economic development and environmental sustainability. Often, developers concern themselves only with economic development so government and other stakeholders have to do the required research to collate the relevant information to convince developers to postpone short-term gains for long-term profits. Often, developers have more resources than the country so there is a tendency on their part to disregard environmental concerns. The government is challenged to safe guard the environment or allows development that will create employment, generate resources but denigrate the environment. Perhaps the economist should guide the actions of governments and developers. The magazine noted, “Environmental policies that take no heed of economics will backfire; but so will economic policies that ignore the environment.”

It is challenged to get key stake holders such as farmers, fishermen and construction workers to buy into environmental sustainability. They too need to concern themselves with long term measures instead of short term, quick fix approaches.

7.5: Recommendation for Environmental Sustainability

There is need for continued environmental education at the individual, family and community level.

There is a wide ranges of legislation to regulate development by enforcement has been weak. Government must step up enforcement measures to ensure environmental sustainability.

Government needs to improve is forest management programme by training personnel and empower them to implement conservation measures.

In order to ensure community buy in the government must disseminate information on its land use policy, its protected areas and its goals for environmental preservation.

The Tourism Authority aught to accelerate its eco-tourism drive to sharpen the focus on environmental sustainability.

A National Conservation Commission is provided for under the 1987 Environmental Protection Act.

The government needs to develop plans to manage the protected areas.

7.6 Localizing Environmental Sustainability Indicators

Given the small size of St. Kitts and Nevis environmental concerns need to give higher priority in the scheme of things. Slum dwelling, poor sanitation and lack of a regular water supply are not the key areas of concern.

Indicator 25 could be expanded to read:

Availability of a forest management programme. It is not enough for the land to be covered by forest it is more important to know how the forest is managed with respect to aforestation programme, level of deforestation and re-aforestation programmes.

With increasing trade and visitor arrivals by cruise ships a relevant indicator is the level of pollution of coastal waters. This will provide information on the level of pollution generated that could inform policy with respect to port charges to compensate for coastal pollution.

St. Kitts and Nevis has had to ask large developers to conduct and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to inform project decisions. It would be helpful to know the number of EIAs that have been done and the number of projects turned down as a result of the assessment.

GOAL 8 – DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Target 12: Develop further an open rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Target 13: Address the special of the Least Developed Countries

Target 14: Address the special needs of land-locked countries and small island developing states

Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries

Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

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

Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector make available the benefits of new technologies especially new information and communications

8.1 Progress Review

St. Kitts and Nevis has been graduated from the Soft Loans Window of the World Bank so some of the indicators are not relevant. For instance Indicator 32 which is linked to Net ODA as a percentage of OECD/OAC donors 0.15% for LDCs. St. Kitts and Nevis is not among the LDCs. No data is available for Indicator 34. Indicator 36 – St. Kitts and Nevis is not a land locked country. The level of development assistance, market access and debt sustainability are linked to the fortunes of the developed countries.

Development assistance has varied over the last decade. The Newly Independent Countries (NICS) of the former Soviet Union were targeted for development assistance in the 1990's, so, traditional donors such as the USA, Canada, and Britain have shifted their levels of assistance to reflect their strategic interest.

The government of St. Kitts and Nevis has been forced to borrow for development. For instance, the World Bank provided loans for its Solid Waste Management Project and its HIV/AIDS Programme. In the past, these projects, given their link to social stability would have been funded by grants. This has the impact of locking the country further into debt.

The trend now is toward partnerships. St. Kitts and Nevis along with other OECS countries has established a partnership with the World Bank to improve education under the Basic Education Project. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is working in partnership with the government to develop programmes to reduce poverty.

The development of partnerships represents a paradigm shift from the provision of handouts which led to increased dependency on developed countries to meet the needs of small island development states. Through partnerships, there is greater buy-in from the local government and opportunities are provided to craft the development in line with the specific needs of the countries.

The government has been able to negotiate reasonable lending rates to finance infrastructure development. It has also expanded its list of borrowing countries and used its Ministry of Foreign Affairs to forge new partnerships for development. It has been able to access the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development for water and infrastructural development. The government of Taiwan is providing financial assistance to upgrade Warner Park to meet the requirements for World Cup 2007.

