



Global Health Diplomacy Program

2007 Port of Spain Summit Compliance: Physical Education in Schools

Kayla Jacobs, July 14, 2015

This report assesses compliance with the commitment below from the 2007 Port of Spain Declaration based on actions taken by the Caribbean countries between 15 September 2007 and 15 September 2008.

Commitment

2007-11: [We declare] that we will mandate the re-introduction of physical education in our schools where necessary.

Compliance

Member	No compliance	Partial compliance	Full compliance
Anguilla			+1
Antigua and Barbuda			+1
Bahamas			+1
Barbados			+1
Belize			+1
Bermuda			+1
British Virgin Islands		0	
Cayman Islands			+1
Dominica		0	
Grenada			+1
Guyana			+1
Haiti	-1		
Jamaica			+1
Montserrat	-1		
Saint Kitts and Nevis			+1
Saint Lucia			+1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			+1
Suriname		0	
Trinidad and Tobago			+1
Turks and Caicos			+1
Average		+0.65	

Background

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) has worked regionally to develop a health and education strategy. In 1994, the CARICOM Standing Committee of Ministers of Education passed a resolution supporting the development of a comprehensive approach to Health and Family Life Education (HFLE). To streamline and enhance delivery, support from United Nations agencies working in the region was sought. In 1996, the CARICOM Standing Committees of Ministers of Health and Education endorsed “A Strategy for Strengthening Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) in CARICOM Member States.” The ministers also reaffirmed their Background 1 commitment to HFLE as a priority for achieving national development goals, as well as put into place measures to ensure its sustainability. They agreed to make every effort to ensure the formulation and review of national policies on HFLE. In April 2003, the Sixth Special Meeting of the Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) further endorsed the urgent need to strengthen the delivery of HFLE as a core area of instruction at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels. Additionally, COHSOD recommended that the focus of HFLE programs should shift from an information-based model to a skills-development model, and that a regional curriculum framework should be developed that could be adapted by member states to meet their specific needs.¹

For the purposes of this assessment, a mandate is defined as an official order or commission to do something. Physical education is defined as instruction in physical exercise and in the care and hygiene of the human body. Schools include primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

Commitment Features

CARICOM members committed to mandate the re-introduction of physical education into schools where necessary. For the member to achieve full compliance the government mandate, bill or legislation must have been passed and on route to be implemented. A score of full compliance also requires the mandate to introduce physical education in schools including both primary and secondary levels.

In the case where countries already have mandated physical education in schools, a score of full compliance will be awarded. However, the already mandated physical education must include both primary and secondary schools, if it is not comprehensive the country will be awarded a score of partial compliance.

Scoring Rubric

-1	The country did not mandate physical education in schools.
0	The country introduced a mandate but it was not accepted as new legislation OR the mandate did not include both primary and secondary schools.
+1	The country mandated physical education in both primary and secondary schools.

¹ UNICEF, Health and Family Life Education Regional Curriculum Framework. Date of Access: 15 April 2015. http://www.unicef.org/easterncaribbean/UNICEF_HFLE_Ages_5-12.pdf

Anguilla: +1

Anguilla fully complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary. No information was published on the Government of Anguilla website, however, the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Education for All Initiative reported the introduction of physical education in Anguilla's curriculum prior to the 2007 CARICOM Summit. Thus, reintroduction of physical education in schools was not necessary. Furthermore, EduCan reported that the program was continued after the compliance period.

According to UNESCO's Education for All report, in 2000 the Health and Family Life Education program was added to the national curriculum.² No more information on what the program included was outlined in the EFA 2000 report.

According to the 2009 EduCan Rapid Study report conducted by the Caribbean Education Sector HIV and AIDS Coordination Network, Anguilla has a pre-existing National Health Curriculum. Health education is taught as a separate subject, and there is nutritional and hygiene education taught in both primary and secondary schools.³

Thus, Anguilla was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

Antigua and Barbuda: +1

Antigua and Barbuda fully complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary as physical education was mandated prior to the 2007 CARICOM Summit. Thus, reintroduction of physical education was not necessary. Furthermore, the EduCan report documented that the program continued past the compliance period.

