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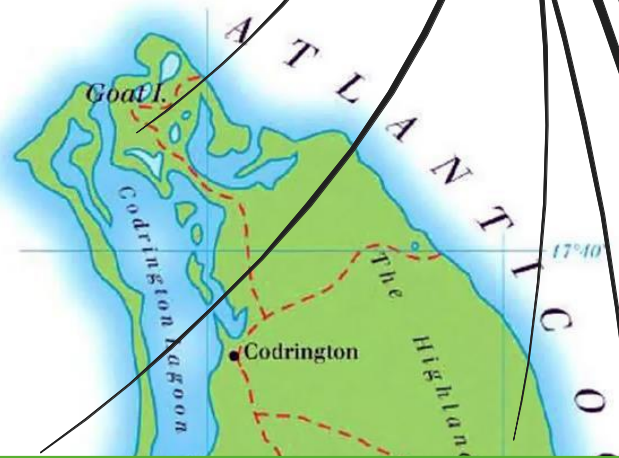
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

**COUNTRY GENDER ASSESSMENT
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA (VOL. II)**

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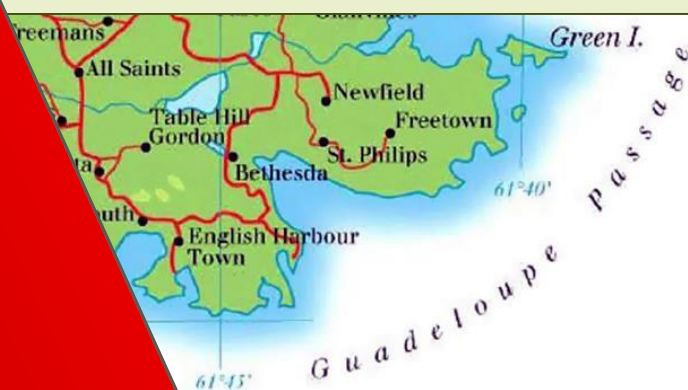
**Prepared by:
Ms. Tamara Huggins
RAWWIDA BAKSH AND ASSOCIATES**

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COUNTRY GENDER ASSESSMENT ANTIGUA & BARBUDA (VOL. II)

MS. TAMARA HUGGINS
RAWWIDA BAKSH AND ASSOCIATES
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PRESENTED TO
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APPENDIX ONE:

EMERGING ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK ON THE EFFECTS AND IMPACTS OF VALUE-ADDED TAXES

1. *Taxation and Gender Equality: A Comparative Analysis of Direct and Indirect Taxes in Developing and Developed Countries (Routledge International Studies in Money and Banking, 2010)* by Caren Grown and Imraan Valodia is the first systematic treatment on the gender dimensions of taxation systems, making a substantial contribution to analysis on the impact of taxation on well-being. In its first chapter, “Taxation and Gender Equality,” the authors outline the frameworks under which the gender analysis of the effects and impacts of value-added taxes are considered:
 - i. Gender differences in behaviour and expenditure (Cohen 2013; Haddad 1997; Thomas 1993): Men and women have systematically different expenditure patterns, which result in a differential effect of tax reforms on different types of household, i.e., single parent compared to dual-earner parent – across income distribution. With this, gender relations and bargaining power among household members affect the types of expenditures households make, the amount and type of savings and other allocation decisions, which are especially important for understanding the incidence of consumption taxes, that is, value-added, excise and fuel taxes. Women, compared to men, tend to spend a higher proportion of income under their control on goods such as food, education and health care that enhance the well-being and capabilities of children.
 - ii. Gender differences in employment (Cohen 2013): Women’s employment profile – their discontinuous employment, lower relative earnings and predominance in the poorly paid forms of informal employment – means that they are unlikely to bear a large share of the personal income tax burden, and are thus more likely to be impacted by taxes that are related to their consumption.
 - iii. Implicit biases in tax systems that treat men and women both differently (income tax) and the same (consumption tax) (Stotsky 1997; Elson 2005): In order to achieve substantive equality, different groups in society may require different treatment. Different treatment is, therefore, not necessarily biased treatment. Taxation systems should seek to help transform the traditional gendered roles in society that are inequitable. In other words, personal income tax systems (e.g., the structure of rates, exemptions, deductions, allowances, credits, etc.) should be designed to actively promote an equal sharing of both paid and unpaid work between women and men.
 - iv. Vertical and horizontal equity in direct taxes (Thomas 1993; Doss 2006): Understanding the proportion of a person’s income spent on consumption from a gender perspective involves declassifying individuals within the household structure (intra-household) in the first instance, and then projecting household expenditure data to understand the different expenditure patterns and tax incidences of the male-breadwinner, female-breadwinner, dual-earner and other identities within households. What leads from this analysis is a valuing of consumption goods that may be biased against either women or men, however can be weighed on their merit goodness. For example, men are more likely to be impacted by VAT on alcohol and tobacco, however these items are considered ‘demerit goods’, whereas healthcare expenditure is considered a ‘merit good’.

