

United Nations Development Assistance Framework Jamaica 2012-2016

UNDAF Jamaica 2012-2016

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Preface

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2016 is an expression of the United Nations system's continuing commitment to and co-operation with the Government and people of Jamaica. This UNDAF is a vehicle for strategic partnership and is fully aligned with national priorities articulated in key strategic frameworks including Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan, the Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework and the Millennium Development Goal. It is our firm belief that this new UNDAF will positively respond to Jamaica's main development challenges and will contribute to efforts to transform the country to higher standards of living particularly for the socially excluded and vulnerable as indicated by enhanced quality of life; world-class standards in areas including education, health care, nutrition, civility and social order, personal safety and security, human rights and justice; and access to environmental and cultural goods and services.

The process of preparing this UNDAF 2012-2016 was participatory and inclusive. It involved extensive consultations, negotiations and arriving at consensus and validation among the United Nations Country Team and key national stakeholders. As we embark on the implementation of this UNDAF, the UN system will strive to fully embrace the principles of aid effectiveness particularly by forging greater internal coherence, enhancing efficiency and effectiveness and work towards "Delivering as One" as part of a comprehensive strategy for increasing its impact in support of the Jamaica's development efforts.

Demonstrating real progress is critical. Under the leadership of the Government of Jamaica, the UN system commits to periodically assess, qualitatively as well as quantitatively, progress in implementing key dimensions of the national and sector development strategies utilizing existing results-oriented reporting and assessment frameworks.

It is a privilege for the United Nations Country Team to partner with the people of Jamaica on their journey to making "*Jamaica, the place of choice to live work raise families and do business*". By signing hereunder, the participating agencies endorse the UNDAF and underscore their joint commitment to the fulfilment of its goals in support of Jamaica's national development priorities.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARVs	Anti Retroviral
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDA	Child Development Agency
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CP	Country Programme
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRF	Dispute Resolution Foundation
ECC	Early Childhood Commission
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ESSJ	Economic and Social Survey Jamaica
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
HEART/NTA	Human Employment and Resource Training/National Training Agency
HFLE	Health and Family Life Education
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IDPs	International Development Partner(s)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JCDT	Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust
JCF	Jamaica Constabulary Force
JNHT	Jamaica National Heritage Trust
JSLC	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
JTA	Jamaica Teachers Association
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MD	Millennium Declaration
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MNS	Ministry of National Security
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFPS	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MTF	Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework (MTF)
NEPA	National Environmental Planning Agency
NFAC	National Framework of Action for Children
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NPA	National Plan of Action
NSWMA	National Solid Waste Management Agency
OCA	Office of the Children's Advocate
OCR	Office of the Children's Registry
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODPEM	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management
PAHO	Pan American Health Organisation
PIOJ	Planning Institute of Jamaica
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
RC	Resident Coordinator
STATIN	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
TWG	Thematic Working Group
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UWI	University of the West Indies
WB	World Bank
WROC	Women's Resource Outreach Centre

Executive Summary

Jamaica ranks 80th among 169 countries with a Human Development Index of 0.688 and is regarded as an upper middle income country. The country has achieved universal primary education and, is on track to ensure environmental sustainability and to eradicate extreme hunger. Approximately 92 per cent of the population have access to safe drinking water, while 98.9 per cent have access to basic sanitation.

Jamaica nevertheless faces a number of development challenges. As part of the preparation of this UNDAF, eight major challenges were identified during the Common Country Assessment (CCA) process. These include negative or very low rates of economic growth, high levels of unemployment and high debt. After years of decline, poverty is increasing, particularly in the rural areas. The high incidence of crime and violence is, however, the most fundamental and debilitating challenge facing the country. Jamaica has been consistently listed among the most violent countries in the world. The data also point to an increasing incidence of violence against women. In addition, issues of governance, corruption and the inadequacies of the justice system dominate. Access, quality, accountability, supply of teachers and safety and security remain key issues in the education sector. In health, areas related to child/adolescent health, maternal health, and lifestyle diseases and mental health pose serious challenges. HIV and AIDS continue to threaten Jamaica's development despite some successes. Jamaica's vulnerability to natural hazard, the effect of climate change and the dependence on imported petroleum continue to be significant and costly.

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2016 provides a coordinated strategy for the delivery of UN assistance to Jamaica to address the various challenges as well as to meet the development objectives laid out in Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan and other strategic frameworks including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The UN system in Jamaica, along with its partners, has identified three areas which it will allocate resources and effort over the period 2012-2016. The three UNDAF Pillars are: Environment; Social Empowerment and Equity; and Safety, Security and Justice. The three Outcomes associated with these Pillars are:

1. UNDAF Pillar 1: Environment

UNDAF Outcome: National, local authorities and most vulnerable communities island-wide improve natural resource management and resilience to disasters

2. UNDAF Pillar 2: Social Empowerment and Equity

UNDAF Outcome: Socially excluded and at-risk populations in rural/urban communities have increased access to improved quality health and education services

3. UNDAF Pillar 3: Safety, Security and Justice

UNDAF Outcome: Government and civil society organizations improve access to comprehensive protection, prevention, and justice systems and services for individuals and groups vulnerable to multiple safety and violence risks

In all of three areas, the UN will support the Government of Jamaica in its bid to achieve its obligations under local, regional and international agreements and treaties. The UNDAF covers the full spectrum of the MDGs, enabling the UN to provide comprehensive support to the efforts of civil society organizations and the government to make significant progress by 2015. At the same time, in keeping with the UN principles of engagement, emphasis will be placed on participation and inclusivity in all spheres, applying a human rights-based and gender-sensitive approach to policy and planning, environmental sustainability, results-based management, and capacity development.

The UNDAF is intended to be a dynamic document that may be updated or adjusted at any time during the five-year programme cycle to take into account developments or changes in the Jamaican situation. During the programme cycle of the UNDAF the UN System in Jamaica will seek to forge collaborative initiatives with the Government of Jamaica, International Development Partners (IDPs) and other critical development partners to reduce duplication, promote synergies, increase efficiency and effectiveness of development assistance and foster increased aid coordination.

An estimated US\$37.6 million is required to achieve the results under UNDAF 2012 - 2016. This amount represents approximately 90 per cent more than for the previous UNDAF. Thirty eight per cent of the total estimated resources will be allocated to UNDAF Pillar/Outcome 2: Social Empowerment and Equity whilst 36 per cent will go to UNDAF Pillar/Outcome 3: Safety, Security and Justice. UNDAF Pillar/Outcome 1: Environment accounts for 26 per cent of total estimated resources.

Jamaica in Brief (Facts & Figures)

Basic data (2009 unless otherwise stated)

Real GDP Growth	-2.5
GDP per Capita (US\$)	\$4,471
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.3
Inflation (% Annual, point-to-point)	13.3
Poverty Incidence (%)	16.5
Gini Index*	45.5
Child population (millions, under 18 years)	1
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	31
Underweight (% mod & severe, 2007)	2
Maternal mortality ratio*** (per 100,000 live births, reported 2001-03)	95
Primary school attendance (% net male/female, 2005)	97/98s
Survival rate to last primary grade (% 2005)	99s
Use of improved drinking water sources (% 2008)	94
Use of adequate sanitation facilities (% 2008)	83
Adult HIV prevalence rate (%)	1.7
Child labour (% 5-14 year-olds, 2005)	6
Birth registration (% under 5 years, 2005)	87
(male/female, urban/rural)	89/89, 89/88
One year olds immunized against DPT3 (%)	90
One year olds immunized against measles (%)	88
Unmet need for family planning (% 2008)	7.2

* Human Development Report 2010, UNDP

**2000

*** 89 per 100,000 live births, is the adjusted 2008 estimate.

The UN Interagency Group (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and The World Bank) produces internationally comparable sets of maternal mortality data, which account for the well-documented problems of under-reporting and misclassification of maternal deaths, including also estimates for countries with no data. Comparable time series on maternal mortality ratios for the years 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2008 are available at http://www.childinfo.org/maternal_mortality.html.
s - survey data.

1. Introduction

The past five years have witnessed significant social, political and economic changes in Jamaica. The country graduated from a lower middle income country to an upper middle income country and now ranks 80th among 169 countries with a Human Development Index of 0.688. The 2009 National Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Report indicated that the country has achieved universal primary education and, is on track for ensuring environmental sustainability and eradicating extreme hunger. According to the report, 92 per cent of the population have access to safe drinking water, while 98.9 per cent have access to basic sanitation. Jamaica has also been successful in the elimination of ozone depleting substances. The population living in poverty decreased from 28.4 per cent in 1990 to 9.9 per cent in 2007. However, within two years it increased to 16.5 per cent in 2009.

As the world reeled from the global economic situation, Jamaica, one of the most indebted countries in the world, re-engaged the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for support. Coupled with the low economic performance, Jamaica continues to be affected by high rates of crime, corruption and a crisis in governance at the highest level. The impact and high cost of natural disasters continue to be significant with a single event in 2010 accounting for approximately 2 per cent of GDP.

1.1 Jamaica's Development Challenges

Jamaica faces a number of development challenges. The key development challenges, which were articulated during the Common Country Assessment (CCA) exercise, are largely consistent with Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan, the Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework 2009-2012 and other strategic frameworks of the Government of Jamaica (GOJ). These are:

1. **Macroeconomic Development:** According to most macroeconomic indicators, the performance of the Jamaican economy over the past few years has been poor. The period has been characterized by negative or very low rates of economic growth as well as high levels of unemployment (average 15 per cent – 16 per cent per annum). The inflation rate which has remained at single digits for a number of years is steadily increasing. Moreover, Jamaica's debt to GDP has consistently stood at over 100 per cent hindering government's ability to provide quality services and foster development. Jamaica's macroeconomic development continues to be plagued by the fact that total production of goods and services is too low to meet the needs of the country; there is limited fiscal space for promoting growth and social expenditure; and inequitable distribution of resources
2. **Poverty (urban and rural):** After years of decline, the poverty rate increased to 16.5 per cent in 2009 up from 9.9 per cent in 2007 and 12.3 per cent in 2008. Seventy-one per cent of Jamaica's poor live in rural areas. Children account for an estimated 42 per cent

of the poor – one in every four children lives in poverty¹. A key concern is that poverty alleviation and eradication have been treated in a fragmented fashion over the years. Poverty reduction has not been centralized and addressed aggressively in Jamaica. The CCA identified three main issues surrounding poverty in Jamaica, which should inform the direction and content of policy responses. These are:

- Poverty limits the pace of human development in Jamaica.
- There is inadequate appreciation of the weight of the issues surrounding poverty and what the response should be.
- Many poverty alleviation and poverty eradication activities exist; however, the lack of an overarching and sufficiently strong governance mechanism restricts their effectiveness.