According to the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), in June 1999, a coordinator was officially assigned to the Health and Family Life Education Program coordinated under the Ministry of Education. The overarching HFLE policy was developed, passed, and coordinated in 1999. However, Family Life Education sessions have been taught in schools since 1984 on an ad hoc basis. The HFLE committee responsible for the Health and Family Life Education program succeeded in having the HFLE program formally incorporated into the schools' curriculum.⁴

In 2008, the Education Act was updated to include that "the specific goals and objectives which the Minister shall establish and pursue are ... physical development and personal health and fitness."⁵

In 2009, according to EduCan's rapid survey, Antigua's HFLE program included a hygiene dimension and was still part of the national curriculum at the primary and secondary level of education.⁶

² The EFA 2000 Assessment: Country Report: Anguilla, UNESCO (Dakar) 26-28 April 2000. Date of access: 20 May 2015. http://www.unesco.org/education/wef/countryreports/anguilla/rapport_2_0.html

³ Strengthening the Education Sector Response to School Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean Region: A Rapid Survey of 13 Countries, Caribbean Education Sector HIV and AIDS Coordinator Network March 2009. Date of access: 06 June 2015. http://www.open.uwi.edu/hflecaribbean/sites/default/files/EDUCAN%20Caribbean%20Rapid%20Survey%20Report%20HFLE011_0.pdf

⁴ Country Presentation, PAHO (St. Vincent) 3 August 2007. Date of access: 27 May 2015. <http://www.bvsde.paho.org/bvsdeescuelas/fulltext/CNHPS/country.pdf>

⁵ Education Act, Government of Antigua and Barbuda 12 August 2008. Date of access: 26 September 2015. <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/84860/94691/F677621496/ATG84860.pdf>

Thus, Antigua and Barbuda was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

Bahamas: +1

The Bahamas fully complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary. No national curriculum was published on the Government of Bahamas website. However, PAHO reported the implementation of physical education in the Bahamas' national curriculum prior to the 2007 CARICOM summit. Thus, reintroduction of physical education was not necessary. Furthermore, the EduCan report documented that the program continued past the compliance period.

According to PAHO, in 1980, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Bahamas submitted the first proposal to implement a curriculum comprised of Health and Family Life Education. A HFLE program was officially implemented in the Bahamas in 1991 in both primary and secondary schools.⁷

According to EduCan's rapid survey, in 2009, the Bahamas's HFLE program included a hygiene dimension and was still part of the national curriculum at the primary and secondary level of education.⁸

Thus, the Bahamas was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

Barbados: +1

Barbados fully complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary since physical education was implemented prior to the 2007 CARICOM summit. Thus, re-introduction of physical education was not necessary. Furthermore, EduCan reported the continuation of the program past the compliance period.

According to PAHO, "a hygiene programme was established to look at personal hygiene and some aspects of environmental health. During the 1980s, the programme was called Health Education and was provided at the primary level ... At the Secondary level during the mid-1980s, Health Education was introduced as a single subject and delivered by guidance counselors. In 1993 the Health Education curriculum was revised at the Primary and Secondary School levels. In 1995, and again in 2000, as part of the Curriculum Reform Initiative by the Ministry of Education, the programme was further revised and renamed Health and Family Life Education."⁹

⁶ Strengthening the Education Sector Response to School Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean Region: A Rapid Survey of 13 Countries, Caribbean Education Sector HIV and AIDS Coordinator Network March 2009. Date of access: 06 June 2015.

http://www.open.uwi.edu/hflecaribbean/sites/default/files/EDUCAN%20Caribbean%20Rapid%20Survey%20Report%20HFLE011_0.pdf

⁷ Country Presentation, PAHO (St. Vincent) 3 August 2007. Date of access: 27 May 2015.

<http://www.bvsde.paho.org/bvsdeescuelas/fulltext/CNHPS/country.pdf>

⁸ Strengthening the Education Sector Response to School Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean Region: A Rapid Survey of 13 Countries, Caribbean Education Sector HIV and AIDS Coordinator Network March 2009. Date of access: 06 June 2015.

http://www.open.uwi.edu/hflecaribbean/sites/default/files/EDUCAN%20Caribbean%20Rapid%20Survey%20Report%20HFLE011_0.pdf

⁹ Country Presentation, PAHO (St. Vincent) 3 August 2007. Date of access: 27 May 2015.