2. The research proposed steps that governments could take to increase degrees of gender equality and equity through their taxation systems. The poorest female-headed households in India, the UK and South Africa bore the heaviest burden of taxes on food, while in Ghana, the heaviest burden of taxes were on children's clothing. The policy simulation which accompanied this analysis thus depended on the country context. The economists noted that in most cases, the reforms to reduce tax on food, children's clothing and fuel for households, when coupled with measures to increase tax on luxury items, tobacco and alcohol, turned out to be revenue-neutral.

APPENDIX TWO: MECHANISMS TO ACCOUNT FOR THE CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN'S LABOUR TO NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

3. The Beijing Platform for Action stresses the necessity to generate and disseminate sex-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation, specifically recommending that national, regional and international statistical agencies take action to institutionalize mechanisms to account for the contribution of women's labour to national accounts by:
 - i. Developing a more comprehensive knowledge of all forms of work and employment by developing methods for assessing the value, in quantitative terms, of unremunerated work that is outside national accounts. Such work consists of caring for dependents and preparing food, and assessments are necessary for possible reflection in satellite or other official accounts that may be produced separately from but are consistent with core national accounts, with a view to recognizing the economic contribution of women and making visible the unequal distribution of remunerated and unremunerated work between women and men.
 - ii. Developing an international classification of activities for time-use statistics that is sensitive to the differences between women and men in remunerated and unremunerated work, and collect data disaggregated by sex. At the national level, subject to national constraints, conduct regular time-use studies to measure, in quantitative terms, unremunerated work, including recording those activities that are performed simultaneously with remunerated or other unremunerated activities.
 - iii. Measuring, in quantitative terms, unremunerated work that is outside national accounts, working to improve methods to assess its value, and accurately reflecting its value in satellite or other official accounts which are separate from, but consistent with core national accounts.

APPENDIX THREE: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND MASCULINITY IN ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

4. Violence against women (VAW) continues to be the strongest evidence of persisting gender inequality in societies across the world. The prevailing incidence of these crimes in Antigua and Barbuda, particularly in the area of sexual violence, reveals an ongoing issue of concern for social development and the safety of women and children in the country. As noted by the Directorate of Gender Affairs (DOGA), reported incidents of VAW have been on a steady incline over the past seven (7) years (with some slight fluctuations). Of the sexual violence cases reported to the police from 2003-2010, there was a ratio of 25 crimes reported, to 1 reaching the court process (25:1).¹

5. The Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda introduced a Sexual Offences Unit in 2008, and began recording incidents of sexually-based crimes, while strengthening its institutional capacity to address these offences. These two government agencies collectively declared that the nation was experiencing a rape crisis, as rapes by unknown perpetrators had become a frequent occurrence. As victim profiles were composed, DOGA found that many victims were single, non-nationals, particularly living in impoverished communities (although incidents were reported throughout the island), and they were often assaulted in the presence of their children.

T1: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA SEXUAL OFFENCES REPORTED TO POLICE, 2007-2009

OFFENCES	Reported Cases 2009	Arrests Made	Reported Cases 2008	Arrests Made	Reported Cases 2007	Arrests Made
Rape	33	10	23	5	6	1
Att. Rape	11	-	2	2	-	-
Statutory Rape	33	22	12	12	-	-
Incest	2	2	1	1	-	-
Buggery	2	2	1	-	-	-
Serious Indecency	7	5	4	4	-	-
Indecent Assault	10	7	1	1	-	-
Aiding and Abetting (Sexual Offences)	2	2	-	-	--	-
Total	100	50	44	25	6	1

¹ Government of Antigua and Barbuda (2010). *Gender Statistics Overview*. Directorate of Gender Affairs, Antigua and Barbuda.

6. The Directorate of Gender Affairs saw more than 30 survivors of rape in 2008 and 2009. During this period, the cases of domestic abuse surpassed 200, where actual violence or threats of violence were reported to the division.

