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- House of Assembly
- Medical Records Department
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health
- Primary Health Care Department
- Social Indicators and Millenium Development Goals (SIMDG) Committee
- Turks and Caicos Islands Community College



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TCI Census Atlas 2001

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
MDGs STATUS REPORT 2005 ...*Five Years After*

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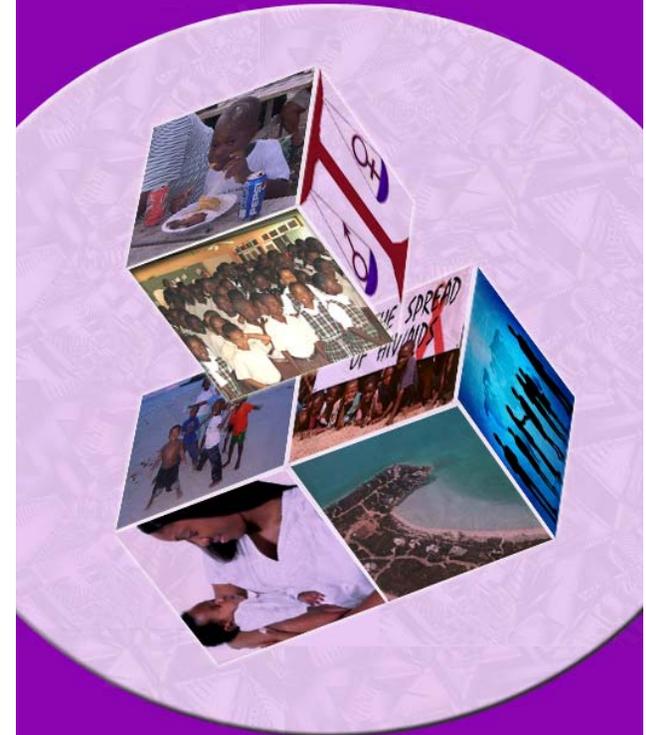
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TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

MDGs STATUS REPORT 2005 ... *Five Years After*



STATISTICAL OFFICE
Department of Economic Planning and Statistics
March, 2007

"Serving with figures"

About the Report...

The Turks and Caicos Islands is committed to observing international obligations. In that regard, all of the important guidelines set by the United Nations elicit the attention of the Government. In the year 2000, the international community identified and committed itself to 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), 18 targets, and 48 indicators to be fulfilled by 2015. TCI has adopted these goals, which now inform policy. The Department of Economic Planning and Statistics is officially releasing "MDGs Status Report 2005...Five Years After" which covers the status on these goals, five years after the signing of the Millennium Declaration.

The TCI has made some strides in implementing the measurement, monitoring, and delivery of some of the indicators. 29 of the 48 indicators are currently measured and monitored to evaluate the status of the Islands regarding the achievement of the 8 Goals. The main problem faced in reporting on the performance of the TCI on the MDGs, is the unavailability of data, deciding how to measure these targets and to set up an accountability mechanism to deliver on the set targets. Another challenge faced, is the applicability and relevance of some of these indicators to small-island states such as the TCI, thus demonstrating the need to customize some of these indicators to better suit the country.

The TCI has formed a National Social Indicators and Millennium Development Goals (SIMDG) Committee to deploy the means at hand in order to make good on the promises of these simple, but powerful, objectives which are the blueprint for achieving the desired end-goal by 2015. The MDGs provide an internationally recognized benchmark against which the TCI can measure its socio-economic development progress. In general, the TCI is well on its way to the realization of the MDGs, and in fulfilling its international obligations in that regard.

What are the MDGs?

At the Millennium Summit in September 2000, 147 Heads of State and Government, and 189 nations in total adopted a declaration, also known as the Millennium Declaration of 2000, which synthesized the priorities of the international agenda and reflected the commitments that had been painstakingly negotiated during the previous decade of world conferences. The objective of the Declaration is: "a comprehensive approach and a coordinated strategy, tackling many problems simultaneously across a broad front". A framework of 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators to measure progress towards the Millennium Development Goals was adopted by a consensus of experts from the United Nations (UN) Secretariat, as well as representatives from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the World Bank (WB).

This Declaration and the 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) it identified, composed of targets and indicators which are expected to have considerable improvements by 2015, with the baseline for the assessment of progress as 1990 for most of the MDG targets, have become a road map for tracking progress in poverty and hunger, primary education, gender equality, child mortality, maternal health, HIV/AIDS, environment, and sustainable development.