Globalization and trade liberalization can reduce market access for goods produced in St. Kitts and Nevis. The country is therefore challenged to put in place the necessary institutional arrangements and develop new markets to bolster the economy against loss of market share. The CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) are scheduled to come on stream by January 2006. It envisages the creation of a single market space to create a wider range of opportunities for Caribbean people. St. Kitts and Nevis face challenges such as displacement of workers, and the crowding-out of small producers.

8.2 Achievement by Indicator

Indicator 32: Net ODA as percentage of OECS/DAC donors Gross National Product.

This is difficult to verify because data is not comprehensive. It is important to note that in 2000 the OECD put St. Kitts and Nevis on a negative list of countries that offered unfair tax incentives which were harmful to their long-term financial interests. They introduced measures to ensure that St. Kitts and Nevis complies with its open, non-discriminatory system.

Indicator 33: Proportion of ODA to basic social services.

Since the 1990s partnerships have been established with local, regional and international institutions such as the World Bank, to provide social services. These partnerships have largely replaced development assistance. The Basic Needs Trust Fund of the Caribbean Development Bank, The World Bank Education Project, The World Bank Solid Waste Management Project and the OECS/Canada Judicial Reform Project all reflect the new partnerships in which both sides contribute.

Indicator 34: Proportion of ODA that is untied.

It is difficult to determine the level since data is not available for this indicator.

Indicator 35: Proportion of ODA for environments in small developing states.

Although no data exists, there is limited assistance from donor countries for environmental preservation.

Indicator 36: Proportion of ODA for transport sector in landlocked countries.

Not applicable to St. Kitts and Nevis.

Indicator 37: Proportion of exports admitted free of duties and quotas.

St. Kitts has lost its preferential arrangements under which it sold sugar to Europe as a member of the African Caribbean and Pacific Countries. The preferential arrangements guaranteed the sale of sugar at prices above the world market price and specified quotas. The sugar produced in St. Kitts and Nevis was sheltered from competition from other producers such as European beet sugar producers. According to the Statistical Review 2004 sugar accounted for 18.7% of total domestic exports in 2003 down from 29.4% in 2002. It also noted that sugar production dropped from 22,000 tons in 1993 to 16,000 tons in 2003. It was challenged to meet its quota due to high production cost and varying yields. As a result, it closed the sugar industry in July 2005.

The electronic products exported to the USA are not protected and therefore they face increasing competition from China.

The country has become highly indebted due to its heavy investment in **housing and infrastructure development** and **capital projects in health and education**. There is a very high debt to GDP ratio. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) in a 2004 listing of twenty-four highly indebted countries identified St. Kitts and Nevis as No. 2 with a Debt to GDP ratio of 159% to GDP.

Indicator 41: Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled.

St. Kitts and Nevis is not categorized as a highly indebted poor country. (HIPC)

Indicator 42: Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services.

The debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services stood at 14.45 % as at September 2005.

Indicators 43: Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief

Not applicable to St. Kitts and Nevis

Indicator 44: Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points

Not applicable to St. Kitts and Nevis.

Indicator 45: Proportion of population with access to affordable drugs on a sustainable basis.

Given the insurance coverage provided by government, statutory corporations and private enterprises, over 70 % of the population have access to affordable essential drugs. These include Aldomet, Zestril, Diabinese, Daonil, Lucusage, Cough Expectorants, Indocid and Motrin.

Indicator 46: Unemployment rate of 15 – 24 year olds.

There is no data for this indicator. However, the national unemployment rate is 8 % but youth unemployment is generally higher than the national .

Indicator 47: Telephone lines per 1000 persons.

The telecommunications company's privacy policy precludes it from making public disclosures about its telephone lines.

Indicator 48: Personal computers per 1000 persons.

A 2000 estimate found that there were 180 personal computers for every thousand persons.

8.3 Government of St.Kitts and Nevis Approach to Development of Global Partnership of Development

Government has maintained membership in over seventy regional and international organizations to obtain technical and financial assistance for its projects. It partnered with UNESCO to secure funding for science laboratories, community libraries and cultural preservation.

The Government has strengthened its relationship with traditional and donors such as the United States, Britain and Canada. Government recognizes the traditional aid focus mainly on provision of resources for infrastructural development. As such it became necessary to shift the focus to the development of human resources and has partnered these same countries in the developing and implementing training programs for human resource development to main the competitive in the production of goods the private sector has partnered government in the development of the Ocean Edge Resort Hotel in St. Kitts. Three local companies have pooled their resources in order to take advantage of this major investment in tourism.