T2: STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF VAW TO THE DOGA CRISIS CENTRE, 1997-2012

Year	No. Male Clients	No. Female Clients	Rape Cases	Sexual Assault Cases	Domestic Violence Cases	Human Trafficking Cases	Applications for Orders of Protection	Total Clients
1997	2	23	-	-	-	-	-----	25
1998	25	200	-	-	-	-	-----	225
1999	69	372	-	-	-	-	36	441
2000	70	344	-	-	-	-	32	414
2001	63	266	-	-	-	-	35 (34=f)(m=1)	329
2002	85	393	-	-	-	-	32	478
2003	83	343	-	-	-	-	24	428
2004	57	264	-	-	-	-	10	321
2005	48	203	-	-	-	-	14 (13= f) (m = 1)	251
2006	39	153	-	-	-	-	5	192
2007	47	166	-	-	-	-	2	233
2008	35	237	27	6	-	-	5 (3=f)(m=2)	272
2009	45	235	8	40	235	-	2	413
2010	-	-	39		260	3	-	329
2011	-	-	16		283	22	-	364
2012	-	-	1		187	-	-	218

Source: Directorate of Gender Affairs Crisis Centre, Government of Antigua and Barbuda, 2013

7. Many women who contact the Directorate of Gender Affairs Crisis Centre report that the treatment received from frontline workers, particularly the police, is not sensitive to their circumstances. Where violence against women is manifested through domestic/personal relationships, a “blind eye” approach has in many instances, relegated related acts to the confines of the home, and inadequately addressed them through judicial and legal channels. The Directorate suggested that women who do not go directly to the Sexual Offences Unit of the Royal Police Force may not be guided through the proper protocol to ensure they are treated medically, and provided with appropriate support. Clients reported to the Directorate that they have been instructed by police to wait until the morning to go to the hospital if attacked during the night, thus heightening health-related impacts.
8. A recent training initiative on gender-based violence and HIV conducted by DOGA with Immigration Officers revealed that many officers found it necessary to investigate a victim’s immigration status (legal or illegal) before providing them with assistance. The Directorate believes that this prevailing view has discouraged and dissuaded women, particularly migrant women, from reporting incidents of rape and domestic violence. It is the opinion of the Executive Director that countless other incidents went unreported in the period reported in Table 2 above. With judicial responses to crimes against women still subject to these stark limitations and challenges, the ability of women to ensure their safety and security remains of great concern.

9. Compiled figures provided by the Directorate of Gender Affairs of its client base indicate the long-held view that males represent the majority of perpetrators of GBV as well as the majority of perpetrators of other violent crimes.

T3: SEX OF PERPETRATOR IN GBV CASES (PERCENTAGE) REPORTED TO NATIONAL GENDER MACHINERY, 2008-2012

YEAR	SEX OF PERPETRATOR	
	MALE	FEMALE
2008	90.3	9.7
2009	81.9	18.1
2010	80.1	19.9
2011	87.6	12.4
2012	89.6	10.4

Source: Directorate of Gender Affairs, Government of Antigua and Barbuda, 2013

10. David Plummer and Stephen Geofroy (2010) have related the over-involvement of males in crime – boys in particular – to the broader social constructions of male behaviour, which create “a potent combination of obligations for boys to act like ... real men, and of pressures to eschew roles that have become discredited as soft, gay or feminine.” They stated further that these notions of masculinity and male performance are driving young men towards dangerous, risk-taking, hyper-masculinities which result in increasing involvement in violence and crime as a premier way to prove one’s manhood.² Bailey (2008) argues that at ten years of age, male children realize that features of traditional masculinity – including toughness, physical strength and sexual dominance – are expected of them. Plummer et al extend that social life is saturated with these gender conventions that are deeply embedded in the social fabric, and that they are so normalized that they easily pass unnoticed until they are glaringly, and sometimes painfully obvious.
11. In situations of increasing economic insecurity and instability, concern for the implications of these notions of male roles and masculinity is heightened, as men’s feelings of relative deprivation (more than actual poverty) are seen to be significant influential factors for crime and violence. Where the male-breadwinner model has not been ideologically disrupted, and men view their role within the household as principally responsible for its economic security, an increased propensity to turn to any and all available means to ‘make ends meet’, including crime and violence, is realized. An integrated model for violence causation understands that there are structural, institutional, and interpersonal contributors to violence, as well as the individual-level contributors mentioned. These levels are all inter-related and mutually reinforcing, so that, for example, low self-esteem, an exposure to family violence, unemployment and poor social services infrastructure, and the legitimization of male dominance can work together to breed a culture of crime and violence. Poverty is consequently seen as a multilevel causal factor for crime and violence, as it incorporates social, cultural, psychological and political dimensions.³

² David Plummer and Stephen Geofroy (2010). “When Bad is Cool: Violence and Crime as Rites of Passage to Manhood”. *Caribbean Review of Gender Studies*, Issue 4. Accessed at: <http://sta.uwi.edu/crgs/february2010/journals/PlummerGeofory.pdf>

³ UNECLAC (2008). *Exploring Policy Linkages between Poverty, Crime and Violence: A Look at Three Caribbean States*, p. 17.

12. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC) suggests that crime and violence result in the diversion of national expenditure away from human development and welfare services to services focused on controlling and addressing the impact of crime and violence such as policing and the judiciary, while eroding physical, human, social, financial and natural assets which are essential for human survival, individual and community well-being, social cohesion and economic growth.⁴

⁴ *Ibid.*

APPENDIX FOUR:

NATIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIC PLANS WITH GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

13. A number of policies and strategic plans have been prepared across a number of sectors. While some do not include gender considerations, there are others which specifically refer to women and men in various capacities, and seek to mainstream gender into programmes and activities designed to increase economic, political and social security, and advance development and ensure justice, human rights, freedom and peace for all persons. These include:

T4: NATIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIC PLANS WITH GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

NATIONAL POLICY	GENDER/SEX PROVISIONS
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO END GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV NSP) (2013-2018)	<p>The plan is a “holistic, systematic, complementary and comprehensive” multi-sectoral plan to address gender-based violence in the country. The plan acknowledges its roots in CEDAW, Belem do Para, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the MDGs. It was developed with the support of UN Women through a multi-country project aimed at strengthening state accountability to end GBV.</p> <p>While the co-ordination and implementation of the GBV NSP is the responsibility of the Directorate of Gender Affairs, and includes a number of activities under DOGA’s annual work plan, it also provides for the advancement of infrastructure and resources that particularly support other government sectors, in particular, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Information and Technology, and Ministry of National Security (through the Police Force). The full implementation of the plan has been budgeted, and received partial financial support from the UN Women Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women in 2013, to implement key aspects of the plan. As a result of the support provided by the Trust Fund, a “one-stop” gender-based and sexual violence (GBSV) response centre will be developed, as well as a national electronic database for case management.</p> <p>In addition to addressing GBV directly, the plan aims to address root causes of gender inequality, engaging in community-based outreach strategies and a three-year media campaign that will target various social groups through exploring long-stemming socio-cultural ideas on gender norms, patriarchy and male dominance.</p>
NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY (2007)	The policy provides the most comprehensive engagement with gender issues of existing national policy frameworks for the

NATIONAL POLICY	GENDER/SEX PROVISIONS
	<p>country. The core values underpinned within the policy include gender equality, committing youth, the Government and other stakeholders to actively promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as the basis for the provision and delivery of services. The policy refers to CEDAW, the MDGs, and the Convention of Belem do Para as its foundational human rights instruments.</p> <p>Starting with a “Positive Youth Development Model”, the Youth Policy speaks to fostering a culture where “young women and young men are equally regarded and afforded equal opportunities, and are given tools to pursue meaningful and satisfying relationships with each other”. Freedom from gender discrimination and harassment in workplaces (recognizing both paid and un-paid work) is included in the policy, as well as issues of equality in education and vocational training, crime and violence, and community development.</p> <p>A section of the policy is dedicated to “Gender Relations and Gender Equity”, including among its key areas of focus/development challenges: education for teen mothers; motivation for boys and young men; prostitution; poverty; domestic violence; the empowerment of girls and young women; legislative reform; and the increase in HIV/AIDS infections in young women. Critical gender issues are analyzed, including what it refers to as, “the reconstruction and transformation of societal norms and cultural practices relative to masculinity and femininity”, the representation of women in the media, and health and behavioural risks. Notably, among the policy’s strategic objectives is to promote gender mainstreaming, not only in youth-focused programmes, but also in the overall policy environment promoting gender equality. The policy further calls upon young people to promote gender equality and respect for the rights and dignity of girls and women.</p>
<p>EDUCATION POLICY (DRAFT) (2013-2018)</p>	<p>The policy articulates the need to eliminate gender inequality from all levels of the education system by 2015, in accordance with meeting the Caribbean-specific MDGs. It notes gender issues as among the “most potent” factors fuelling the problem of children at risk in Antigua and Barbuda, and calls for gender to be mainstreamed at all levels of education. The policy explores gender disparities in education, linking the issue to other intersecting sites of analysis, understanding class (income/wealth) as a critical, inter-related factor to the performance of young people in schools. The policy provides insight into the perceived under-performance of boys in schools. However, it does not put forward specific measures as to how gender issues will be addressed by the education system.</p>
<p>NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR HIV AIDS (2012-2016)</p>	<p>The plan notes that gender inequality continues to be one of the main factors driving the HIV epidemic in the country, and recognizes the need to “mainstream gender thinking throughout the HIV and AIDS response, in both policy and programme”. As such, it indicates a reliance on the DOGA to provide leadership</p>