<http://www.bvsde.paho.org/bvsdeescuelas/fulltext/CNHPS/country.pdf>

According to UNICEF, “since 2000, the Ministry of Education has indicated Health and Family Life Education as part of the curriculum to be implemented in all primary and secondary schools.”¹⁰

In 2000, according to the Ministry of Education in Barbados Information Handbook prepared by The Planning and Research Section of the Ministry of Education, Youth Affairs & Culture of Barbados, primary and secondary education curriculums both included physical education and Health and Family Life Education was implemented.¹¹

In 2009, according to EduCan’s rapid survey, Barbados’s HFLE program included a hygiene dimension and was still part of the National Curriculum at the primary and secondary level of education.¹²

Thus, Barbados was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

Belize: +1

Belize fully complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary since physical education was implemented prior to the 2007 CARICOM summit. Thus, reintroduction of physical education was not necessary. Furthermore, EduCan reported the continuation of the program past the compliance period.

On 27 July 2004, Yvonne Codd, the Health and Family Life coordinator, officially stated the mandate for physical education reform.¹³

In 2006, the Ministry of Education of Belize issued a new curriculum that included health and family life education for primary and secondary levels of schooling.¹⁴

In 2009, according to EduCan’s rapid survey, Belize’s HFLE program included a hygiene dimension and was still part of the national curriculum at the primary and secondary level of education.¹⁵

Thus, Belize was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

¹⁰ Reflections: Voices of students and educators involved in HFLE in the Eastern Caribbean, UNICEF June 2009. Date of Access: 29 May 2015. http://www.unicef.org/easterncaribbean/HFLE_Reflections_Update.pdf

¹¹ Education in Barbados Information Handbook, The Planning and Research Section of the Ministry of Education Youth Affairs and culture of Barbados 2000. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. http://www.mes.gov.bb/UserFiles/File/Education_in_Barbados.pdf

¹² Strengthening the Education Sector Response to School Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean Region: A Rapid Survey of 13 Countries, Caribbean Education Sector HIV and AIDS Coordinator Network March 2009. Date of access: 06 June 2015. http://www.open.uwi.edu/hflecaribbean/sites/default/files/EDUCAN%20Caribbean%20Rapid%20Survey%20Report%20HFLE011_0.pdf

¹³ Teachers Learn to Deal with AIDS, News-5 Belize 27 July 2004. Date of Access 24 May 2015. <http://edition.channel5belize.com/archives/13040>

¹⁴ Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) Resource Guide for Teachers, Ministry of Education Youth and Sports of Belize June 2006. Date of access: 01 June 15 file://localhost/Users/KaylaJacobs/Downloads/health-and-family-life-lower-division-resource-guide%20(2).pdf

¹⁵ Strengthening the Education Sector Response to School Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean Region: A Rapid Survey of 13 Countries, Caribbean Education Sector HIV and AIDS Coordinator Network March 2009. Date of access: 06 June 2015. http://www.open.uwi.edu/hflecaribbean/sites/default/files/EDUCAN%20Caribbean%20Rapid%20Survey%20Report%20HFLE011_0.pdf

Bermuda: +1

Bermuda fully complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary since physical education was implemented prior to the 2007 CARICOM summit. Thus, re-introduction of physical education was not necessary.

As of 2008, Bermuda's curriculum included the Health and Family Life Education program at the primary¹⁶ and secondary level of schooling.¹⁷

Thus, Bermuda was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

British Virgin Islands: 0

The British Virgin Islands (BVI) partially complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary. No national curriculum was published on the Government of the British Virgin Islands website. However, PAHO reported the implementation of primary school physical education in the British Virgin Islands. No evidence was found to support the mandate of physical education in secondary schools.

According to the Ministry of Education, no curriculum updates were issued before or during the compliance period to include physical education as instruction in physical exercise and in the care and hygiene of the human body.