Partnerships at the international level now reflect more exchange than co-operation. St. Kitts and Nevis supported the whaling policies of Japan in 2004 in order to secure modern fishing facilities.

Measures have been initiated to manage the country's huge national debt. The debt management strategy includes:

- (i) fiscal consolidation
- (ii) asset management with an emphasis on privatization and commercialization
- (iii) liability management
- (iv) enhancement of economic growth
- (v) the privatization of capital projects

The country's democratic traditions, its history of peace and tranquility, its rich cultural heritage and its commitment to uphold basic human rights have been used to leverage resources and strengthen resources at the regional and international level.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the British Government's Department for International Development (DFID).

8.4 Challenges to the Development of Global Partnership

The geographical importance of St.Kitts and Nevis is limited. Consequently, its bargaining position in the international economy is weak

Traditional partners like the United States, Canada and Britain prefer to deal with small countries en block such as OECS and Caricom. The approach allows for regional concern to supersede local issues. The United States deals with St.Kitts and Nevis as part of the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region so St.Kitts and Nevis policies have to parallel those of the United States

for LAC region. The challenge is to respond to local concerns with the context of regional and international policies

With the trend towards globalization and trade linearization St.Kitts and Nevis is challenged to forge the kind of partnership that will help promote and economic development at home and abroad

8.5 Recommendations for the Development of Global Partnerships

It is imperative that St. Kitts and Nevis reviews its partnerships with organizations and countries to ensure that the advantage outweigh the disadvantages. Continuous monitoring and evaluation may lead us to drop some partners and change the level of engagement since partnerships are dynamic.

The partnerships with the OECS and Caricom have to be strengthened in order to leverage resources at the regional and international level.

It must be borne in mind that it is the human capital of St. Kitts and Nevis that is used as collateral to bargain internationally. As such, government must establish mechanisms for reporting on the status of the partnerships so that the people are kept informed on the nature of their partnerships. In this regard, government must broaden the involvement of the private sector, civil society and technical officers in the various ministries to better inform the decision making process.

Government needs to document its relationship with partners such as Taiwan, the Kuwaiti Fund For Arab Economic Development

Mechanism Necessary for Localisation and Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

In 1994 the Nevis Island Administration set up the Inter Department Sustainable Development Company (ISDC) under the chairmanship of the Director of Planning. The Committee comprised of the Heads of Department in Social Services, Health, Agriculture, Education, Housing, and environment, Disaster Management, Labor and Tourism. The committee was mandated to review major infrastructural and economic development projects and advise government on their vulnerability. It met monthly but held special meetings to address projects that was privatized by government

The ISDC should be reestablished in Nevis and initiated in St.Kitts to deal with the localisation and achievement of the MDG's. ISDC was compromised of persons with expertise in their respective fields so the full weight of knowledge was brought to bear on a decision. The following steps are considered vital to the localisation and achievement of the MDGs