NATIONAL POLICY	GENDER/SEX PROVISIONS
	to: ensure gender sensitivity in behavioural change messages; building the negotiating skills of women about sex, condom use, domestic violence and other similar issues; and to explore the feminization of the epidemic in Antigua and Barbuda. ⁵ These interventions are focused under the priority area of creating an enabling environment that fosters universal access to HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services, and expanding a coordinated, inter-sectoral approach to prevention.
FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY POLICY (2012)	The policy notes that food and nutrition insecurity levels vary with gender. It seeks to improve mechanisms for measuring and monitoring food insecurity and poverty by identifying and mapping vulnerable groups, taking a gender-sensitive approach. The policy explains further that a life cycle approach and gender mainstreaming will be key to the planning and decision-making processes with regard to restructuring food security programmes. The policy places a Government emphasis on identifying and promoting priority commodities to support small producers, with a focus on gender.
NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGIC PLAN (2010-2014)	The plan notes the participation of the Directorate of Gender Affairs in drug demand reduction, and institutional strengthening.
NATIONAL POLICY ON AGEING (2013)	It is not known what gender considerations have been incorporated in to this policy. However, the 2013 Speech from the Throne indicates that the policy is guided by the principles of independence, participation, care, self-fulfilment and dignity. ⁶
NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY	This policy/strategy is currently in the development stages. According to a Government release on the commencement of consultations in May 2013, the Directorate of Gender Affairs was not explicitly involved in the consultation process. ⁷
ZERO HUNGER CHALLENGE PLAN OF ACTION (2013-2014)	<p>The plan aims to support the core objectives of the NEST that speak to the growth of the agricultural sector through an increase in domestic agricultural production and a reduction in the country's import bill, seeing value added processing and export trade at drivers for development.</p> <p>The plan recognizes that women and children are most found to be living in poverty, particularly within communities where the ending of sugar cane production has not been replaced by sustainable economic activities. The plan therefore proposes strategies aimed at building the capacity of and providing support to agro-processors, and the expansion of backyard gardening programmes, particularly focused on empowering women and youth. It proposes the establishment of a Central Registry of</p>

⁵ National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS in Antigua and Barbuda (2012-2016).

⁶ The consultant has not been able to obtain a copy of this policy.

⁷ See: http://ab.gov.ag/article_details.php?id=4168&category=38

NATIONAL POLICY	GENDER/SEX PROVISIONS
	<p>Beneficiaries and common household assessment tools to monitor strategies, and improve the efficiency, transparency, accountability and coordination of the proposed programmes. These measures subsequently propose the advancement of gender-related targets and indicators for a plan that has successfully mainstreamed gender.</p>

ANNEX 1: LIST OF REFERENCES

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ANNEX 2: DETAILED METHODOLOGY

15. The focus of the *CGA* is informed by the CDB Strategic Plan (SP) 2010-2014, which provides a comprehensive discussion of the regional economic challenges affecting and impacting on its Borrowing Member Countries (BMCs) towards achieving socio-economic development goals, the scope of support (financing) towards Antigua and Barbuda and the region, and the monitoring and measuring of the Bank's activities to support growth and poverty reduction in the BMCs. The *CGA* provides a gender analysis in line with the Bank's identified strategic areas. These areas were updated/revised for 2014/2015 to include:
 - Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development (encompassing social and economic infrastructure, environmental sustainability, education training and citizen security, agriculture and rural development, private sector development);
 - Promoting Good Governance;
 - Enhancing Organizational Efficiency and Effectiveness; and
 - Regional Cooperation and Integration and Gender Equality were underscored as cross-cutting themes.
16. The Strategic Plan 2010-2014 highlighted Fiscal and Debt Responsibility as a key area, which is subsumed under Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development for 2014-2015.
17. The Strategic Plan further outlines coordinated Development Partners' (DPs) programmes of development cooperation along CDB's strategic areas. The 2010-2014 plan highlights the key distribution areas for policy-based lending/loans (PBLs). However, in their itemization, it makes no specific reference to Antigua and Barbuda outside of a sub-category labelled "Other", targeted at strategic areas such as small business advisory services for all BMCs, and the *Country Poverty Assessment* exercise also carried out in all BMCs. The outline of DPs programmes further make no specific reference to Antigua and Barbuda, but are implicit in an outline of the broader categories of support.
18. As the Strategic Plan discusses a regionally-based strategy for support, Antigua and Barbuda's *Country Strategy Paper (2010-2014)* was reviewed in order to derive the specific loan strategies for Antigua and Barbuda, as well as planned activities in the areas of financing and Technical Assistance (TA).
19. The country's development challenges, as identified in the Country Strategy Paper, are:
 - Achieving Sustainable Economic Growth
 - Bringing fiscal balance and the public debt to sustainable levels
 - Restructuring productive sectors
 - Attracting private sector investment in the productive sectors
 - Promoting Social Development and Social Protection
 - Closing the Physical Infrastructure Gap
 - Enhancing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Public Sector
 - Improving Environmental Management and Natural Resource Conservation
20. The Consultant reviewed the current and pipeline projects identified by the CDB, to explore their relation to the abovementioned proposed strategies and actions, and to prioritize the sectors selected for further data gathering and gender analysis. The exercise is charted below.