3. Education: Jamaica has made great improvement in its education system in the last decade, especially in relation to its education system transformation programme. Despite the improvements, there are still quality constraints, inequalities, governance and management issues; gaps between policy formulation and implementation and limited budgetary allocations. The 2011 National Education Strategic Plan in their environmental scan highlighted the issues of access, quality, accountability, supply of teachers for the formal education system and safety and security as the main challenges facing the education sector. According to a Ministry of Education Report (2009), at Grade 1, none of the five sub-tests of the assessment was mastered by more than 24 per cent of the six year olds entering primary school and 18 per cent of them did not master a single sub-test. At Grade 4, 70 per cent showed mastery of the literacy test (girls 81 per cent; boys 59 per cent) and 45 per cent gained mastery on the numeracy test (girls 55 per cent; boys 36 per cent). At Grade 6, the average score in four subjects tested is just over 50 per cent. Of particular concern is the low achievement of boys and children from the poorest and/or most volatile communities. A 2005 World Bank report revealed that despite consistent increase in expenditure on education, 30-40 per cent of grade 6 leavers are functionally illiterate and that only 30 per cent of those who sit pass the Caribbean CXC mathematics examination, which is lower than most Caribbean countries. The report further asserted that poor education outcomes may be one factor limiting productivity gains in Jamaica. This analysis is largely consistent with other local and international assessments of the education sector.

4. Health: Jamaica has made many significant strides in health over the past decades. However, these gains could be reversed due to: challenges in key areas particularly related to child/adolescent health, maternal health, and lifestyle diseases; mental health; inadequacies in governance and health service delivery systems; insufficient financing and partnerships to drive the development of the sector; and the impact of environmental management (natural resource management, climate change and disaster risk reduction) on health and health systems. Jamaican children face significant

¹ ESSJ 2009, Planning Institute of Jamaica

challenges in access to and quality of care. Under-five mortality rates (31 per 1,000 live births², 2009) and infant mortality rates (26 per 1,000 live births³, 2009) have remained high. Less than 15 per cent of children are exclusively breastfed at six months and disabilities among children are an estimated 10 per cent⁴. A reported 25 per cent of adolescents aged 15-19 years are overweight or obese, while 37 per cent of boys and 11 per cent of girls aged 10-15 years consume alcohol.

5. HIV and AIDS: HIV and AIDS continue to pose serious threats to Jamaica's development despite successes in key areas such as the prevention of mother to child transmission and in the provision of access to life saving drugs by people living with HIV. HIV prevalence among the 15-49 age group stands at 1.7 per cent up from 1.5 per cent in 2007. Early initiation of sexual activity, high numbers of multiple sex partners and high levels of transactional sex contribute to this prevalence. Condom use in the same age group is at 66.3 per cent for women and 83.5 per cent for men. The CCA reveals that HIV prevalence is highest among at-risk populations, especially those whose sexual behaviours are criminalized and/or considered immoral. Like the rest of the Caribbean, prevalence in Jamaica is highest among men who have sex with men (MSM) at 31.8 per cent. Many MSM remain in marriages or have relations with women, in many cases to disguise their relations with other men, and thereby putting women at greater risk. Higher HIV prevalence is also evident among sex workers (4.9 per cent), inmates (3.3 per cent) and crack/cocaine users (4.5 per cent).
6. Citizen Security, Community Safety and Access to Justice: The high incidence of crime and violence is the most fundamental and debilitating challenge facing the country. Jamaica has been consistently listed among the most violent countries in the world. In 2009, the spiralling murders peaked at 1,680, a rate of 62/100,000 population. Guns were used in over 70 per cent of the homicides. Many of these crimes, some of which are linked to armed gangs, are often characterized by male on male, poor on poor, and youth on youth in inner city communities. Children are increasingly victims, witnesses and perpetrators of crimes. Every day, between 2006 – October 2009⁵, 17 children and adolescents aged 0-19 were treated in emergency rooms for intentional violence-related injuries, which included over 11,100 cases of sexual assault, stab wounds, gunshots and blunt force injury. During 2009, 1,443 children (of whom 181 were females) appeared before the courts for murder, sexual abuse, robbery, wounding and breaking the Firearm Law⁶. Additionally, the data point to an increasing incidence of violence against women. The 2008 Reproductive Health Survey indicates that 12 per cent of Jamaican women reported being physically forced to have sexual intercourse at some time in their lives. The levels of crime and violence pose significant threats to human security, right to life and to economic growth and development. The situation is further compounded by the inadequacies in policing and in the justice system which

² SOWC 2011

³ SOWC 2011

⁴ ESSJ 2009, PIOJ

⁵ Economic & Social Survey Jamaica (ESSJ), 2006-2009, PIOJ

⁶ Ibid, 2009

lead to, inter alia, the abuse of the fundamental human rights of citizens. There is no oversight institution for human rights, as identified in the recent Universal Periodic Review of Jamaica by the UN Human Rights Council in 2010. The justice system continues to be shackled by: a huge backlog of cases at all levels; dilapidated courthouses; complex, outdated, inflexible and inefficient court procedures and practices; and inconsistent enforcement of laws and legal processes.

7. Food Security: The Government and its partners have been grappling with issues such as food availability, food access, food utilization and food stability which are integrally associated with food security in Jamaica. Among the key problems identified are low levels of agricultural production; loss of arable lands to commercial uses; inadequate incentives for agricultural production; inadequate infrastructure; reluctance/failure to embrace best practices; limited access to credit by farmers; and high input costs. Reducing Jamaica's dependence on imported foods and increasing local productivity remain at the heart of the strategy to achieve food security.
8. Environmental Management: The natural environment is vitally important to the sustainable development and economic well being of Jamaica and its people. Although the country has made strides toward environmental sustainability, there are some important challenges facing the country with respect to the environment. These include (CCA, 2010):
 - The dependence on the natural resource base for economic development which without adequate consideration can undermine environmental sustainability.
 - Deteriorating air and water quality; poor management of solid, liquid and hazardous wastes; loss of biodiversity; watershed degradation and net loss of forest cover; and increasing incidents of fires⁷.
 - Inadequate public awareness of the importance of protecting the natural resource base and applying sound environmental management practices.
 - Insufficient integration of cross-sectoral planning.
 - Inadequate integration of issues relating to gender and the environment.

Flooding events over the past few years have yet again demonstrated Jamaica's vulnerability to natural disasters. The cost of natural disasters is high and effective disaster management must be integrated in all aspects of the Jamaican society. Damages from recent events, for example, exceeded US\$1 billion, resulting in a heavy fiscal burden, increased indebtedness, and redirection of resources from important sectors of the society. Jamaica is also vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Climate experts project increased intensity of meteorological events thereby causing more droughts and floods; sea level rise leading to accelerated coastal erosion, and

⁷http://www.vision2030.gov.jm/Portals/0/Sector_Plan/MicrosoftWordNaturalResourcesandEnvironmentalManagmentJune2009.pdf

saline intrusion of coastal aquifers; and the loss of protective coastal ecosystems such as coral reefs partly due to higher ocean surface temperatures.

9. Energy: Jamaica has a very high and extremely costly dependence on imported petroleum. Jamaica imports oil for approximately 94 per cent of its energy needs and has one of the highest per capita consumption rates (10.2 barrels) in the Western hemisphere. This adversely affects the country's balance of trade, contributes to a high debt burden and significantly depletes the foreign exchange earnings. Although imported oil comes at high financial and economic costs, it is used inefficiently and conservation is inadequate. There is potential for the use of alternative sources of renewable energy, however, the capacity to invest in this is inadequate. In the context of severe fiscal constraints, the increasing demand for petroleum products remains a considerable development challenge that must be addressed as a matter of priority.

Jamaica is fully integrated into the global economic system; and its decline and instability since 2007 have negatively impacted the country's growth and development prospects in practically all of the areas highlighted above.

1.2 National Development Priorities

Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan provides a comprehensive planning framework in which the economic, social, environmental and governance aspects of national development are integrated. Vision 2030 Jamaica is built on four strategic goals which are mapped into 15 National Outcomes which in turn links to strategic programmes, projects and actions at the sector and organizational levels.

The Medium Term Socio Economic Policy Framework (MTF) identifies the intermediate steps for the Plan, and along with sector plans, provides the operational framework to achieve realistic, specific high priority national outcomes and targets required to move Jamaica toward longer-term goals, using a results-based management approach.

The current medium-term strategy (for the period 2009-2012) identifies six priority national outcomes, and five supporting national outcomes which address Jamaica's various development challenges. The six **Priority National Outcomes** are: Security & Safety; A Stable Macroeconomy; Strong Economic Infrastructure; Energy Security and Efficiency; World-Class Education and Training; and Effective Governance. The five **Supporting National Outcomes** are: Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change; Effective Social Protection; An Enabling Business Environment; Internationally Competitive Industry Structures; and Authentic and Transformational Culture.

UNDAF 2012-2016 is fully consistent with Vision 2030 Jamaica and to a large extent with the current MTF. A new MTF for the period FY 2012/2013 to 2014/2015 will be prepared. Early indications are that there will continue to be close alignment between the UNDAF outcomes

and the new or adjusted priorities articulated by the GOJ in the successor medium term strategy.

1.3 The UNDAF Process and UN Comparative Advantage

The UNDAF 2012-2016 formulation process commenced in May 2010 with an evaluation of UNDAF 2007-2011 and the Common Country Assessment (CCA). The CCA process lasted for over three months during which time specially-arranged training programmes for UN staff and partners were conducted to improve the quality of the inputs into the process of developing the UNDAF.

Building on the analysis of Jamaica's development challenges during the CCA, a Comparative Advantage exercise was conducted in November 2010. During this exercise, representatives from across 8 resident United Nations Agencies and key government and civil society partners, engaged in discussions focused on the CCA as well as on general perspectives on the role the UN and its agencies in Jamaica. The overall aim of this exercise was for participants to agree broadly on the comparative advantage of the UN and to dissect the key advantage of the UN system and the role of government in addressing the development challenges outlined in the CCA.

A Strategic Prioritization Retreat (SPR) was held in December 2010. The aim of the SPR was to identify, deliberate and arrive at a consensus on country priorities to be targeted under UNDAF 2012-2016. The SPR validated the national development challenges that were reflected in the CCA and. Three UNDAF Pillars were agreed on by participants. These were Environment, Social Empowerment and Equity and Safety, Security and Justice. During the process, a number of implementation/operational issues were considered as important cross-cutting focal areas for this UNDAF. The main issues were Gender, Capacity Development and Monitoring and Evaluation.

Following the SPR, an intense process began in February 2011 to finalize the UNDAF document. Several meetings took place particularly to develop the Results Matrix for each of the UNDAF Pillar and to review the various drafts of the UNDAF document prepared by the UNDAF Consultant. The Results Matrix was submitted at first to the UNCT for discussion, and then presented to the national stakeholders for their endorsement.

Overall, the UNDAF preparatory process was inclusive and consultative at different levels, both within the UN System and between the UN and its strategic partners, including Government, international partners, the private sector and civil society.

UN Comparative Advantage

In Jamaica, the UNCT is recognised and valued as honest brokers capable of influencing policy at the national, regional and international level. UN comparative advantage in Jamaica also

includes capacity to mobilise and leverage resources from a diversity of sources. Moreover, the UN system has a global reach with respect to expertise and knowledge brokering.

Through collaborative and coordinated efforts, the UN system in Jamaica has provided policy advice on key legislative issues and technical assistance in building institutional capacity. Most notably the UN system has provided invaluable support and resources targeting Early Childhood Development, HIV and AIDS, sexual and reproductive health, Human Rights and Justice and climate change. The UN system involvement in the GOJ's domestic debt exchange programme at a very critical juncture also contributed to fiscal policy enhancement and financial support by the IMF, the World Bank and the IADB. It also played a major role in the provision of forensic pathologists along with additional bilateral and multilateral resources in response to the insurgency in West Kingston in May 2010.