Critical Issues to be Addressed

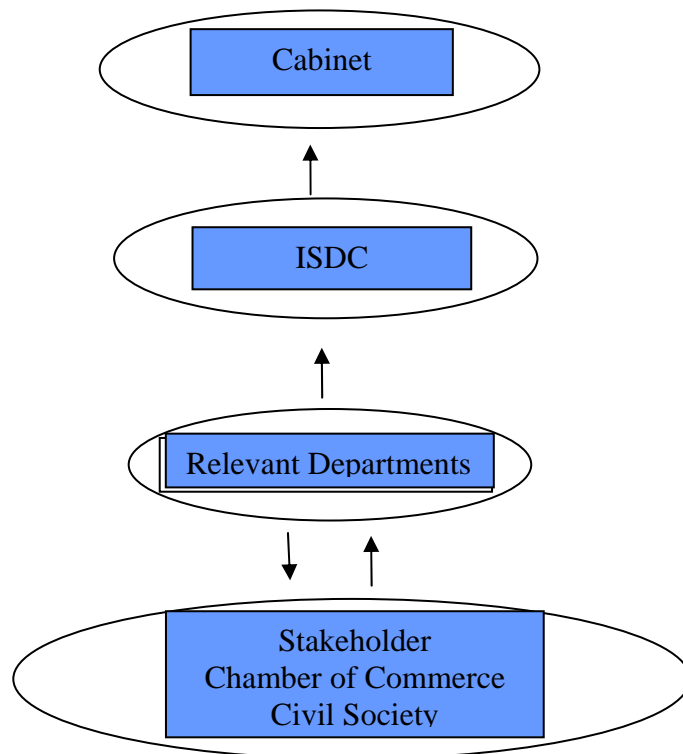
- Collaboration is important to optimize scarce human and financial resources. These goals are interrelated. It is imperative that collaboration between agencies be strengthened. Mechanisms that enforce collaboration have to be implemented.
- It will be necessary to mobilize community support to achieve the goals. The goals can be achieved with the free and enthusiastic participation of the people.
- Sharpen the focus on monitoring and evaluation so that the country can better account for its expenditure on programmes to reduce poverty.
- Work closely with the United Nations Development Program to standardize reporting requirements as they relate to the MDGs.
- Introduce a public awareness program to raise the level of awareness of the MDGs.
- Structure programmes in health and education to facilitate data collection and reporting.
- Strengthen regional and international partnerships in order to expand the national response to HIV/AIDS. Involve persons living with HIV/AIDS and vulnerable groups in the planning and implementation of **Prevention, Care and Support** programmes.

The comments of the United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan on the 2005 Report on the MDGs should guide policy and action to achieve the goals in St.Kitts and Nevis. He observed: "we will have time to reach the MDGs in most countries but only if we break with business as usual. We cannot win overnight. Success will require sustained action across the entire decade between now and the deadline.

Action Steps

1. Establish a ISDC Committee on both St.Kitts and Nevis to report to cabinet in each island on a quarterly basis
2. The ISDC's must meet semi annually
3. There are eight goals so the relevant technical persons should be appointed to the ISDC
4. The ISDC must meet quarterly to review proposals and make recommendation for achievement.
5. The ISDC must have a secretariat with a recording secretary and a data management officer. The Planning Unit can facilitate this process. The Data Management officer will provide quarterly reports to guide decision at meetings. Committee members will send data on the progress in their respective area to the Data Management Officer who will collect analyze and disseminate the information to the ISDC members
6. The Committee members will help to raise awareness of the indicators, relevant to their area of expertise. For instance Chief Education Officer must concern himself with the goal target and indicators for education

The model for the ISDC is presented below:



THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

The preparation of the report presented real challenges due to the inadequate documentation of information relevant to the goals. It therefore necessitated organizing and conducting interviews with key personnel in the private and public sector agencies. Consultations were held with personnel in the following agencies:

- The Planning Unit
- The Department of Community Affairs
- The Ministry of Health
- The Department of Gender Affairs
- The National Drug Council
- The Health Promotion Unit
- The National AIDS Unit
- The Management Information Systems Unit in the Ministry of Education
- The Inter-American Institute for Co-operation in Agriculture
- The Change Centre

It was necessary to consult a wide range of documents to inform the report. These documents were particularly useful:

- The Poverty Assessment Report for St. Kitts and Nevis 2001.
- The St. Kitts and Nevis Environmental Profile

- Poverty and the Environment
- The Medium Term Economic Strategy for St. Kitts and Nevis
- St. Kitts and Nevis Health Systems Profile
- The Social Audit of the Sugar Industry
- St. Kitts and Nevis Statistical Review 2002, 2003, 2004
- Budget Address and Estimates of Expenditure 1999-2004 for St. Kitts and Nevis

Following the consultations and review of documents a draft report was prepared. Upon approval of the draft further consultations will be held with stakeholders to familiarize them with the contents of the report.

CONCLUSION

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) challenge St. Kitts and Nevis to monitor closely its investment and returns in the development of its people.

The country has been doing MDG work for many years. What is required now is for it to more closely align its programmes with the goals, targets and indicators set out in the MDGs. For instance, as it implements its Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS, it must apply the necessary monitoring and evaluation tools in order to be able to determine HIV/AIDS prevalence among 15 – 24 year old pregnant women, contraceptive prevalence and the number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.