21. The following sectors/areas were prioritized as key to this *Country Gender Assessment*:
 - Gender and Economic Development
 - Gender and Public Sector Transformation and Reform
 - Gender and Education
 - Gender and Tourism
22. Education and Training was found to hold particular significance within strategies proposed for Promoting Social Development and Social Protection. This area was further understood to hold extensive significance to advance transformation within the public sector, while working to achieve sustainable economic growth. The Consultant's review also revealed the necessity to explore the environment for development in Small and Micro-Enterprises (SMEs).
23. The Consultant then approached the gathering of primary data and information along the noted social, economic and governance sectors through semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions during a field mission from 23 September to 5 October, 2013.
24. The Consultancy Team of Rawwida Baksh and Associates undertook a systematic approach to data collection, which started with internationally and regionally published data sources. This approach commenced with internet/desk based gathering of statistics for the seven (7) BMCs participating in this phase of the *Country Gender Assessments* (namely Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines). In using these statistics, priority/preference was given to statistics which were: actual figures (rather than estimates); the most recent; the same identified in multiple sources; and available from the same source for other countries participating in the *CGAs*. For Antigua and Barbuda, the 7-country internet/desk based research largely yielded social and population data, which contribute to the section in the *CGA* titled, "Statistical Profile Summary". It further provided for extensive health and sexual and reproductive health-based statistics, which offered a more holistic understanding of the country's gender profile. These figures were recognized as falling outside of the focus areas for the CDB, and thus would have not formed a critical basis for analysis in the *CGA*.
25. The vast majority of economic data and indicators identified as serving to build an understanding of the social dimensions of Antigua and Barbuda's political economy, were sought and gathered during (and following) the field mission. The field mission was largely successful in gathering data related to: the participation of males and females in Education and Training; governance/leadership and decision-making; ownership of productive resources and participation in productive sectors; crime and violence; and access to social protection and social services.
26. The field mission identified critical data gaps in current demographic and household/housing indicators, in particular: household composition, (un)employment rate, and labour force participation/economic activity by sector. This information is largely informed by the Census of Population and Housing. While Antigua and Barbuda's most recent Census was conducted in 2011, and select data were requested from the Statistics Division, the analysis of Census data was not complete at the time of the preparation of the *CGA*. The most current/complete Census report is from 2001, while a Preliminary Data Release for the 2011 Census was compiled in 2012. The Antigua and Barbuda *Country Poverty Assessment*, provides for a more thorough and current collection of information in these related areas (2007). However, it is reflective of a sample frame, derived from the 2001 Census.⁸ The sample frame was/is endorsed as effectively representing the characteristics of each domain of the study, those domains distinguished by parish. It was necessary therefore, to

⁸ Kairi Consultants Ltd. (2007). *Living Conditions in Antigua and Barbuda: Poverty in a Services Economy in Transition: Volume III – Statistical and Technical Appendices to the SLC/HBS*. August 2007, p. 3.

utilize the *Country Poverty Assessment* to give account for: relationships to head of household; labour force participation rate by sex, and statistics on income and expenditure.

27. The field mission further sought to gather select/sample data related to ownership of productive resources, ownership of small and micro-enterprises, and access to wealth and credit. Where total data were maintained by agencies or divisions responsible for the management of related information, gaps were identified in their sex disaggregation, particularly within government, where it was said this would have to be counted manually, and was “very time consuming”. The Consultant sought bank account holdings and loan and credit holdings from development finance institutions and select banking institutions, which was noted to form part of the World Bank’s Financial Sector data from 1999-2013 and International Monetary Fund’s Financial Access Survey. Where the World Bank (referring to all participating countries) generally found a lack of information on account holders, often collapsing the total number of deposit accounts in reporting countries, no data was available for Antigua and Barbuda. The field mission yielded similar results.
28. In order to capture comprehensive information on the macro-economy, including priority growth sectors and trade/export and investment, and on environmental sustainability and climate change, the Consultant undertook further desk-based research, seeking: related national reports presented in various national, regional and international fora; policy documents; and legislation, published electronically (noted in the List of Documents Reviewed). The 2013 Budget Statement, presented in December 2012, provided a comprehensive overview of the strategic economic direction for 2013. Linking, albeit rooting itself in the National Economic and Social Transformation (NEST) Plan, it reinforced the Government’s strategy for “recovery in economic input”, also framed as a “stabilization of the macroeconomic framework”. It further provided for specific detail of expenditure plans in priority sectors.
29. During the field mission, focus group discussions (involving three or more participants) were held in the areas of private sector development and small-micro enterprise, education and training, and agriculture/farming and rural development. One-to-one interviews were held to discuss social policy and social protection, public sector transformation, the environment and climate change, education and training, gender statistics and data, gender mainstreaming, and gender and tourism.
30. Involvement of local stakeholders in the BMC served to orient the research design and execution. The National Gender Machinery, the Directorate of Gender Affairs and its Executive Director, participated integrally in identifying focal points and interview subjects.