According to PAHO, "in 1983, British Virgin Islands' Health Education Unit initiated a formal health education programme. In 1984, the BVI was one of the three Eastern Caribbean countries to participate in the School Health and Family Life Education Project, jointly sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and PAHO/CPC."¹⁸

Thus, the British Virgin Islands was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Cayman Islands: +1

The Cayman Islands fully complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary since physical education was implemented prior to the 2007 CARICOM summit. Thus, re-introduction of physical education was not necessary.

According to the Ministry of Education, in 2008, the national curriculum was updated to include physical education and health from grade one to grade nine.¹⁹

Thus, the Cayman Islands was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

¹⁶ Primary 6: Essential Curriculum: Curriculum and Instructional Leadership Performance Standard Summary, Ministry of Education Department of Education (Hamilton) 2008. Date of Access: 19 May 2015.

http://www.moed.bm/resources/Curriculum%20Library/Curriculum%20-%20Essential%20Curriculum/Science/Primary6_Finalproof.pdf

¹⁷ Senior School: Essential Curriculum: Curriculum and Instructional Leadership Performance Standard Summary, Ministry of Education Department of Education (Hamilton) 2008. Date of Access: 19 May 2015.

http://www.moed.bm/resources/Curriculum%20Library/Curriculum%20-%20Essential%20Curriculum/Science/Senior_Science_FinalPress.pdf

¹⁸ Country Presentation, PAHO (St. Vincent) 3 August 2007. Date of access: 27 May 2015.

<http://www.bvsde.paho.org/bvsdeescuelas/fulltext/CNHPS/country.pdf>

¹⁹ National Curriculum 2008: Physical Education and Health Key Stage 1-3, Ministry of Education, Training, Employment, Youth, Sports and Culture 2008. Date of Access: 03 June 2015.

<http://www.education.gov.ky/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/MEHHOME/EDUCATION/CURRICULUM/CURRICULUMDOCUMENTS/PEKS132008.PDF>

Dominica: 0

Dominica partially complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary since physical education was implemented in primary schools prior to the 2007 CARICOM summit. Thus, re-introduction of physical education was not necessary at the primary level of education. No information in regards to the mandate for secondary level of education.

According to PAHO, in 1997, curriculum guides for secondary school were developed and reviewed for implementation in 2000.²⁰

According to the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development, in 2006, physical education was instituted in the national curriculum for grades two to grades six.²¹

Thus, Dominica was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Grenada: +1

Grenada fully complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary since physical education was implemented prior to the 2007 CARICOM summit. Thus, re-introduction of physical education was not necessary. Furthermore, EduCan reported the continuation of the program past the compliance period.

According to PAHO, a Health and Family Life Education Coordinator was appointed in 1997 and in 1998 the Cabinet endorsed a Health and Family Life Education National Policy.²²

In 2009, according to EduCan's rapid survey, Grenada's HFLE program included a hygiene dimension and was still part of the national curriculum at the primary and secondary level of education.²³

Thus, Dominica was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

Guyana: +1

Guyana fully complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary. No national curriculum was published during the compliance period. However, UNESCO reported the mandate of primary and secondary school physical education in Guyana. Furthermore, EduCan reported the continuation of the program past the compliance period.

In 2004, according to UNESCO's national report regarding the Ministry of Education, the HFLE program was mandated as part of the national curriculum in primary and secondary level of education.²⁴

²⁰ Country Presentation, PAHO (St. Vincent) 3 August 2007. Date of access: 27 May 2015. <http://www.bvsde.paho.org/bvsdeescuelas/fulltext/CNHPS/country.pdf>

²¹ Curriculum Documents, Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development of Dominica (Roseau) 2008. Date of access: 29 May 2015. <http://education.gov.dm/index.php/curriculum-documents>

²² Country Presentation, PAHO (St. Vincent) 3 August 2007. Date of access: 27 May 2015. <http://www.bvsde.paho.org/bvsdeescuelas/fulltext/CNHPS/country.pdf>