The compilation and harmonization of data will facilitate the monitoring of progress made in achieving the MDGs. It will be necessary to equip the various departments, particularly the Department of Statistics with the necessary human resource capability to monitor and track progress. As such, greater emphasis must be given to data collection, training, timeliness of reporting, data management, data analysis and data dissemination. The availability of good quality data will better position the country to secure international assistance to achieve the goals. In order to optimize scarce human and financial resources it will be necessary to structured interventions in to poor families and communities. Programmes have to be properly targeted so that those most in need would benefit.

The findings of the **2005 United Nations Report on the MDGs** are instructive to St. Kitts and Nevis. It noted that there is a positive trend in the spread of information and communications technologies throughout the developing world. Access to such technologies has gained momentum since the mid 1990s and continues to be a catalyst for development. The boom in mobile phones has dramatically increased telephone access in the developing world. There is still a long way to go to bridge the digital divide between rich and poor. The information revolution is just getting started in the developing world. (p 41)

The achievement of the MDGs is linked to the fortunes of the economy. With the closure of the sugar industry, the country has the opportunity to work toward food self-sufficiency, reduce the consumption of obesogenic foods and cut the huge food import bill. If **tourism**, **construction** and **financial services** continue on a growth path the country can achieve the goals by 2015.

The MDGs are anchored on the development of people. St. Kitts and Nevis will be challenged to maintain its focus on improving human conditions and develop long-term strategic plans to facilitate transformation of the society.

PRIORITISING THE MDGS FOR ST.KITTS AND NEVIS

The progress made so far in achieving the MDGs should determine the priorities. As such, the order should be:

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

APPENDIX 1

Summary of Key Estimates of Poverty for St. Kitts and Nevis

Category	%
Poor Individuals	31.2
Poor Households	16.0
Indigent Individuals	14.0
Indigent Households	6.2
Poor under 25 years of age	62.9
Percentage of the Poor that were Male	40.7
Percentage of the Poor that were Female	59.3
Percentage of all Males that were Poor	27.5
Percentage of all Females that were Poor	34.0
Unemployment Rate Among Poor	5.15
Unemployment Rate Among Poor Men	0.0
Unemployment Rate Among Poor Women	10.1
Percent of Household Heads in Elementary and Low Level Occupations	82.0
Labour Force Participation of 15 - 19 Age Group among the Poor	22.5
Labour Force Participation of 15 - 19 among the Non-Poor	11.65
Percentage of Poor with no Educational Certification	47.05
Percent of Poor in Ill-Health	9.7
Percent of Poor Using Health Centres	42.4
Poor in Wooden Dwellings	15.0
Poor with Outdoor Kitchens	12.85
Poor with Pit Latrines	30.5
Poor with Outdoor Baths	28.2

Source : St. Kitts and Nevis Poverty Assessment Study 2001

APPENDIX 2

Nutritional Status of Child Welfare Clinic Attendance 0-5yrs 1990 - 2001

					MILD TO MODERATE		SEVERELY MALNOURISHED		TOTAL ASSESSED
YEAR	OBESED		NORMAL						
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	
1990	134	7.1	1,587	84.4	157	8.3	3	0.2	1,881
1991	130	6.4	1,730	85.4	164	8.1	2	0.1	2,026
1992	125	6.5	1,636	85.8	142	7.5	3	0.2	1,906
1993	122	6.4	1,630	85.9	143	7.6	2	0.1	1,897
1994	134	7.3	1,586	86.7	108	5.9	2	0.1	1,830
1995	119	6.7	1,590	89.0	75	4.2	3	0.2	1,787
1996	143	7.8	1,605	87.7	81	4.4	2	0.1	1,831
1997	184	11.0	1,414	84.7	69	4.1	2	0.1	1,669
1998	172	10.1	1,471	86.3	69	4.0	2	0.1	1,705
1999	179	10.6	1,447	85.9	55	3.3	2	0.1	1,682
2000	189	11.2	1,447	85.9	48	2.8	1	0.1	1,685
2001	194	11.8	1,416	85.4	46	2.8	1	0.1	1,659

Source: Nutrition and Surveillance Unit – Ministry of Health

APPENDIX 3

Educational Certification of the Employed Labour Force by Socio-economic Status, St. Kitts