T5: OUTLINE OF CDB SECTORS AND RELATED CGA PRIORITIES

SECTOR	KEY AREAS	CDB STRATEGIES	RELATED INDICATORS
Improving macro-economic management and stabilizing the fiscal and debt situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic growth and inclusive social development 	<p>The provision of a PBL to GOAB over the period 2010-12, to support fiscal and structural adjustments measures under the NEST Plan.</p> <p>TA to strengthen: the Statistics Division of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and the Planning Division in MOF.</p> <p>In coordination with the European Union (EU) and the Caribbean Technical Assistance Centre (CARTAC), institutional strengthening of the Treasury, Budgeting and Debt Management Divisions in MOF.</p> <p>Training in project cycle management.</p> <p>TA to estimate the impact and administration required for the introduction of a transaction-based tax.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendment to the ABST showing a reduced number of zero rated items by December 2009. Wage to GDP not to exceed 8% of GDP by March 2012. Paris Club Debt and other debt rescheduled/ restructured by December 2010. The provision of government financial information within three months of the end of the year. Improved Provision of accurate macro-economic statistics. Preparation of a medium- term economic strategic by December 2011. Persons trained in project management. Production and dissemination of timely statistics for monitoring and managing economic and social activities.
		<p>Support for the development of tourism attractions, especially historical sites, to enhance tourism product offering.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased stay-over and cruise tourist arrivals. Higher contribution of the hotel and restaurants sector to GDP.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture and rural development 	<p>Support for GOAB's National Food Plan (NFP) and revitalize the agricultural sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher contribution of agriculture to GDP. Increase in food production.

SECTOR	KEY AREAS	CDB STRATEGIES	RELATED INDICATORS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector development 	<p>The provision of direct and indirect lending to the productive sector through the provision of a consolidated line of credit to the Antigua and Barbuda Development Bank (ABDB).*</p> <p>TA to enhance the technical proficiency of artisans in the craft industry (productivity, quality, competitiveness; increased production and sales; employment and income generation).</p> <p>Focused training programmes for SMEs through CTCS and line of credit to ABDB. ** Has not occurred.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the number of SMEs registered for ABST.
Promoting social development and social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic growth and inclusive social development 	<p>TA to formulate NPRS.</p> <p>TA for the institutional strengthening of the SPU to undertake analytical work on social protection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By June 2010: (a) NPRS with improved beneficiary targeting of social programmes; (b) full staff complement for the Social Policy Unit (SPU) is in place. Incorporation of the findings from the poverty reduction strategy in all of CDB's interventions in Antigua and Barbuda. Evidence-based social policy formulation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education training and citizen security 	<p>Financing a TA to develop an education sector plan for the medium term and determine priority actions for future interventions in the sector including the second phase of the Basic Education Project (BEP). Institutional strengthening of the Management Information Systems.</p> <p>Assistance in the roll out of early childhood centres. Construction of facilities to house</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coherent plan for the strategic development of education. Curriculum reform. More timely and accurate data. Improved administrative facilities. Larger cohort of trained teachers.

SECTOR	KEY AREAS	CDB STRATEGIES	RELATED INDICATORS
		<p>the testing and measuring unit in the Ministry of Education.</p>	
<p>Overcoming some of the country's infrastructural deficiencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic growth and inclusive social development 	<p>TA to support institutional strengthening and capacity building and financing for select infrastructure development. Possible areas of intervention: Financing of electricity generation and upgrading of distribution after privatisation of APUA's Electricity Division. Finance for the relaying of water pipes at APUA's Water Division. Assistance in the design and construction of a sewage system in St. John's. Financing for the rehabilitation of roads. Funding for the redevelopment of St. John's Deep Water Harbour.</p> <p>Support for the transformation process at LIAT.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in the incidence of load shedding. Increased electricity supply. Lower line losses. Annual expenditure on the maintenance and rehabilitation of relevant infrastructure. Number of miles of roads paved. Mapping medium-term strategies to guide operations over the next 5 years. Purchase of STAR assets and provision of working capital.
<p>Improving and enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic growth and inclusive social development Good governance 	<p>The provision of TA to undertake a job reclassification exercise in CG.</p> <p>Provision of TA to undertake a review of the public sector pension arrangements.</p> <p>Provision of resources to undertake a review of SOEs with a view to identifying the most suitable arrangement for rationalising these to reduce their burden on the CG finances and eliminate duplication of functions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of employed persons listed in the recurrent and development estimates. The timely provision of government information. Review of eight (8) ministries. Specific recommendations for reform and restructuring. Action Plan to implement recommendations of review. Lower transfers from CG to SOEs.