1.4 Lessons Learnt From UNDAF 2007-2011

The findings of the UNDAF 2007 – 2011 evaluation highlighted a number of important lessons that should be applied during the implementation of this framework. Some of these findings were:

- *UNDAF Management and Implementation Mechanisms:* For the UN notion of Delivering as One to work, local agencies need to work more towards real harmonization in ways that would eliminate the current diversity between them.
- *Clarity regarding the acceptable level of harmonisation of systems and procedures.* There is value in focusing joint effort by UN agencies more on those thematic areas where the opportunities for collaborative work promise better results than trying to jointly programme everything, even where diversity of mechanisms promises better results.
- The need to focus on areas of greatest potential impact, comparative advantage so as to avoid programme fragmentation.
- GOJ involvement in UNDAF oversight needs to be established.
- The UNDAF Steering Committee was not installed, but it is important for this Committee to be set up.
- Revitalize Theme Groups and expand membership to government and civil society.
- There was a lack of awareness of UNDAF within the UN family, among IDPs and GOJ.
- *UNDAF Outcomes and performance indicators were vague and outputs ambiguous.* It was felt that enough emphasis was not placed on indicators in the framework. Indicators are important to allow for more effective tracking of performance.
- Unavailability of data to monitor implementation.

1.5 Key Strategic Considerations Guiding UNDAF 2012-2016

A number of strategic considerations guided the design and preparation UNDAF 2012-2016. Some of these were:

- *Anchoring UNDAF in National Development Priorities:* This is consistent with the principle of alignment with national priorities under the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The Government of Jamaica has articulated its broad priority areas in the operational vehicle of

Vision 2030 Jamaica, the Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework, to which the UN system and any other development partners are expected to align their support. As such, all three Outcome areas selected for the UNDAF 2012-2016 are reflective of Jamaica's national development priorities.

- *Strengthened Partnerships*: This speaks to enhanced collaborations and partnerships through effective dialogue and information sharing internally within the UN system and externally with both state and non-state actors and other development partners. The development and nurturing of more collaborative partnerships is of critical importance to the successful implementation of activities to achieve the required results under each UNDAF Outcome.
- *Coherence*: The preparation of the UNDAF has benefited from discussions around the idea of 'Delivering as One' (DaO) and joint programming to avoid unjustified duplication of efforts; minimize transaction costs; and simplify and harmonise procedures. The Comparative Advantage Exercise concluded that in the next five years, the UN in Jamaica should not be scattering resources and be involved in fragmented projects. "The UN should be known to be a main force moving Jamaica forward on at least a few specific issues (as opposed to a fragmented, less visible influence)".
- *Human Rights-Based Approach*: The human rights approach to programming is based on the understanding that all people are born equal and that these rights are inalienable and should be accessed by all. The design of interventions under UNDAF 2012-2016 was underpinned and guided by human rights considerations, and every effort was made to ensure that these rights were mainstreamed across the various programmes.
- *Results-Based Management*: The process used during the preparation of the UNDAF utilised the results-based management approach as the core tool for programming. The UNDAF preparatory process focused on results (i.e., the desired future state) and the different levels of results to be achieved; as well as the identification of indicators against which to measure progress towards those results.

2. UNDAF Results

The overall objective of the UN cooperation in Jamaica for the period 2012-2016 is to support the implementation of the country's long term development and medium term strategic plans. The UNDAF is underpinned by a human rights based approach which is focussed on strengthening the capacity of the government and national partners to advance the human rights agenda in Jamaica. In keeping with the results-based management approach, this UNDAF represents three strategic levels of results expected from the UN cooperation in Jamaica for the period 2012-2016. The results are structured as follows:

Strategic Level 1 - National Development Goals or Priorities: These are stated by the Government of Jamaica and represent the broad "high-level" changes to which each UNDAF Pillar will be aligned and towards which UN system assistance will contribute.

Strategic Level 2 - Outcomes are the more specific UNDAF level results, identifying areas where UN support will provide strategic value-added to the Government and national partners specific development efforts. Through the specific outcomes under each UNDAF Pillar or intervention area, several policy, legal, institutional and capacity gaps will be addressed thereby advancing the national development agenda, the MDGs and the fulfilment of human rights in Jamaica.

Strategic Level 3 – This strategic tier of results will be reflected separately in the respective Country Programmes Documents, Country Cooperation Strategies and agency work programme/plans agreed bilaterally between the Government of Jamaica and individual UN agencies. This third tier of results covers specific interventions and outputs of individual agencies based upon their respective mandates.

The UNCT has identified three areas for programmatic intervention in Jamaica for the period 2012 -2016. The three UNDAF Pillars are: Environment; Social Empowerment and Equity; and Safety, Security and Justice. The three Outcomes associated with these Pillars are:

1. UNDAF Pillar 1: Environment

UNDAF Outcome: National, local authorities and most vulnerable communities island-wide improve natural resource management and resilience to disasters

**UNDAF 2012-2016
targets the most
vulnerable in the
Jamaican society,
particularly those in
rural/urban and/or
volatile community
settings**

2. UNDAF Pillar 2: Social Empowerment and Equity

UNDAF Outcome: Socially excluded and at-risk populations in rural/urban communities have increased access to improved quality health and education services

3. UNDAF Pillar 3: Safety, Security and Justice

UNDAF Outcome: Government and civil society organizations improve access to comprehensive protection, prevention, and justice systems and services for individuals and groups vulnerable to multiple safety and violence risks

The results to be achieved by UNDAF 2012-2016 under each Outcome are briefly described below. Additional details are provided in the Results Matrix and Resources Framework in Annex I and Annex 2 respectively.

2.1 UNDAF Pillar – Environment

Outcome 1: National, local authorities and most vulnerable communities island-wide improve natural resource management and resilience to disasters (**FAO, IAEA, PAHO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO**)

This outcome epitomizes effective and efficient governance of natural resources, enhanced disaster risk reduction and better preparedness and response measures, and energy security recognizing their importance for human development particularly for the poor and vulnerable.

All efforts under this UNDAF outcome are aligned to Vision 2030 Jamaica Goal 3: Jamaica's economy is prosperous; National Outcome #10: Energy Security and Efficiency and Goal 4: Jamaica has a healthy natural environment; National Outcomes #13 and 14: Sustainable Management and Use of Environmental and Natural Resources; Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change. The UNCT in cooperation with the Government and national partners will focus efforts on creating an enabling environment for better management of natural and cultural resources, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, as well as improving energy security to positively enhance the human development of vulnerable people.

Natural resource management, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and energy security and efficiency rank high on the national development agenda. Key challenges remain however. The natural environment is vitally important to the economic well being of Jamaica and its people but is under serious threat. Degradation of natural forests compromises the quality of Jamaica's hydrological and coastal resources and systems, including the watersheds, sea shores and coral reefs which are of critical importance to Jamaica's tourism product, fisheries and coastal protection. Erosion contributes to pollution of the marine environment and undermines agricultural productivity. Jamaica's larger communities and urban areas are increasingly characterized by unmanaged sprawl with its concomitant social and environmental effects. Poor sanitation pollutes ground, surface and coastal waters and inadequate solid waste management practices result in unhealthy, unattractive surroundings,

blocked drains and coastal zone pollution. In addition, resource extraction for subsistence, commercial and economic gains threaten biodiversity and diminish the aesthetic appeal of the island.

The Vision 2030 Jamaica environment sector plan noted several activities and projects that have been conducted and implemented to reduce the risk of disasters. Some of these include: the development of a natural hazard mitigation policy; incorporation of hazard information into the development approval process; relocation of communities located in high-risk areas; and the strengthening of the public education component of disaster management to focus more on the link between the environment and natural disasters. Nevertheless, more work is required to create effective and sustainable systems, proactive platforms and mechanisms to reduce disaster risk and disaster losses in lives and the social, economic, and environmental assets of the country and its communities.

It is recognised that the effects of climate change can be exacerbated by degradation of the country's watersheds, the lack of proper design and maintenance of coastal infrastructure, and lack of spatial planning. Among the sectors that are most vulnerable to climate change are agriculture, coastal resources (including fisheries), water resources, tourism, and health. Coastal and low-lying communities are at highest risk.

Energy: Jamaica's dependence on imported oil as described earlier is a key development challenge. The GOJ will need to urgently focus on reversing this situation and will need to explore energy efficient solutions, which includes relying on alternative sources, including solar, wind, hydropower, and biofuels. The country will also have to implement strategies to address the low energy efficiency and conservation among both producers and users of energy.

The National Energy Policy and five draft sub-policies (Renewable Energy, Energy-from-Waste, Biofuels, Trading of Carbon Credits, Energy Conservation and Efficiency) are now in place to

UNDAF Pillar 1: Environment

UNDAF Outcome: National, local authorities and most vulnerable communities island-wide improve natural resource management and resilience to disasters

Contributing UN Agencies:

1. **FAO**
2. **IAEA**
3. **PAHO**
4. **UNDP**
5. **UNEP**
6. **UNESCO**

Key Partners:

Civil Society: Environmental NGOs, Private Sector, ICENS, Academia

Government: National Environment and Planning Agency, Meteorological Service, Forestry Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Fisheries Division, Office of the Prime Minister, Planning Institute of Jamaica, Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management, Ministry of Energy and Mining, National Irrigation Commission, Water Resources Authority

IDPs: European Union, World Bank, IADB

inter alia address the challenges associated with Jamaica's high and costly dependence on imported energy.

These policies, which are consistent with Vision 2030 Jamaica, are expected to set the framework for diversification of the energy mix, investigation of renewable sources of energy, financial benefits from renewables, licensing arrangements, public/private partnerships and public awareness.

With regard to climate change mitigation, there is a strong demand and need to ensure policy coherence across institutions and ministries to achieve the targets outlined in the National Energy Policy, and the five Sub-Policies, which includes a reduction in the use of petroleum to 67 per cent and increase in renewable energy from five per cent in 2008 to 12.5 per cent by 2015.

Several capacity gaps need to be addressed with regards to environmental and energy sustainability in Jamaica. High on the list are issues for duty bearers including: governance and management; accountability and enforcement; improving the quality of stakeholder involvement; promoting synergies across areas of interventions, some of which are currently regarded as distinct and not related; ensuring more comprehensive policymaking and implementation, involving all pertinent sectors; data collection and utilization; developing strategic actions to improve collaboration across sectors; and translating policies into concrete actions.

Low income and education levels, inadequate public education and restricted options and disempowerment and inadequate opportunities, insufficient knowledge on costs of inefficient energy use and knowledge of personal and household responsibility are gaps that exist at the level of the right holders including women and the public.

Under UNDAF 2012-2016, the UN and its partners will seek to achieve the following results:

- Strengthened policy and institutional frameworks to manage natural resources, including protected areas and heritage sites; and to build resilience for the reduction of vulnerability to natural disasters and impacts from climate change.
- Increased support for energy conservation and efficiency and for ensuring synergies between energy policies and other human development considerations such as fiscal and climate change policies. Building on the energy policy framework already established, the UN will also seek to create opportunities for continued development of Jamaica's renewable energy options.