	None	School Leaving	CXC Basic	GCE O/CXC General	A Levels	Diploma	Degree	Other	Total (No.)
Poor	57.1	22.8	2.2	11.6	0.4	3.1	0.9	1.8	224
Male	66.3	21.4	0	6.1	0	4.1	1.0	1.0	98
Female	50.0	23.8	4	15.9	0.8	2.4	0.8	2.4	126
Non-Poor	42.8	15.3	6.5	17.4	16.6	7.0	4.9	4.4	795
Male	46.8	16.2	6.9	13.8	1.0	5.7	4.1	5.5	419
Female	38.3	14.4	6.1	21.3	2.4	8.5	5.9	3.2	376

Source: St. Kitts & Nevis Poverty Assessment Study 2001

APPENDIX 4

ENROLMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, BY ISLAND 1992 – 2003

SCHOOLS	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Public Primary Schools										
St. Kitts										
No. Of Schools	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17
Teachers	219	233	219	228	245	247	227	224	232	232
Students	4,762	4,755	4,577	4,782	4,770	4,677	4,621	4,504	4,477	4,287
Teacher - Pupil Ratio	1:22	1:20	1:21	1:21	1:20	1:19	1:20	1:20	1:19	1:18
Nevis										
No. of Schools	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Teachers	66	69	70	70	71	73	66	69	70	69
Students	1,215	1,202	1,225	1,225	1,293	1,285	1,291	1,318	1,358	1,330
Teacher - Pupil Ratio	1:18	1:17	1:18	1:18	1:18	1:18	1:20	1:19	1:19	1:19
Public Secondary Schools										
St. Kitts										
No. Of Schools	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Teachers	236	228	246	268	282	263	266	282	286	306
Students	3,405	3,385	3,648	3,781	3,782	3,656	3,649	3,581	3,588	3,533
Teacher - Pupil Ratio	1:14	1:15	1:15	1:14	1:13	1:14	1:14	1:13	1:13	1:11
Nevis										
No. of Schools	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Teachers	80	76	80	80	79	78	79	81	79	83
Students	851	851	893	893	918	892	833	915	905	961
Teacher - Pupil Ratio	1:11	1:17	1:11	1:11	1:12	1:11	1:11	1:11	1:11	1:11
Private Schools										
(All Age Groups)	n.a	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
No. of Schools	n.a	76	58	60	63	68	70	68	64	79
Teachers	1,143	1,299	1,260	1,235	1,029	1,311	1,153	1,164	114	1,125
Students	n.a.	1:17	1:22	1:21	1:16	1:19	1:17	1:17	1:18	1:14
Teacher - Pupil Ratio										

Source: St.Kitts & Nevis Statistical Review

EMPLOYMENT IN ST. KITTS BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES
1994 – 1998

	1994			1995			1997	1998		
SECTOR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE
Garment	31	240	271	25	180	205	22	150	172	20
Electronics	106	1,045	1,151	74	960	1,034	96	966	1,062	1,062
Beverages	170	28	198	167	25	192	158	24	182	159
Food and Dairy Products	76	31	107	69	30	99	49	23	72	48
Bread and Pastry Products	45	45	90	44	47	91	52	50	102	49
Handicraft	5	11	16	9	17	26	9	17	26	4
Metal Craft	11	1	12	11	5	16	14	2	16	19
Furniture Making	16	4	20			0	10	1	11	15
Miscellaneous Industries	80	90	170	68	110	178	44	152	196	44
Construction	666	38	704	614	35	649	458	25	483	682
Restaurants and Bars	69	122	191	69	155	224	65	137	202	92
Hotels	357	377	734	329	367	696	302	372	674	315
Telecommunication and Cable System	172	63	235	174	71	245	180	71	251	
Radio and TV	9	6	15	19	9	28	25	11	36	
Printing and Publishing	35	43	78			0	44	53	97	45
Airline Services	84	80	164	87	74	161	78	81	159	86
Banking	161	286	447	193	348	541	209	384	593	236
Insurance	36	59	95	36	60	96	32	67	99	40
Accounting	6	29	35	10	24	34	12	30	42	
Security Services	41	13	54	57	12	69	58	18	76	
Research	29	11	40	24	7	31	23	5	28	29
Recreational	59	48	107	65	44	109	65	44	109	
Petroleum Marketers	19	4	23			0	20	2	22	20
Service Stations, Supplies and Repairs	62	32	94	79	45	124	58	39	97	
Computer Graphics			0			0	13	4	17	
Commercial	650	633	1,283			0	548	624	1,172	
Sugar Industry (Field and Manufacturing)			0	1,328	468	1,796			0	
Electrical, Plumbing and Other Services			0	52	10	62			0	
Beauty Salons			0		14	14			0	
Heavy Equipment Operations			0	35	4	39	33	7	40	
Doctors			0	3	41	44	15	35	50	
Lawyers			0	6	52	58	23	68	91	
Foreign Services			0	8	14	22	6	11	17	
Associations			0	19	21	40	23	23	46	
Civil Service	1,055	1,003	2,058			0			0	
Statutory Bodies			0	245	136	381	260	139	399	
Daycare/Pre-School			0			0	5	150	155	6
Non-Established Workers			0	646	379	1,025	446	344	790	