²³ Strengthening the Education Sector Response to School Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean Region: A Rapid Survey of 13 Countries, Caribbean Education Sector HIV and AIDS Coordinator Network March 2009. Date of access: 06 June 2015. http://www.open.uwi.edu/hflecibbean/sites/default/files/EDUCAN%20Caribbean%20Rapid%20Survey%20Report%20HFLE011_0.pdf

²⁴ Development of Education: National Report of Guyana, Ministry of Education Guyana 21 August 2004. Date of Access: 01 June 2015. http://www.ibe.unesco.org/National_Reports/ICE_2004/guyana.pdf

In 2009, according to EduCan's rapid survey, Guyana's HFLE program included a hygiene dimension and was still part of the national curriculum at the primary and secondary level of education.²⁵

Thus, Guyana was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

Haiti: -1

No evidence was found to support compliance; therefore, Haiti received a score of -1.

Jamaica: +1

Jamaica fully complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary. Furthermore, EduCan reported the continuation of the program past the compliance period.

In 2000, the Ministry of Education published a national curriculum that included the HFLE program at the primary²⁶ and secondary level of education.²⁷

In 2007, the UN observed that the teachers training "outcomes included opportunities for building self esteem/self confidence, contributing to a healthy lifestyle developing personal and social skills, and improving academic performance."²⁸

On 14 February 2008, Minister of Education Andrew Holness declared that "at the beginning of the 2007/2008 academic year, 224 schools had started implementation of the [HFLE] programme."²⁹

In 2009, according to EduCan's rapid survey, Jamaica's HFLE program included a hygiene dimension and was still part of the national curriculum at the primary and secondary level of education.³⁰

Thus, Jamaica was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

Montserrat: -1

No evidence was found to support compliance; therefore, Montserrat received a score of -1.

²⁵ Strengthening the Education Sector Response to School Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean Region: A Rapid Survey of 13 Countries, Caribbean Education Sector HIV and AIDS Coordinator Network March 2009. Date of access: 06 June 2015.

http://www.open.uwi.edu/hflecaribbean/sites/default/files/EDUCAN%20Caribbean%20Rapid%20Survey%20Report%20HFLE011_0.pdf

²⁶ Revised Primary Curriculum, Ministry of Education and Culture of Jamaica (Kingston) September 1999. Date of Access: 29 May 2015. <http://www.moe.gov.jm/sites/default/files/GuideGrade1-3.pdf>

²⁷ Curriculum Guide 7-9: Physical Education/Dance, Ministry of Education and Culture of Jamaica (Kingston) October 2000. Date of Access: 29 May 2015. http://www.moe.gov.jm/sites/default/files/Grades7-9_PhysicalEducation.pdf

²⁸ IBE-UNESCO Preparatory Report for the 48th ICE on Inclusive Education, UNESCO International Bureau of Education (Kingston) 5-7 December 2007. Date of Access: 29 May 2015. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001776/177608e.pdf>

²⁹ HFLE Programme Empowering Young Persons, Jamaican Information Service 14 February 2008. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. <http://jis.gov.jm/hfle-programme-empowering-young-persons/>

³⁰ Strengthening the Education Sector Response to School Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean Region: A Rapid Survey of 13 Countries, Caribbean Education Sector HIV and AIDS Coordinator Network March 2009. Date of access: 06 June 2015. http://www.open.uwi.edu/hflecaribbean/sites/default/files/EDUCAN%20Caribbean%20Rapid%20Survey%20Report%20HFLE011_0.pdf

Saint Kitts and Nevis: +1

Saint Kitts and Nevis fully complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary since physical education was implemented prior to the 2007 CARICOM summit. Thus, re-introduction of physical education was not necessary. No national curriculum was published on the government website. However, PAHO reports the implementation of HFLE in the national curriculum from pre-primary level to the tertiary level. Furthermore, EduCan reported the continuation of the program past the compliance period.