The UN system will concentrate effort on mainstreaming environmental sustainability and energy efficiency into national policies, planning frameworks and programmes. Focus will also be on building national, regional and global knowledge and information networks and capacity to fulfill and adhere to the range of environmental treaties and protocols to which Jamaica is signatory. At the community level, UN support will assist communities to effectively manage and sustainably use their environment and natural and cultural resources. This will be achieved

by adapting local knowledge and practices in local governance systems and decision making processes, and by building community capacity to manage and preserve their environment, natural resources and cultural heritage and to prepare adequately for long term threats. Full cognizance is taken of the impact of the environment on women's health, safety and livelihoods.

Some of the key outputs that the UN effort will contribute to include:

- Capitalisation and operationalization of the National Parks Trust Fund.
- Documentation and dissemination of lessons learnt and best practices on five pilot sustainable land management initiatives.
- Establishment of a Virtual Community of Practice (COP) on climate change adaptation and hazard risk reduction.
- The development of the National Climate Change Adaptation Programme and the establishment of a National Climate Change Committee.
- Development and establishment of natural and cultural heritage sites.
- Development of a comprehensive database and monitoring network for the island's freshwater resources which will guide the sustainable management of the resources.
- Finalization and operationalization of the Energy Diversification Policy.
- The implementation of an Action Plan for renewable energy.

The UN will work with the Government of Jamaica and a range of partners towards environmental sustainability, hazard and disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and energy efficiency. Specifically, the government and key public sector entities will work towards appropriate policy and governance framework for improved and integrated environmental management, hazard resilience, and energy security. Environmental NGOs, CSOs and academia will advocate for and participate in policy making on natural resources management, disaster management and energy security. Private sector will support energy efficiency and alternative energy supplies. International Development Partners working in the areas of the environment and energy such as the European Union, World Bank and the IADB will be engaged to share best practices in implementation and research and development as well as to provide technical assistance and financial resources.

2.2 UNDAF Pillar - Social Empowerment and Equity

UNDAF Outcome 2: Socially excluded and at-risk populations in rural/urban communities have increased access to improved quality health and education services. **(IAEA, PAHO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN)**

Investing in the human capital development of the poor, socially excluded and at-risk populations is at the heart of UNDAF Outcome 2. There is recognition that access to quality education and skills building; health and nutrition; social protection; and social, political and economic participation all have a positive impact on social empowerment and equity and ultimately on economic growth and development.

Taking cognizance of national priorities - Vision 2030 Jamaica Goal 1:- Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential; National Outcomes #1, 2 & 3: A Healthy and Stable Population, World-class Education and Training and Effective Social Protection and Goal 3:- Jamaica's economy is prosperous; National Outcomes #7 & 12: A Stable Macroeconomy, Internationally Competitive Industry Structures), the UN will support the Government and national partners in strengthening policy frameworks at the national level and on improving service delivery in health, education and social protection, especially for the most vulnerable in rural/urban communities. The UN Country Team will give priority attention to those areas where progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is slow or which appear unlikely to reach the targets set. The UN agencies will also work to support the Government's education targets, focusing on improving the results of national assessments especially for boys. HIV and AIDS continue to pose serious challenges to the country's development and the UN will support prevention programmes especially among children, young people and most-at-risk-populations. Advocacy around sexual and reproductive health issues and policies and legislation to empower people living with HIV, women and most at risk populations will be another cornerstone of the UN response in UNDAF 2012 -2016. Efforts to strengthen the capacity to generate inclusive growth and employment opportunities particularly among youth and rural women will also be pursued.

Education: Education is recognised as key to poverty eradication, macroeconomic growth and development. Vision 2030 Jamaica Education Sector Plan (2009-2030) and the National Education Strategic Plan aim for a “well resourced, internationally recognized, values based system that develops critical thinking, life-long learners who are productive and successful and effectively contribute to an improved quality of life at the personal, national and global levels”.

Although recognised as an important pillar in the development of the country, national assessments indicate some worrisome trends. The 2009 MDG report highlighted that the problem within the education system is not one of access but quality of education, under-performance of boys, and attendance problems connected with poverty. The quality of education provision at all levels is compromised by longstanding inequalities; challenges in governance and management and insufficient budget allocation. Moreover, the gaps between policy formulation and implementation compromise effectiveness.

There is commitment by the Government to improve access to and quality of services at all levels of the education system, particularly within the early childhood sector. At the early childhood level, research indicates that the poor quality of home learning environments and stimulation of children (PIOJ, 2009) and exposure to violence as victims and witnesses (PAHO, 2005) have negative impacts on the developing brain. Children of parents in the lowest quintile had the least stimulation provided by adults and were less likely to have stimulating resources (toys) at home (PIOJ/JSJC, 2008). Additionally, longitudinal research in Jamaica on the impact of quality parenting interventions in the first 3 years of life for long-term cognitive and psychosocial development (Lancet, 2007) indicated significant negative effects. Other areas of concern relating the early childhood sector include:

- Absence of adequate parenting support for the children and the schools.
- Poor nutritional support.
- Lack of the required infrastructure; low maintenance of infrastructure.
- Disparities in rural-urban provisions.
- Disparities in provision across different categories of children.
- Disparities in provision across community basic schools, public infant schools/departments and preparatory schools.

At the primary school level, access continues to be high, however, there are issues with the quality of education accessed. Performance on key national and regional examinations is still weak. Also, the performance gap between girls and boys continues to be wide. A similar situation exists at the secondary level with assessments pointing to gaps in the quality of education offered in traditional and non traditional high schools. The problems with boys' education also continue at this level; and gaps in rural and urban schools are more pronounced.

Education provision at the tertiary level is affected by class imbalance, where the costs of education de-select substantial segments, sustaining socio-economic inequities. There are limited provisions for the adult working population; lack of innovative methodologies for assessing capability; inadequate alternative routes of entry for those who have not gained the required pre-qualifications; and inadequate opportunities post graduation. Performance by males at the tertiary level reflects the trend at the other levels of the education system.

The Government policy as it regards education is to implement an Education System Transformation Programme that aims at achieving the following:

- Create a world class education system in Jamaica
- Enable Jamaica to compete in the global economy
- Raise educational standards for all
- Enable access and equity for all
- Produce disciplined, ethical and culturally aware Jamaican citizens⁸

The UN's efforts will focus attention particularly at the pre-primary and primary, secondary and tertiary levels, including areas such as Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Adult Education and will ensure the following results:

- Improved performance in the entrance assessment to primary schools by 6 year old girls and boys in the poorest and most volatile communities. The target is a 40 per cent increase for each sub-test.
- Improved performance in national numeracy and literacy assessments by grade 4 boys and girls from the poorest and most volatile communities. The target is 30 per cent improvement in English and Math.
- Improved monitoring of the Education for All goals.

⁸ Ministry of Education, Education Transformation – Cabinet Briefing, January 18, 2008

- Strengthened capacity of vocational training institutions to carry out technical and vocational education and training (TVET). The target is 20 per cent of personnel trained.
- Improved teacher quality through adaptation of CARICOM standards on teachers.
- Improved institutional capacities in literacy assessment and monitoring, adult education and life-long learning. The target is a 5 per cent increase in adult literacy rate for (15+) by 2016.

The approach to the achievement of these results will include working at the national level to influence policy, planning and legislative frameworks and at the community level to grow models and demonstrate application of ideas advocated for upstream. At the community-level, efforts will involve: the provision of support for pre-primary and primary schools to become child friendly schools; capacity strengthening and technical support for improved parenting practices, pedagogy, and learning environments to increase readiness of students and institutions for transition between levels; technical support, capacity development and advocacy for improved school governance (including leadership and student participation); fostering of stronger school-family-community partnerships; greater use of gender-sensitive teaching methods and professional development and violence reduction in schools (including positive methods of discipline).

At the national level, the primary and early childhood curricula in Health and Family Life Education (HFLE), with improved content related to rights, anger management, conflict resolution, gender, sanitation and hygiene will be implemented in all schools and institutional support will be provided to strengthen pre-service teacher training, and research on teaching practices. The sexual and reproductive health component of the HFLE curriculum will also be strengthened to promote the delay of sexual initiation and the prevention of early pregnancy among adolescents.

The UN will partner with national stakeholders including the Ministry of Education (MOE), Early Childhood Commission, Jamaica Teaching Council, Jamaica Foundation for Life-long Learning (JFL), National Universities, University Council of Jamaica (UCJ), National Training Agency (HEART/NTA), Joint Board of Teacher Education (JBTE), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), Jamaica Teachers Association (JTA), National Parent Support Commission, National Education Inspectorate, national teacher training institutions and NGOs working in schools to maximize efficiencies and ensure sustainability of these efforts.

Health: Significant progress has been made in the area of health in Jamaica. Recently, the GOJ undertook several initiatives to improve access to health care, including abolishing user fees in public health facilities. As a result, access has increased by 20 percentage points. Government has also embarked on restructuring of the health sector in order to improve cost effectiveness and reduce waste.

There are some clear gaps in health delivery, key among which is health financing. The budget for health has been declining with a greater allocation going to curative care compared to prevention. An important related issue is the disparity in financing health care in rural and

urban areas. Coupled with these systemic problems, Jamaica continues to grapple with lifestyle diseases and health conditions, HIV and AIDS, homicides, vehicular traffic accidents, drug abuse and behavioural disorders.

The following areas were identified as priorities over the next four years:

- Child/adolescent health, maternal health and lifestyle diseases.
- Environmental management (natural resource management, climate change and disaster risk reduction) has important implications for health.
- The governance and health service delivery systems require strengthening with regard to health financing, partnership for health development and policy formulation and implementation.

The GOJ has committed to providing wide access to adequate perinatal, child health and nutritional services. To that end, some important policies have been put in place to improve child health. Data nevertheless point to increasing levels of obesity among children and increased under nutrition in some areas. There is recognition that nutritional programmes need to be improved.

Although rates are low, child mortality continue to be of concern with MOH data (2008) indicating rates of infant and under-five mortality of 21.3/1000 and 25.4/1000 live births respectively⁹. Indications are that *the country will not meet the targets set for child mortality* that are specified under the MDGs - that is, reducing child mortality by two thirds.

Another area of concern is that of maternal health. Although there have been improvements in this area, the country may not meet the MDG target to reduce the maternal mortality rate by three-quarters by 2015. While the major causes of maternal death including hypertensive disease, eclampsia, haemorrhage and sepsis

UNDAF Pillar 2: Social Empowerment and Equity

UNDAF Outcome: Socially excluded and at-risk populations in rural/urban communities have increased access to improved quality health and education services

Contributing UN Agencies:

1. IAEA
2. PAHO
3. UNAIDS
4. UNDP
5. UNESCO
6. UNFPA
7. UNICEF
8. UNWOMEN

Key Partners:

Civil Society: FAMPLAN, Jamaica AIDS Support for Life, Jamaica Red Cross, Caribbean Vulnerable Communities Coalition, Children First, Jamaica Network of Seropositives, Eve for Life, Jamaica Youth Advocacy Network, ICENS, Academia

Government: Ministry of Education, Early Childhood Commission, Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports, Ministry of Health, National HIV/STI Programme, National Family Planning Board, Department of Local Government, Sport Development Foundation, Social Development Commission, Bureau of Women's Affairs, Jamaica Social Investment Fund

IDPS: EU, USAID, World Bank, IADB

⁹ This is at variance with UNICEF (2008) data which points to the probability of dying under 5 years is 31 per 1000 live births, compared with 32/1000 in 2000

have been declining over the past four years, indirect causes such as AIDS, violence, obesity, anaemia, sickle cell disease and cardiac disease have been increasing. There are also challenges relating to a shortage of trained midwives, weaknesses in the data surveillance system and the lack of standardized national protocols for treatment and referrals.