Data for 1996 was not available

APPENDIX 6

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (1993 - 2003)

CHARACTERISTICS	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Crude Birth Rate St. Kitts & Nevis (per 1000)	19.51	21.11	18.31	19.70	21.51	21.51	20.35	20.74	17.41	16.23	15.80
St. Kitts	20.45	22.53	18.86	20.69	22.18	21.07	19.98	20.47	18.90	17.24	16.50
Nevis	14.80	15.15	15.86	15.27	18.23	23.55	22.03	22.00	12.80	13.10	12.88
Crude Death Rate St. Kitts & Nevis (per 1000)	8.98	9.29	8.84	11.16	9.65	9.72	9.84	8.83	7.63	7.30	7.59
St. Kitts	8.68	8.62	8.19	10.54	8.81	8.78	8.92	7.98	7.59	6.75	7.67
Nevis	10.51	12.12	11.74	13.97	13.54	14.10	14.12	12.83	7.78	8.99	7.33
Rate of Natural Increase (per 1000)	10.52	11.82	9.46	8.54	11.83	11.79	10.50	11.90	9.78	8.93	8.01
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000)	22.38	24.20	22.58	24.01	22.86	27.81	12.73	14.32	12.45	22.43	17.62
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000)	17.67	19.80	16.31	19.21	20.57	21.97	12.73	10.91	7.47	18.47	14.91
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000)	29.45	29.70	25.09	26.41	25.14	34.76	19.68	16.71	19.93	29.02	20.33
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 births)	1.18	0.00	2.51	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.71
General Fertility Rate (per 1000 women)	76.08	83.24	74.48	76.92	83.02	82.19	76.33	80.04	na	Na	Na
Net Reproduction Rate (per woman)	1.09	1.20	1.13	1.20	1.30	1.20	1.18	1.20	na	Na	Na
Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	2.27	2.53	2.22	2.41	2.61	2.60	2.46	2.54	na	Na	Na
Gross Reproduction Rate (per woman)	1.13	1.29	1.17	1.21	1.37	1.28	1.23	1.27	na	Na	Na
Life Expectancy at Birth (yrs)										Na	Na
Male	67.86	67.41	67.87	68.23	67.67	67.19	67.96	67.58	na	Na	Na
Female	71.14	70.35	72.96	71.61	71.10	70.53	71.81	71.65	na	Na	Na
Population Projections										46,710	47,313

APPENDIX 7

AIDS STATISTICS FOR ST.KITTS & NEVIS (1982 – 2000)

Year	REPORTED CASES OF AIDS				Reported AIDS	Annual Incidence	Annual Mortality
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Deaths	Rates	Rate due to
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
1984	1	0	0	1	1	2.2	2.2
1985	0	1	0	1	1	2.3	2.3
1986	2	2	0	4	4	9.1	9.1
1987	2	2	0	4	4	9.3	9.3
1988	9	0	0	9	6	20.5	13.6
1989	3	2	0	5	2	11.9	4.8
1990	6	2	0	8	1	19.0	2.4
1991	1	0	0	1	1	2.4	2.4
1992	3	1	0	4	3	9.5	7.2
1993	1	2	0	3	3	7.0	7.0
1994	4	3	0	7	2	16.3	4.7
1995	4	2	0	6	3	14.0	7.0
1996	2	4	0	6	1	14.3	2.4
1997	3	1	0	4	7	9.8	17.1
1998	0	0	1	1	3	2.4	7.3
1999	3	2	0	5	2	12.2	4.9
2000	0	0	0	0	4	0.0	9.1

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