TABLE 1: TCI Millennium Development Goals 2005 Progress Chart

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | |
| Reduce extreme poverty by half | Very low poverty |
| Reduce hunger by half | ... |
| Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education | |
| Universal primary schooling | very high enrolment |
| Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women | |
| Equal girl's enrolment in primary school | high enrolment |
| Women's share of paid employment | medium share |
| Women's equal representation in national parliaments | low representation |
| Goal 4 Reduce child mortality | |
| Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two thirds | very low mortality |
| Measles immunization | moderate coverage |
| Goal 5 Improve maternal health | |
| Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters* | very low mortality |
| Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases | |
| Halt and reverse spread of HIV/AIDS | very low prevalence |
| Halt and reverse spread of malaria | very low risk |
| Halt and reverse spread of tuberculosis | very low mortality |
| Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability | |
| Reverse loss of forests | high forest cover |
| Halve proportion without improved drinking water | very high coverage |
| Halve proportion without sanitation | high coverage |
| Improve the lives of slum-dwellers* | very low proportion of slum dwellers |
| Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development | |
| Youth unemployment | low unemployment |
| Internet users | high access |

*Analysis was only based on the 2001 Population and Housing Census

Legend

| |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Insufficient data |
| No progress, or a deterioration or reversal |
| Target is not expected to be met by 2015, if prevailing trends persist |
| Target is expected to be met by 2015 if prevailing trends persist |
| Target already met or very close to being met |

"We cannot win overnight. Success will require sustained action across the entire decade between now and the deadline. It takes time to train the teachers, nurses and engineers; to build the roads, schools and hospitals; to grow the small and large businesses able to create the jobs and income needed. So we must start now. And we must more than double global development assistance over the next few years. Nothing less will help to achieve the Goals." - Kofi A. Annan (UN, 2005)

TABLE 2: TCI Available MDGs Indicators

| MDGs INDICATORS | 1999 | 2001 | 2005 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1i. Foster, Greer, Thorbecke (FGT) | 2.6 | ... | ... |
| 1ii. Gini Ratio/Index | 0.37 | ... | ... |
| 1A. Poverty Headcount Ratio | 25.9 | ... | ... |
| 2. Poverty Gap Ratio [incidence x depth of poverty] | 5.7 | ... | ... |
| 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (US\$) | 1,544 | ... | ... |
| 6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%) | 91.33 | 80.42 | 81.09 |
| 7. Proportion of Pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 | 86.54 | 84.11 | 98.00 |
| 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds | ... | 95.12 | ... |
| 9a. Ratio of girls to (100) boys in primary | 1.03 | 0.89 | 0.98 |
| 9b. Ratio of girls to (100) boys in secondary | 1.10 | 0.96 | 0.91 |
| 9c. Ratio of girls to (100) boys in tertiary education | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old | ... | 0.98 | ... |
| 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector | ... | ... | 42.73 |
| 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament | ... | 15.79 | 21.05 |
| 13. Under-five mortality rate | 13.7 | 18.2 | 3.1 |
| 14. Infant mortality rate | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.1 |
| 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles | ... | 47.48 | 49.13 |
| 16. Maternal mortality ratio | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | ... | 98.55 | 98.74 |
| 21a. Prevalence of malaria cases | ... | 0 | 0 |
| 21b. Death rate associated with malaria | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23a. Prevalence of tuberculosis cases | 69.79 | 15.09 | 16.34 |
| 23b. Death rate associated with tuberculosis | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24a. Number of children immunized against TB | ... | 360 | 529 |
| 25. Proportion of land area covered by forest | ... | ... | 79.1 |
| 26a. Proportion of protected marine area to total marine area (km ²) | ... | 10.29 | ... |
| 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels | ... | 97.01 | ... |
| 30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%) | ... | 95.74 | ... |
| 31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (%) | ... | 95.86 | ... |
| 32. Proportion of Households with access to secure tenure | ... | 99.80 | ... |
| 45a. Unemployment rate for young people aged 15-24 years (Women) | ... | 19.6 | ... |
| 45b. Unemployment rate for young people aged 15-24 years (Men) | ... | 17.2 | ... |
| 45c. Unemployment rate for young people aged 15-24 years (Total) | ... | 18.4 | ... |
| 47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population | 39 | 41 | 105 |
| 47a. Fixed lines per 100 population | 32 | 34 | 23 |
| 47b. Cellular subscribers per 100 population | 8 | 15 | 82 |
| 48B. Internet users per 100 population | 6 | 9 | 9 |

... Not available
2001 Census Year

Note: The above are the 29 of the 48 indicators currently being measured by the TCI. Some of these indicators are not measured annually and baseline data in most instances are from occasional surveys and census. Measuring and monitoring of HIV/AIDS and Environment indicators still continue to pose a challenge and thus reporting on the progress of these indicators is adversely affected.