Adolescent health is another key area of concern. Adolescents between 10 and 19 years make up 19.5 per cent of the population. There are a number of concerns for this age group including the fact that adolescent males feature highly in crime and violence accounting for almost one third (26.2 per cent) of injuries at emergency rooms and mental health and behavioural problems are increasing among the group. The 2008 Reproductive Health Survey indicates that 20 per cent of pregnancies occur in girls between the ages of 15-19 years of age, and approximately 20 per cent of girls are forced into sexual activity. Additionally, an undetermined proportion of girls drop-out of school annually because of early pregnancy and only about 1/3 of them are assisted to transition back to school after delivering their babies. These challenges are manifested in the fact that the rates of HIV infection among girls in the 15-24 year age group is twice that of their male counterparts and the rates of teenage pregnancy remain too high.

As it regards governance, public health services are administered by four Regional Health Authorities which have responsibility for a network of 24 hospitals, 5 specialist facilities and 348 health centres. Under the restructuring of the health sector, the GOJ has been focusing on the MOH capacity to monitor health provision across the regions. The areas below were highlighted as requiring urgent attention:

- Spatial disparities in health provision.
- Health Information including surveillance, monitoring and evaluation.
- Human resources for health.
- Patient-centred, sensitive and accountable health care system.
- Private/public mix for country-driven sustainable health financing.
- Filling gaps between policy formulation and implementation.

The provision of affordable and accessible health care is a fundamental human right and an integral component of socio-economic development. Under UNDAF 2012-2016, UN interventions will support the government in reaching the MDG targets for reducing maternal and child mortality, providing technical support to tackle under-nutrition in children especially those in poor and other vulnerable communities, support initiatives towards improving adolescent health.

The focus will be on achieving the following results:

- Enhanced promotion and support for early child nutrition including exclusive breast feeding.
- Increased access to and utilization of reproductive health services, including family planning and maternal health, with a particular focus on youth and vulnerable groups.
- Reduction in deficiency diseases through health promotion and education and increased human resources.

- Reduced burden of cancer, end stage renal and cardiovascular disease by improving nuclear medicine diagnostic capacity.
- Improved health outcomes for most at risk adolescents and increased capacity to make informed decisions to reduce their vulnerabilities to lifestyle related health issues including HIV and substance abuse.
- Increased capacity of government institutions/agencies to collect and analyze data for the tracking of indicators for child, adolescent and maternal health.

HIV and AIDS: The impact of HIV on development in Jamaica has not been documented; however, indications are that it has the potential to reverse macroeconomic gains and human development growth. As such, GOJ has placed significant emphasis on working to halt and reverse the spread. The HIV epidemic in Jamaica is largely heterogeneous and combines a generalized epidemic with concentrated pockets within key population groups such as men who have sex with men (MSM), sex workers (SW) and prison inmates.

Jamaica has produced significant successes in its response to the epidemic. Some of these include:

- Annual decline in reported AIDS cases. In 2006, there were 2,121 cases compared with 1,738 cases in 2009.
- Public access to ARVs in 2004 has resulted in a significant decline in HIV related death.
- Access to ARVs for preventing mother to child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV and opt out testing for pregnant women have resulted in a significant decline in MTCT of HIV and of paediatric AIDS cases reported to the MOH.
- Interventions with sex workers (SW) have been scaled up resulting in 70 per cent of sex workers reporting HIV testing within the last 12 months.
- The programme has a monitoring and evaluation framework in place.

Albeit these achievements, there are several capacity gaps as highlighted in table 2-1 that must be addressed in the medium term.

Table 2-1: Gaps in Capacity (HIV)

Duty Bearers	Rights Holders
Government; UN agencies; Donors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sustaining and improving funding levels – Data collection and utilization – Improving the quality of stakeholder involvement. – Developing strategic actions to improve collaboration across sectors – Inadequate knowledge of the culture sensitive approaches that are required to reach persons who fear discrimination – Translating policies into concrete actions 	MSM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inadequate empowerment to claim rights, for example, concerning societal discrimination Drug users <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inadequate empowerment to claim rights – Inadequate education Sex workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Low education and skill levels in some areas – Inadequate empowerment to claim rights and demand accountability Adolescents and Youth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Gaps in knowledge, particularly on reproductive health – Resources – Negotiation skills
Health care workers; Law enforcement	Children

Duty Bearers	Rights Holders
<p>services; Social services; NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reaching the most at risk populations – Data collection and utilization – Monitoring and evaluation – Inadequate knowledge of the culture sensitive approaches that are required to reach persons who fear discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Some lack the power to make alternate sexual choices <p><u>Prison inmates</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lack of capacity to claim rights – Some lack the power to make alternate sexual choices – Lack of negotiation skills and space <p><u>People living with HIV/AIDS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inadequate empowerment to claim rights, for example, concerning discriminatory employment practices – Resources – Lack of negotiation skills and space

Source: CCA, 2010

Under UNDAF 2012-2016, the UN will contribute to ensuring that the most at risk populations (MARPs) and young people have equitable access to the services and tools needed to protect themselves. Specifically, the UN will focus on achieving the following results:

- Integrated sexual reproductive health and HIV and AIDS services to deliver comprehensive quality prevention and care for most at-risk populations.
- Increased access to and utilization of HIV and STI prevention services, especially for young people and vulnerable groups.
- Enhanced social protection for people affected by HIV.

Emphasis will be placed on advocacy and community capacity building, targeting interventions towards the most vulnerable, youth and people living with HIV and AIDS. Emphasis will also be placed on behaviour modification in recognition of the gap between knowledge and behaviour. HIV and AIDS will be mainstreamed into development policy, particularly poverty reduction strategies recognising the bi-directional relationship between HIV and poverty.

The UN system will work with key government agencies including the Ministry of Health, National HIV/STI Programme, Early Childhood Commission, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports, National Family Planning Board, Bureau of Women’s Affairs, Department of Local Government, Sport Development Foundation, Jamaica Social Investment Fund and the Social Development Commission. The UN will also partner with key civil society organisations such as FAMPLAN, Jamaica AIDS Support for Life, Jamaica Red Cross, Caribbean Vulnerable Communities Coalition, Children First, Jamaica Youth Advocacy Network, Jamaica Network of Seropositives, and Eve for Life to achieve the planned results.

Social Protection and Poverty Reduction: In his message for World Day of Social Justice, the UN Secretary-General said that, “No one should live below a certain income level, and everyone should have access to essential public services such as water and sanitation, health and education.”¹⁰ UNDAF 2012-2016 pays particular attention to poverty reduction and the social protection of the vulnerable.

¹⁰ February 20, 2011.

Social protection is a right and it contributes to human capacity development and ultimately economic growth. Rights based arguments for social protection are grounded in the articles of various international covenants to which Jamaica is signatory, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Labor Organization minimum standards for social security. These international agreements establish social protection as an entitlement and not charity; thereby placing clear obligations on the state to guarantee social protection and to enable citizens to claim their social protection rights. It further argues for accountability and institutional capacity to guarantee the appropriate design and delivery of social protection.¹¹

Poverty reduction initiatives in Jamaica are wide ranging and include: construction of community infrastructure such as roads and schools; water and sanitation projects; rural electrification; skills building; cash transfers; residential care and employment programmes. Despite this impressive array, the poverty rate, particularly in the rural areas, continues to trend upward reducing the gains made over the past eight years. Poverty reduction efforts in Jamaica have been inadequately coordinated. Programmes remain fragmented and there is inadequate provision for measuring programme effects. Several gaps in capacity exist as highlighted in table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Gaps in Capacity (Poverty)

Duty Bearers	Rights Holders
<p><u>Policymakers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Technical capacity may be required to assist with constructing and integrating qualitative with conventional quantitative indicators. – Much emphasis has been placed on measuring poverty and that less has been achieved in explaining it. Generally, the explanations have stopped at ascriptive features: rural, female headed households, education level, age, employment status and occupation. More effort needs to be placed on exploring the unequal distribution of property that underpins all of those as well as the relational dimensions to poverty – The major gap appears to be with data utilization, which could improve if agencies manage to build effective synergies with both state and non-state actors. – Capacity gaps in monitoring and evaluation are common across state and non-state agencies; this is a substantial and pervasive problem – Poverty reduction would also profit from more effective governance, under centralized administration. Past experience shows that the responsible agency would need the requisite budget and autonomy to perform. This is a significant capacity gap that the GOJ recognizes and plans to address 	<p><u>Women</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inability to participate adequately in the work force – Low capacity to combat discriminatory employment practices – Low education and skill levels – Inadequate opportunities <p><u>Youth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Low education and skill levels – Low levels of preparedness for work – Inadequate opportunities <p><u>Children and the Elderly</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inadequate social protection <p><u>Rural Residents</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inability to participate adequately in the work force – Low education and skill levels – Inadequate opportunities – Inadequate empowerment to claim rights and demand accountability

Source: CCA, 2010

¹¹ Blank, Lorraine, *The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan: Social Protection Review*, October 2010.

The recent PIOJ Growth Inducement Strategy has projected a further increase in the poverty rate in the range of 2.0 per cent - 3.8 per cent for 2010. As noted earlier, the poverty rate increased to 16.5 per cent in 2009 up from 9.9 per cent in 2007 and 12.3 per cent in 2008. The PIOJ asserted that early adoption and implementation of the Growth Inducement Strategy will immediately provide for job creation, GDP growth and poverty reduction. The PIOJ posits that the proposed programme of short-term measures (acceleration of public works and community renewal projects) could reduce the poverty rate by 2.0 - 2.2 percentage points to within a range of 14.8 per cent – 16.4 per cent¹².

UNDAF 2012-2016 is concerned with addressing the income dimensions of poverty through growth and employment. To that end, it will support the Government's efforts to put in place an effective social protection programme and facilitate a stable macro-economy that will reduce the national poverty rate and unemployment by 5 per cent by 2015. The UNDAF underscores the need for increasing employment opportunities for vulnerable populations in particular youth including youth at risk. Opportunities for men and women (particularly rural women) to obtain productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity are essential to ensuring poverty reduction and the improvement of the economic and social well-being, the achievement of sustained economic growth and sustainable development of the country.

The UN will work towards helping to achieve the following results under UNDAF 2012-2016:

- Policy, legislative and institutional frameworks strengthened to promote financial sustainability and equitable growth.
- Institutional capacity at the local level improved to generate growth and employment in rural areas. It is expected that capacities of rural local governments in addressing rural youth and women unemployment and sustainable economic growth will be strengthened.
- 15,000 youth (14-24 years) provided with greater access to income generating skills.
- 50 per cent of the most vulnerable adolescent boys and girls ages 10-18 in targeted communities are equipped with life skills, have access to quality healthcare services and contribute to decision-making in their communities.