According to PAHO, the Health and Family Life Education program was first initiated in the 1970s. In the 1980s, human sexuality was added to the curriculum as well.³¹

In 2009, according to EduCan's rapid survey, Saint Kitts and Nevis's HFLE program included a hygiene dimension and was still part of the national curriculum at the primary and secondary level of education.³²

Thus, Saint Kitts and Nevis was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

Saint Lucia: +1

Saint Lucia fully complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary, since physical education was implemented prior to the 2007 CARICOM summit. Thus, re-introduction of physical education was not necessary. Furthermore, EduCan reported the continuation of the program past the compliance period.

In 1999, the Curriculum and Materials Development Unit of the Ministry of Education, Human Resource Development and Labor implemented the Health and Family Life Education program in primary and secondary schools.³³

In 2009, according to EduCan's rapid survey, although Saint Lucia's HFLE program was not part of the national curriculum, the program included a hygiene dimension and was still taught as a separate subject at the primary and secondary level of schooling.³⁴

Thus, Saint Lucia was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: +1

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines fully complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary, since physical education was implemented prior to the 2007 CARICOM summit. Thus, re-introduction of physical education was not necessary. Furthermore, EduCan reported the continuation of the program past the compliance period.

³¹ Country Presentation, PAHO (St. Vincent) 3 August 2007. Date of access: 27 May 2015.
<http://www.bvsde.paho.org/bvsdeescuelas/fulltext/CNHPS/country.pdf>

³² Strengthening the Education Sector Response to School Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean Region: A Rapid Survey of 13 Countries, Caribbean Education Sector HIV and AIDS Coordinator Network March 2009. Date of access: 06 June 2015.
http://www.open.uwi.edu/hflecaribbean/sites/default/files/EDUCAN%20Caribbean%20Rapid%20Survey%20Report%20HFLE011_0.pdf

³³ HFLE Curriculum Guides, CAMDU 1999. Date of Access: 26 May 2015. <http://camdu.edu.lc/curriculum-guides-i/hfle-curriculum-guides/>

³⁴ Strengthening the Education Sector Response to School Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean Region: A Rapid Survey of 13 Countries, Caribbean Education Sector HIV and AIDS Coordinator Network March 2009. Date of access: 06 June 2015.
http://www.open.uwi.edu/hflecaribbean/sites/default/files/EDUCAN%20Caribbean%20Rapid%20Survey%20Report%20HFLE011_0.pdf

In 2004, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines developed a HFLE curriculum in partnership with UNESCO.³⁵

In 2005, the Education Act included “physical development and personal health and fitness” as one of the goals and objectives of the education system.³⁶

In 2009, according to EduCan’s rapid survey, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines’ HFLE program included a hygiene dimension and was still part of the national curriculum at the primary and secondary level of education.³⁷

Thus, St Vincent and the Grenadines was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

Suriname: 0

Suriname partially complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary. No national curriculum was published on the government website. However, PAHO reports the implementation of primary school physical education in Suriname. No evidence was found to support the mandate of physical education in secondary schools.

According to PAHO, in 1997, a Basic Life Skills Committee was established in partnership with UNICEF and PAHO who worked together to establish a curriculum.³⁸ Physical education at the primary level was implemented prior to the 2007 CARICOM summit. Hence, re-introduction of physical education was not necessary.

No evidence was found to support compliance at the secondary level.

Thus, Suriname was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Trinidad and Tobago: +1

Trinidad and Tobago complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary. Physical education at the primary level was implemented prior to the 2007 CARICOM summit. Thus, re-introduction of physical education was not necessary. Furthermore, EduCan reported the continuation of the program past the compliance period.

In 2006, the Ministry of Education published the Health and Family Life Education program to the national curriculum at the primary level of schooling.³⁹

In 2003, the Ministry of Education published the physical education program that includes a health education component to the national curriculum at the secondary level of schooling.⁴⁰

³⁵ St. Vincent and the Grenadines Country Report: Curriculum Development for Learning to Live Together, UNESCO (Havana) 14 May 2001. Date of Access: 26 May 2015.

<http://www.ibe.unesco.org/curriculum/Caribbean/CaribbeanPdf/svg.pdf>

³⁶ Education Bill 2005, Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 2005. Date of Access: 05 June 2015.