SECTOR	KEY AREAS	CDB STRATEGIES	RELATED INDICATORS
Environmental sustainability and disaster risk management;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic growth and inclusive social development 	<p>Provide TA to rationalize legislative framework for the protection of the environment. Financing of sewage system in St. John's. Construction of drainage systems to divert water in flood-prone areas.</p> <p>Training in disaster risk management.</p> <p>Financing coastal zone protection and management activities in the north-east of Antigua and on Barbuda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental statistics. Number of persons hooked up to the sewerage and waste water treatment system. Increase in the number of government and civil society organizations incorporating disaster risk management into policies and procedures. Reduction in the number of public and private sector buildings damaged by natural hazards.

ANNEX 3: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AND INTERVIEWEES

NO.	NAME	DIVISION/AGENCY
1	Alexandrina Wong	Women Against Rape WAR)
2	Mellissa Johnson	Caribbean HIV AIDS Alliance
3	Sharon Simmons	Land Registry
4	Kareem Francis	Gilbert Rural Agriculture Development Centre (GARD)
5	June Jackson	Gilbert Rural Agriculture Development Centre (GARD)
6	Alverna Inniss	Directorate of Gender Affairs
7	V. Johan Oliver	Gilbert Rural Agriculture Development Centre (GARD)
8	Elijah James	Youth on the Move (YOM)
9	Shemez Browne	Directorate of Gender Affairs
10	Jessie George	Ministry of Education
11	Gloria Brewer	Consultant, UN Women to Directorate of Gender Affairs
12	A. Louise Henry	Directorate of Gender Affairs
13	Craig Rijkaard	Directorate of Gender Affairs
14	Tracelyn Joseph	Statistics Division
15	Rohan Anthony	Statistics Division
16	Arita Phillip	Office of the NAO
17	St. Clair Henry	National Youth Ambassador Corps
18	Andie Stephen	Antigua Trades and Labour Union
19	Dr. Patricia George	Ministry of Education
20	Jacintha Pringle	Ministry of Education
21	Laurie M. Louard	PDV Caribe Antigua and Barbuda
22	Cleon Athill	Department of Youth Affairs
23	Lynton James	Barbuda, Taxi Associatino
24	Joslyn Stevens	Training Division
25	Orlando Morris	Barbuda
26	John Mussington	Environmentalism, Barbuda
27	Joyann Harrigan	Ministry of Education, Special Education Division
28	Dorretta George	Ministry of Education
29	Stafford Joseph	Antigua and Barbuda Free Trade Union
30	Jeanette Charles	Together We Must
31	Valerie Browne-Williams	Directorate of Gender Affairs
32	Nkosie Chambers	Barbuda
33	Gregory Williams	Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda
34	Priscilla Nicholas	Ministry of Education
35	Collin Hope	Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda
36	Miguelle Christopher	Public Sector Transformation Unit
37	Sheila Roseau	Formerly – Directorate of Gender Affairs
38	Malaka Parker	Ministry of Social Transformation
39	Stachel Edwards	Statistics Division
40	Lisa Abraham	House of Pamper (Small-Micro Enterprise)
41	Mr. Knight	Ministry of Education, Technical and Vocational
42	Dr. Crump Russell	Ministry of Education, Curriculum Development
43	Donald Charles	Antigua Barbuda Development Bank, GM
44	Adrian Julian	Ministry of Labour, Statistics
45	Rexford Harry	Sir McChesney George Secondary School, Barbuda
46	Sean Harris	Business Owner, Barbuda
47	Cheryl Phillip	Business Owner, Antigua

NO.	NAME	DIVISION/AGENCY
48	Vendors Mall Focus Group (6)	All female, requested anonymity
49	Farmers Focus Group (5m, 2f)	Requested anonymity
50	Hon. Harold Lovell	Minister of Finance, Courtesy Visit
51	Dr. Hon. Jacqui Quinn Leandro	Minister of Education, Youth, Sports and Gender Affairs, Courtesy Visit