2.3 UNDAF Pillar: Safety, Security and Justice

UNDAF Outcome 3: Government and civil society organizations improve access to comprehensive protection, prevention, and justice systems and services for individuals and groups vulnerable to multiple safety and violence risks. **(IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN)**

¹² Planning Institute of Jamaica, *A Growth-Inducement Strategy for Jamaica for the Short and Medium Term*, March 2011

This outcome aims at ensuring human rights for all, particularly for children, poor women and men, including people living with HIV and AIDS. Under UNDAF Outcome 3, there is recognition that promoting and protecting the rights of children and women, ensuring national and personal security and safety, ensuring equal access to timely justice for all and reducing injustices and discrimination will forge a strong, peaceful, unified and respectful society in which participation and partnership thrive.

In keeping with national development priorities under Vision 2030 Jamaica Goal 2:- The Jamaican society is safe, cohesive and just; National Outcomes # 5 and 6: Security and Safety and Effective Governance, the UN will focus on improving and increasing access to justice, especially for the most vulnerable including women, children, persons with disabilities, rural and inner city communities. The UN system recognizes that the most vulnerable have limited access to the formal justice system and little confidence in its workings. UNDAF 2012-2016 will assist in accelerating the pace of the reform of the national security and justice systems. It will address gender-based violence and discriminatory practices against women, people living with HIV, among others. The UN will support the establishment of state institutions to protect human rights as well as build the capacity of NGOs and CBOs to participate in safety planning processes. Such efforts will also include initiatives to better protect children from violence, abuse, neglect and all forms of exploitation.

Although not at war, Jamaica is considered one of the most violent places in the world with murders peaking at up to 1500 per year. The violence has served to compromise macroeconomic growth and the World Bank estimates that if Jamaica were to reduce its murder rates, the GDP could increase by approximately 5.4 per cent (UNDP 2009: 8). This is reflected in the fact that the cost of direct medical care for violence-related injuries at public hospitals island-wide was USD\$29 million, approximately 12 per cent of Jamaica's total health budget (World Health Organization 2006).

There are three key problems associated with this outcome (CCA, 2010):

- The levels of violence in Jamaica pose significant threats to human security, right to life and to economic growth and development.
- The policing and justice systems are inadequate for containing violence and, in some respects, perpetuate it.
- Current citizen and community security approaches and programmes have variable impact.

Jamaica's murder rate stood at 62 per 100,000 in 2009 and is the highest in the world. Rape and felonious wounding are also high and it is postulated that only 20 to 30 per cent of crimes are reported to the police (Harriott 2009). Violence is largely concentrated in the urban areas with 70 per cent of murders committed between 1994 and 1997 occurring in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA). In 2008, the official murder rate for the KMA region was 96.2 per 100,000 (Leslie 2010). In 2009, the majority of murders were reported in the urban centres of Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Catherine and St. James (ESSJ 2009).

Domestic violence, including child abuse and gender based violence are also concerns. In 2010 alone, over 4,500 incidents of abuse were reported to the Office of the Children’s Registry (OCR). Abuse of girls represented 59.8 per cent of reported cases, while 37.1 per cent of reports related to abuse of boys. Especially worrisome is the fact that abuse of children aged 0-12 years represented 54.7 per cent of all reported abuse, while 22.4 per cent of reported abuse related to boys and girls ages 0-6 years. Of total number of reported abuse of children, 61.1 per cent cases related to neglect, 30.6 per cent to sexual abuse and 31.4 per cent to physical abuse. Data from the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) indicate that in 2008, 160 women were murdered, and 38 per cent of these were as a result of domestic violence. The 2008 Reproductive Health Survey also reports that one in 5 women or 19.7 per cent reported having experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence in their lifetime. While the legislation on preventing gender-based violence is modern and comprehensive (for example, the Domestic Violence Act 1996, the Sexual Offences Act 2009, the Child Care and Prevention Act 2004), there are severe institutional and attitudinal problems affecting enactment and enforcement.

The 2005 MICS report observed that 73 per cent of children between 2 and 14 years received modest physical punishment while 7.5 per cent received severe punishment. There is evidence that corporal punishment is more pervasive in poorer communities. The Vision 2030 Sector Report on Gender reinforces that “gender politics *within* masculinities also occurs [and] has repressive consequences for some men and boys. The overarching culture of masculinity more often than not, gives an even less therapeutic atmosphere for male victims of GBV whether committed by a homosexual male or by a female” (Vision 2030 Sector Report on Gender: 30; Bailey & Yusef-Khalil, 2007 forthcoming). Men who have sex with men are also subjected to violence and discrimination. In addition, corporal punishment remains a concern within homes and schools.

Policing: There is considerable public distrust of law enforcement agencies and policing in Jamaica. This is reflected in the high number of complaints about police brutality; widespread

UNDAF Pillar 3: Safety, Security and Justice

UNDAF Outcome: Government and civil society organizations improve access to comprehensive protection, prevention, and justice systems and services for individuals and groups vulnerable to multiple safety and violence risks

Contributing UN Agencies:

1. IOM
2. UNAIDS
3. UNDP
4. UNESCO
5. UNFPA
6. UNICEF
7. UNWOMEN

Key Partners:

Civil Society: Dispute Resolution Foundation, Violence Prevention Alliance, Women’s Media Watch, Women’s Resource and Outreach Centre (WROC), Sistren Theatre Collective, Academia

Government: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of National Security, Victim Support Unit, Jamaica Constabulary Force/CISOCA, Ministry of Health, Office of the Prime Minister, Child Development Agency, Ministry of Labour Social Security, Office of the Children’s Advocate, Office of the Children’s Registry, Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management

IDPs: CIDA, EU, USAID, IDB, World Bank

evidence of disrespect for certain categories of persons, which foments violence; and perceptions of corruption. The Jamaican Constabulary Force is responsible for one of the highest rates of killings by police in the Americas.

The Ministry of National Security commissioned a strategic review of the Jamaica Constabulary Force in 2007. Among the recommendations made were a culture audit; zero tolerance policy on corruption and anti-corruption strategies; review of the internal appraisal and disciplinary system; expansion of community policing; a leadership development programme as well as mechanisms for 'professionalizing the JCF'.

The GOJ has implemented a number of initiatives that have been important for tackling crime and violence. These include: 'Anti-Gang/Organized Crime Legislation'; 'Building and strengthening the institutional structure of the criminal justice system to investigate and prosecute under the new law; 'strengthening the capacity of the security forces'; 'modernizing and reforming the JCF' and the 'National Crime Prevention and Community Safety Strategy'. The latter focuses on 'crime prevention through social development; situational crime prevention; effective policing and justice processes; and reducing reoffending' (MNS 2010).

An EU and Jamaica Social Investment Fund commissioned review of the effectiveness of non-state actors in reducing crime and violence and promoting community safety found that more resources (human and financial) are required to deepen and spread responses; to tackle unhealthy power relations and dynamics across and within some key agencies at both central and local levels; and to bridge gaps in operating and managing capacities.

Justice and Human Rights: Jamaica has embarked on an ambitious programme to reform the justice system. This reform is expected to achieve the following:

- Improvement in the time taken to dispose of cases through the courts and the reduction of court case backlogs.
- Strengthening of the police and correctional services in those areas which directly contribute to the efficient reduction of current criminal case backlogs in both the Supreme Court and Resident Magistrates Courts.
- Strengthening of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions to enable it to function more efficiently and enabling it to more easily determine which cases need not be proceeded with in the courts. A strengthened Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions would also facilitate an active case backlog reduction process.
- Ensuring changes in the law which would ensure that the citizens are subject to laws which are up to date and which keep pace with 21st century realities.
- Improving court infrastructure and automation.
- Implementing a social component to the delivery of justice reform.
- Strengthening of the trust and confidence of the Jamaica citizens in their justice system.

Jamaica's report to the UN Human Rights Council in 2010 highlighted that it will require special assistance to continue to strengthen and improve its capacity to fulfil its responsibility to the Jamaica people in promoting and protecting their human rights. The recent Universal Periodic

Review of Jamaica commended the country for the progress that it has made in upholding human rights. Specifically, commendation was given for the establishment of the Independent Commission of Investigations to address alleged human rights violations by the security forces.

Concerns were nevertheless expressed about several issues including:

- Reports of extrajudicial killings and the excessive use of force and abuse by police, and that investigation into such allegations against the security forces often resulted in impunity and a lack of accountability.
- Discrimination, violence and exploitation, especially against the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community.
- Discrimination against women and domestic violence.
- Reported situations of inhuman conditions in custodial facilities.

Under UNDAF 2012-2016, the UN will contribute to the strengthening of national and local capacity towards increased community safety and access to justice with due consideration for the human rights of vulnerable people. Specifically, the UN will support the achievement of the following results:

- Strengthened national capacity to ensure citizens' human rights. The UN will support capacity development of key national human rights institutions.
- Effective, responsive, accessible and fair justice systems to promote the rule of law, including formal and informal processes, with due consideration to the rights of the poor, women and vulnerable groups achieved through capacity development of the Ministry of Justice towards improved justice systems and technical assistance by promoting alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
- Improved child protection services for child victims of abuse and violence and children who come into contact and conflict with the law.
- Strengthened policy, legislative and institutional frameworks to address gender-based violence including sexual violence and to support women's empowerment.
- Punitive laws and practices around HIV transmission, sex work, drug use or homosexuality reduced.
- National and local government capacity strengthened to ensure equitable services and community safety. Focus will be on providing technical assistance towards encouraging citizen's participation in the local development and safety planning processes, and, strengthening synergies with national initiatives such as public sector transformation reform and local governance reform.

2.4 Crosscutting Considerations

For effective implementation and achievement of the UNDAF Outcomes, two main areas have been identified as crosscutting and should be mainstreamed across all programmes and activities. These two areas are gender and capacity development with particular focus on data collection, data analysis and utilization which require strengthening across the sectors.¹³

¹³ United Nations Common Country Assessment: Jamaica

- *Gender:* Promoting gender equality and advancing the status of women and girls is a Millennium Development Goal and affects attainment of all of the UNDAF Outcomes. Gender considerations are of particular importance in this UNDAF because of the need to ensure that all proposed UN actions identify and address inequality and social exclusion. To that end, this UNDAF mainstreams gender throughout the identified priority areas of under each outcome. There is recognition that gender inequality and the lack of respect for the rights of all human beings, regardless of sex, are both a cause and consequence of poverty. Support will go towards enhancing the capacities of the government and its partners to address the various facets of gender inequality and to take into account the varied and different circumstances, experiences, socio-economic realities and concerns of women and men. In support of the National Policy on Gender Equity (NPGE), efforts will seek to highlight unfair and unequal gender-related outcomes, so that Government can adequately address these in order to achieve equal and equitable sustainable human and national development.

- *Capacity Development:* There is recognition that capacity development is required at all levels. UN support will be mainstreamed in each of the UNDAF Pillar to enhance capacities for data collection and analysis, monitoring for development results, strengthening of management support systems, and reporting in accordance with international standards, among others. The creation of a national statistical system to inform policy; and monitoring and communication on progress on the MDGs and Vision 2030 Jamaica are among the key activities to be supported. Enhancing capacities in government and other institutions will help the transformation process towards achieving the long term vision of making *“Jamaica, the place of choice to live work raise families and do business”*.