<http://www.education.gov.vc/images/stories/educationact2005.pdf>

³⁷ Strengthening the Education Sector Response to School Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean Region: A Rapid Survey of 13 Countries, Caribbean Education Sector HIV and AIDS Coordinator Network March 2009. Date of access: 06 June 2015.

http://www.open.uwi.edu/hflecibbean/sites/default/files/EDUCAN%20Caribbean%20Rapid%20Survey%20Report%20HFLE011_0.pdf

³⁸ Country Presentation, PAHO (St. Vincent) 3 August 2007. Date of access: 27 May 2015.

<http://www.bvsde.paho.org/bvsdeescuelas/fulltext/CNHPS/country.pdf>

³⁹ Primary Health and Family Life Education (H.F.L.E.) Curriculum, Curriculum Development Division, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Ministry of Education, January 2006. Date of Access: 24 May 2015.

http://moe.edu.tt/Curriculum_pdfs/HFLE_Curriculum_Primary.pdf

In 2009, According to EduCan's rapid survey, Trinidad and Tobago's HFLE program included a hygiene dimension and was still part of the national curriculum at the primary and secondary level of education.⁴¹

Thus, Trinidad and Tobago was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

Turks and Caicos Islands: +1

Turks and Caicos Islands fully complied with the commitment to mandate the re-introduction of physical education in schools where necessary since physical education was implemented prior to the 2007 CARICOM summit. Thus, re-introduction of physical education was not necessary. No national curriculum was published on the government website. However, UNESCO and UNICEF report the implementation of Health education pre-compliance period.

In 2000, UNESCO published a document explaining the educational strategy of Turks and Caicos to "expand the educational needs of the community so that (a) the overall health and nutrition status of school children is improves." To do so, UNESCO reports that "activities will include implementing and monitoring health and hygiene, drug awareness, family life education and school feeding programme."⁴²

In 1997, the National AIDS Programme helped to develop a Healthy Lifestyle Curriculum for schools.⁴³

In 2008, the Department of Youth Affairs published a strategic plan that included promoting youth health and well-being.⁴⁴

According to Overseas Territories Joint Ministerial Council, as of 2012, Turks and Caicos was still "working to establish healthy lifestyle programmes in schools to fight chronic diseases and childhood obesity through the healthy schools initiative collaboration between Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, CARPHA and Universities of Saskatchewan and Guelph."⁴⁵

Thus, Turks and Caicos was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

⁴⁰ Secondary Education Modernization Programme: Form Three Physical Education, Curriculum Development Division, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Ministry of Education, October 2003. Date of Access: 24 May 2015. http://moe.edu.tt/curriculum_pdfs/Physical%20Education/Physical%20Education.pdf

⁴¹ Strengthening the Education Sector Response to School Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean Region: A Rapid Survey of 13 Countries, Caribbean Education Sector HIV and AIDS Coordinator Network March 2009. Date of access: 06 June 2015. http://www.open.uwi.edu/hflecaribbean/sites/default/files/EDUCAN%20Caribbean%20Rapid%20Survey%20Report%20HFLE011_0.pdf

⁴² The EFA 2000 Assessment: Country Report: Turks and Caicos, UNESCO (Dakar) 26-28 April 2000. Date of access: 20 May 2015. http://www.unesco.org/education/wef/countryreports/turks_caicos/rapport_3.html

⁴³ The Turks and Caicos Islands Country Report: UNGASS report, UNESCO 2007. Date of access: 06 June 2015. http://www.unicef.org/easterncaribbean/spmapping/Implementation/HIV-AIDS/national/2007_turks_and_caicos_country_progress_report_en.pdf

⁴⁴ Strategic Plan 2008-2011, Turks and Caicos Islands Department of Youth Affairs 2008. Date of Access: 06 June 2015. http://www.caribbeanelections.com/eDocs/strategy/tc_strategy/tc_youth_affairs_strategic_plan_2008_2011.pdf

⁴⁵ Progress made on the commitments in the 2012 Joint Ministerial Council communiqué Turks and Caicos Islands, Overseas Territories Joint Ministerial Council November 2013. Date of Access: 06 June 2015. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/261103/FINAL_TCI_progress_report.pdf