3. Initiatives outside the UNDAF Results

A number programmes to be implemented by the UN system in Jamaica during the 2012-2016 period will be unique and will fall outside the scope of the UNDAF Results Matrix. These programmes are generally driven by the specialized agencies, according to their specific mandates or may be ongoing partnerships with government, or may be in response to specific, specialized country needs or requests within the context of emerging national development priorities. Several important initiatives which fall outside of UNDAF 2012-2016 priorities have been identified in the following areas: agriculture, health, culture, science and technology and population and development. The following table provides a summary of these initiatives.

Table 3-1: Initiatives Outside of UNDAF 2012-2016

Thematic Areas/ Responsible Agency	Specific Areas of Focus	Links to Other Government Priorities and MDGs
Agriculture (FAO)	<p>National Food Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Increased National Milk Production</i> ▪ <i>Increased Production of Staple Foods</i> <p>Value Chain Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Identification of the critical areas where comparative and competitive advantages exist for local and international markets.</i> ▪ <i>A comprehensive export development strategy for the agricultural sector.</i> ▪ <i>Assessment and development of the value chain for key subsector areas.</i> ▪ <i>Assessment of marketing needs and the development of the required marketing linkages.</i> ▪ <i>Development of partnerships with educational institutions to train technicians to support value chain needs</i> ▪ <i>Identification, testing, adaptation and transfer of new technologies</i> <p>Creating an Enabling Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Sustainable Livestock Development</i> ▪ <i>Crop Improvement Development</i> ▪ <i>General Infrastructural Development and Capacity Building for Agricultural Research and Development</i> ▪ <i>Soil Health Management</i> ▪ <i>Youth Empowerment and Succession Planning</i> ▪ <i>Agricultural Extension</i> <p>Development of Agro-Parks/Agro-Clusters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Arable Foods Production Clusters</i> ▪ <i>Agro-Processing Clusters to include a Leather Processing Cluster</i> ▪ <i>Agro Fabricators Clusters e.g. small tools and equipment</i> ▪ <i>Agro-distribution and marketing clusters</i> ▪ <i>Agro-education/training clusters</i> 	<p>National Goal 3: Jamaica's economy is prosperous National Outcome 12: Internationally Competitive Industry Structures (Agriculture)</p> <p>MDGs 1 & 8</p>
Health (PAHO)	<p>Strengthening Health Systems within the framework of the renewed Primary Health Care (PHC) approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Health Systems & Services – essential package and model of care and the use of appropriate technology</i> ▪ <i>Revitalize community participation/ownership in health</i> ▪ <i>Comprehensive Human Resources in Health Plan</i> 	<p>National Goal 1: Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential National Outcome 1: A Healthy and Stable Population</p>

Thematic Areas/ Responsible Agency	Specific Areas of Focus	Links to Other Government Priorities and MDGs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Development and Promotion of the team approach to care</i> ▪ <i>Policy development and analyses with supportive legislation</i> ▪ <i>Health Information System: national, integrated, comprehensive with a built-in alert</i> ▪ <i>Quality Assurance – looking on the indicators, M & E systems, clinical and other audits, strengthening referral and linkage systems, public-private partnerships</i> ▪ <i>Funding – health financing including alternate source of funding</i> ▪ <i>Strengthening Health Economics capacities</i> ▪ <i>Effective public health leadership and appropriate management structures</i> ▪ <i>Improving health planning with the establishment of Centres of Excellences</i> ▪ <i>Support effective Drug Procurement and Management System with a sub-regional focus</i> ▪ <i>Costing of health programmes and services</i> ▪ <i>Assessing economic impact on health, e.g. poverty, nutrition</i> <p>Tackling the determinants of health</p> <p><u>Food and Water Safety</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Strengthening the surveillance system</i> ▪ <i>Strengthening Laboratory capacity with focus on emerging pathogens residues</i> ▪ <i>Institutional strengthening</i> ▪ <i>Policy development</i> ▪ <i>Biological control (source reduction and elimination)</i> <p><u>Vector Control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Evidence-Based Public health Practices (occupational exposure, drug resistance)</i> 	MDGs 1, 4, 5, 6 and 8
Culture (UNESCO)	<p>Safeguarding the Cultural and Natural Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Strengthened management capacities for the protection of Cultural and Natural heritage</i> ▪ <i>Development of Cultural and Creative Industries</i> ▪ <i>Enhancement of Cultural Diversity and Intercultural dialogue</i> 	National Goal 1: Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential National Outcome 4: Authentic and Transformational Culture MDGs 7 & 8
Science and Technology (UNESCO)	<p>Science Technology and Innovation (STI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Strengthened institutional capacities for development of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy</i> ▪ <i>Strengthened institutional capacities at the tertiary, secondary and primary school levels in Math and Science Education and indicators</i> 	National Goal 3: Jamaica's economy is prosperous National Outcome 11: A Technology-Enabled Society MDGs 2 & 8

Thematic Areas/ Responsible Agency	Specific Areas of Focus	Links to Other Government Priorities and MDGs
Population and Development (UNFPA)	Support for Census 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Analysis of census data to support planning and policy development</i> Support for the development and implementation of the International Migration Plan of Action	National Goal 1: Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential National Outcome 1: A Healthy and Stable Population MDGs 1 & 8

4. Estimated Resource Requirements

An estimated US\$37.6 million¹⁴ is required for the achievement of UNDAF 2012 - 2016. This amount represents approximately 90 per cent more than for the previous UNDAF. Preliminary calculations indicate that this amount will be distributed across the three UNDAF outcomes as summarised in Table 4.1. Support from regular resources amounts to 33 per cent representing a gap of US\$26.4 million which is to be mobilized from a variety of sources. Given the UNCT Jamaica's track record and ability to fund raise, there is a high level of confidence and commitment that non-core resources will be mobilized in a timely manner to implement UNDAF 2012-2016.

Table 4-1: Allocation of Resources by UNDAF Outcomes

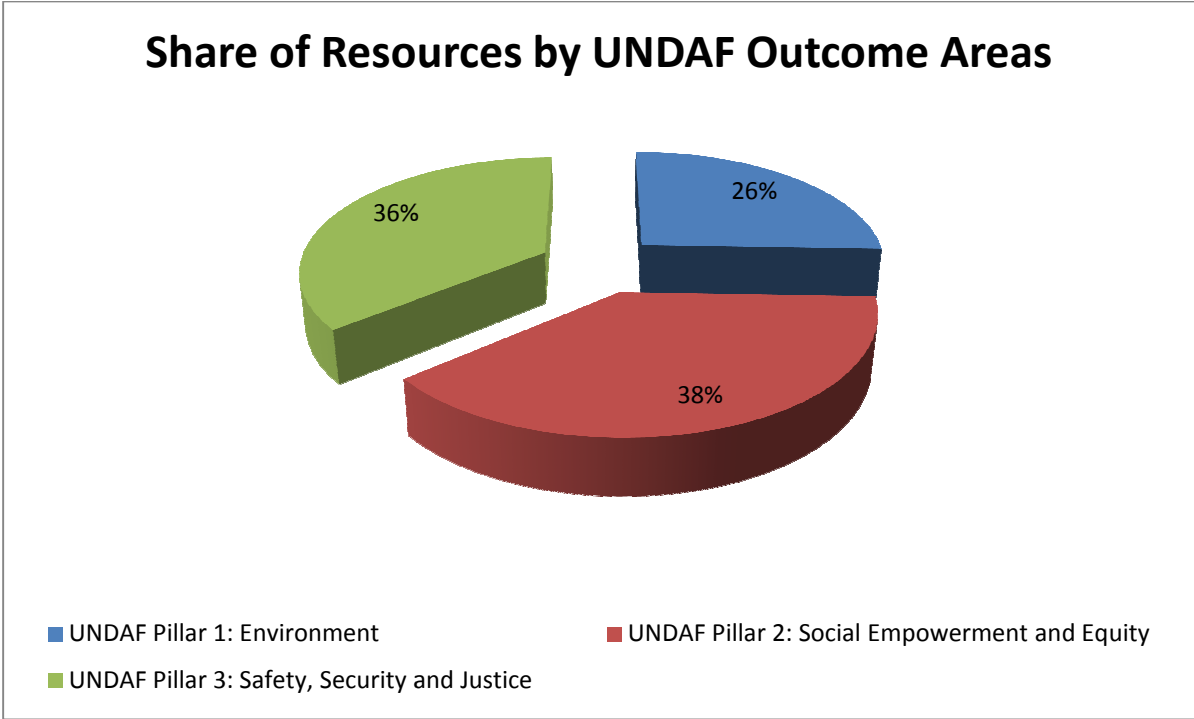
UNDAF Pillar and Outcomes	Regular Resources (US\$)	Other Resources (US\$)	Total Indicative Resources (US\$)
UNDAF Pillar 1: Environment UNDAF Outcome: National, local authorities and most vulnerable communities island-wide improve natural resource management and resilience to disasters (FAO, IAEA, PAHO, UNDP, UNEP and UNESCO)	1,481,000	8,100,000	9,581,000
UNDAF Pillar 2: Social Empowerment and Equity UNDAF Outcome: Socially excluded and at-risk populations in rural/urban communities have increased access to improved quality health and education services (IAEA, PAHO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNWOMEN)	5,860,000	8,600,000	14,360,000
UNDAF Pillar 3: Safety, Security and Justice UNDAF Outcome: Government and civil society organizations improve access to comprehensive protection, prevention, and justice systems and services for individuals and groups vulnerable to multiple safety and violence risks (IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNWOMEN)	3,881,037	9,650,000	13,531,037
TOTAL	11,222,037	26,350,000	37,572,037

Figure 4.1 shows that UNDAF Pillar/Outcome 2: Social Empowerment and Equity accounted for the lion share of the resources with 38 per cent of total estimated resources. UNDAF

¹⁴ It should be noted that some agencies, particularly the specialised agencies, are currently engaged in priority setting exercises with the GOJ to determine the specific areas of support for the period. Until these exercises are complete, this should be regarded as preliminary and not as the full outlay of resources to be provided by the UN system in Jamaica.

Pillar/Outcome 3: Safety, Security and Justice commanded a share of 36 per cent whilst UNDAF Pillar/Outcome 1: Environment accounted for 26 per cent of total estimated resources.

Figure 4-1



5. Implementation

The United Nations Country Team, the Government of Jamaica and other critical partners will continue to work closely to ensure the effective implementation of UNDAF 2012-2016; and ultimately contribute to the achievement of the national priorities and the MDGs. The Country Assistance Strategy of the World Bank will complement the UNDAF and wherever possible, the UNCT will actively engage in strategic collaborations with other International Development Partners to meet the requirements of the government under Vision 2030 Jamaica and other strategic frameworks.

Every effort will be made to address the implementation and coordination issues highlighted in the evaluation of the previous UNDAF. This will be done via an institutional framework including a Steering Committee and 3 UNDAF Theme Groups (named after each UNDAF Pillar/Outcome).

The Office of the Resident Coordinator will provide administrative and logistical support to the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT in managing the implementation of UNDAF 2012-2016 by coordinating with Theme Groups, resident and non-resident UN agencies and with the PIOJ. It will also act as a Secretariat for the Steering Committee.

The Steering Committee, co-chaired by the PIOJ and the UN Resident Coordinator, will comprise key partner ministries (to be identified), senior level officials from private sector, civil society, International Development Partners and the heads of UN Agencies. This body, which will meet at least once a year, will provide overall direction and guidance at all stages of the UNDAF implementation process.

At the operational level, the UN will organize internally into 3 UNDAF Theme Groups, each with designated lead agencies and specific members. The UNDP has been designated to lead Outcome 1: Environment and is to be supported by a Co-Chair, the FAO. Outcome 2: Social Empowerment and Equity will be led by the UNFPA and Outcome 3: Safety, Security and Justice will be led by UNICEF. These groups will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of programmes and activities under the 3 UNDAF Pillars. In addition, the Theme Groups will consistently ensure that agencies work programmes/plans are aligned to the UNDAF outcomes, coordinate annual reviews and the final review and oversee and arrange joint field visits and other data gathering activities to analyse UNDAF programmes and projects as required. It is expected that there will be close linkages to and participation in the relevant Thematic Working Groups established for monitoring the national outcomes under Vision 2030 Jamaica.

Communicating UNDAF's results will be very important in a context where the GOJ needs full support and evidence that its development objectives are being met. A communication plan/strategy for the UNDAF should be developed. Such a strategy will demonstrate UNCT's support for national priorities, spur advocacy and raise awareness and facilitate UNCT-wide

discussion on UNDAF outcomes. The UNDAF Action Plan Guidance Note: Annex 1 highlighted that coherent communication can enhance the UN's influence and advocacy on key issues.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

The UNDAF will be systematically monitored and evaluated as part of the improved accountability of both the UNCT and the GOJ toward managing for results. The UNDAF Theme Groups working under guidance of the UNCT and in collaboration with the PIOJ will have responsibility for monitoring and evaluation activities. A Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group will be established to provide essential support to UNDAF Theme Groups and to sustain a robust and effective M&E system for monitoring implementation and indicator progress under each UNDAF Outcome. The UNDAF Results Matrix (Annex I) provides the basis for monitoring and evaluation activities. The UNDAF Results Matrix consists of a set of performance indicators with corresponding baselines and targets, risks and assumptions and means of verification linked to the respective UNDAF outcome. Where there are gaps in the data, it is expected that the M&E Working Group will work with internal and external stakeholders to resolve these in a timely manner. The UNCT and its partners will review these indicators on an annual basis as part of the UNDAF Annual Review process and will update the matrix as needed.

UNDAF Annual Review Meetings: These forums provide opportunities for UN agencies and national partners to review the contribution of the UN system to the achievement of national development results based on the UNDAF implementation. Moreover it will provide the chance to re-assess the UNDAF to ensure its continued relevance, particularly vis-a-vis new priorities articulated by the GOJ. The conclusions and recommendations from the Annual Reviews will feed into the RC's Annual Report, Agency Annual Work Plans and Final Evaluation. Annual reviews will be scheduled for the last quarter of each year and be harmonised and aligned with the annual reviews under Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan.

UNDAF Final Evaluation: A final evaluation of the UNDAF will be undertaken at the end of the UNDAF programme cycle by the GoJ, the UNCT and its key partners. The evaluation will:

- Assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the UN system's technical and development assistance to Jamaica and the collective UN system's contributions to national development priorities.
- Provide an opportunity to assess the coherence of the UN system in addressing national priorities, and the strengths and weaknesses of partnerships developed during UNDAF implementation.
- Help to identify key achievements, lessons learned and best practices, as well as constraints encountered during the period.
- Guide the design of UNDAF 2017-2021.

A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is a very important component of any monitoring and evaluation system. The Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group will be responsible for the preparation of the UNDAF 2012-2016 M&E Plan along with an updated Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar. The UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar (Annex 3) provides a schedule of all major M&E activities undertaken by UNCT each year of the UNDAF cycle. The calendar provides a schedule of surveys and studies related to the UNDAF, the UNCT's support

to national monitoring systems, planned evaluations and reviews, monitoring and evaluation capacity development activities for partners, the use of information resulting from monitoring and evaluation activities and major M&E activities of the GoJ and other partners relevant to the UNDAF.

Support to national monitoring and evaluation systems

As much as possible, the monitoring data should come from national monitoring and evaluation systems including Vision 2030 Jamaica Monitoring and Evaluation System located within the PIOJ and the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) within the Office of the Cabinet. This will ensure greater alignment with and reliance on national monitoring and evaluation processes, while reducing the transaction costs and enhancing national ownership and mutual accountability for the UNDAF results. The GOJ is in the process of establishing an integrated monitoring and evaluation system which will link Ministries, Departments and Agencies systems to a national centralized system. This is intended to significantly reduce the burden on MDAs to generate multiple reports in several different formats to a plethora of organizations including IDPs. To the extent that it is possible, this integrated monitoring and evaluation system will generate standardized results-based reports for all users to extract whatever information that is required. The UN system will assist the GOJ in the development and operationalization of this integrated monitoring and evaluation framework which is fully consistent with the Vision 2030 Jamaica monitoring processes.

The material, technical and institutional capacities of the relevant departments in the line ministries and agencies, need to be strengthened to improve and standardize data collection, dissemination and analysis of data and statistics in health, education and other key social and economic sectors. The UN system will support the strengthening of national capacity for monitoring and evaluation by working closely with the PIOJ and STATIN.

7. List of Annexes

Annex 1: Draft UNDAF Results Matrix

Annex 2: Indicative Resources by UNDAF Outcome and UN Agencies

Annex 3: M & E Calendar

Annex 4: IDP Projects Complementing UNDAF 2012-2016 Outcomes

Annex 5: Alignment of UNDAF, National Priorities and the MDGs

Annex 1: UNDAF Results Matrix

UNDAF PILLAR: ENVIRONMENT							
Millennium Development Goals							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability; Goal 8: Partnership for Development 							
National Development Priorities (Vision 2030 Jamaica)							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 3:- Jamaica's economy is prosperous; National Outcome #10: Energy Security and Efficiency Goal 4:- Jamaica has a healthy natural environment; National Outcomes #13 and 14: Sustainable Management and Use of Environmental and Natural Resources; Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change 							
Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ¹⁵			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
UNDAF Outcome 1: National, local authorities and communities island-wide improve natural resource management and resilience to disasters <i>Contributing UN Agencies: FAO, IAEA, PAHO, UNDP, UNEP and UNESCO</i> <i>Outcome Convener: UNDP (Lead); FAO (Co-Chair)</i>	1.1. # of policies and plans prepared within an integrated policy framework for natural resources management, sustainable land management and disaster risk reduction	3 draft policies and plans	4 policies and plans finalized	Final Documents: - Protected Areas Systems Master Plan - Sustainable Land Management Policy - Disaster Risk Reduction Mitigation Plan - Climate Change Policy	Assumptions - Clear mandate from decision-makers for a coherent policy framework - Lack of continuity and coherence in the decision-making process Risks - Slow pace of legislative process - Possibility of change of government (Election 2012) - Lack of stakeholder participation and buy in	OPM, ODPEM, NEPA, Meteorological Service, Forestry Department, PIOJ	FAO: \$0.3 million IAEA: \$0.4 million UNDP: \$7.36 million UNEP: \$1.4 million UNESCO: \$0.12 million Sub-Total: \$9.58 million
	1.2. # of policies approved for phasing out of Persistent Organic	Baseline and target to be finalized		Policies		MOA&F	

¹⁵ NB: Some indicators, targets and baselines are still under revision and are subject to change.

UNDAF PILLAR: ENVIRONMENT							
Millennium Development Goals							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability; Goal 8: Partnership for Development 							
National Development Priorities (Vision 2030 Jamaica)							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 3:- Jamaica's economy is prosperous; National Outcome #10: Energy Security and Efficiency Goal 4:- Jamaica has a healthy natural environment; National Outcomes #13 and 14: Sustainable Management and Use of Environmental and Natural Resources; Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change 							
Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ¹⁵			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
	Pollutants (POPs) in agriculture						
	1.3. # of energy policies implemented	National Energy Policy, Action Plan and 5 sub-policies completed	1 renewable energy policy implemented	MEM Progress Reports	Assumption - Timely completion and stakeholder consultation for Renewable Energy Sub-policy Risk - Inadequate capacity for development of Action Plan for Renewable Energy Sub-policy	MEM, OUR, private sector, PIOJ	
	1.4. Mineral deposits identified, explored and mapped	0 Map of Mineral deposits	Map of exploitable limestone deposit	Exploration records, Maps	Assumption - Timely receipt of funds to purchase necessary equipment	MEM, ICENS, MIIC	
	1.5. # of best practices in sustainable land management (SLM) piloted in selected communities	No best practices in SLM in selected pilot sites	5 best practices in SLM in selected pilot sites (in three parishes)	Project Reports	Assumptions - Strong coordination mechanism among partners - Targeted communities (pilot sites) will demonstrate capacity	NEPA, Forestry Department, RADA, Department of Mines and Geology, NLA, NIC, JCDT, OPM, PIOJ	

UNDAF PILLAR: ENVIRONMENT							
Millennium Development Goals							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability; Goal 8: Partnership for Development 							
National Development Priorities (Vision 2030 Jamaica)							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 3:- Jamaica's economy is prosperous; National Outcome #10: Energy Security and Efficiency Goal 4:- Jamaica has a healthy natural environment; National Outcomes #13 and 14: Sustainable Management and Use of Environmental and Natural Resources; Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change 							
Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ¹⁵			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
					for implementation Risk - Natural events could inhibit implementation		
	1.6. # of natural heritage sites listed and biosphere reserves designated	0 natural heritage site on World Heritage listing 0 Biosphere Reserve designated	2 heritage sites listed as Natural World Heritage site 2 Biosphere Reserves designated	World Heritage nomination list WHC World Heritage Report MAB Biosphere Reserve list		Jamaica National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture, JNHT, JCDD	
	1.7. # of protected areas gazetted	32 protected areas	2 new protected areas gazetted	Government Gazettes	Assumption - Stakeholder consensus Risk - Slow pace of legislative process	NEPA, OPM, Forestry Department, MOAF, Fisheries Division, JNHT, JCDD, TNC, Nature Conservancy, MOHE, PIOJ	
	1.8. # of co-management agreement between the Government and NGOs/CBOs to ensure local	1 co-management agreement	3 new co-management agreements signed between the Government and NGOs/CBOs	Signed Co-Management Agreements	Risks - Lack of coordination among national counterparts could impact program implementation	NEPA Forestry Department, Environmental NGOs/CBOs	

UNDAF PILLAR: ENVIRONMENT							
Millennium Development Goals							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability; Goal 8: Partnership for Development 							
National Development Priorities (Vision 2030 Jamaica)							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 3:- Jamaica's economy is prosperous; National Outcome #10: Energy Security and Efficiency Goal 4:- Jamaica has a healthy natural environment; National Outcomes #13 and 14: Sustainable Management and Use of Environmental and Natural Resources; Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change 							
Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ¹⁵			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
	community involvement in protected areas management				- Lack of sufficient funds		
	1.9. Financial mechanism to support protected areas established	0 Specialized Trust Fund capitalized and operational for Protected Areas	1 Trust Fund capitalized and operational (\$3.35 million) for Protected Areas	Financial Reports on capitalization of Trust Fund	Assumption - Commitments for capitalization will be honoured in a timely manner Risk - Inability to secure sufficient funds to capitalize the Trust Fund	NEPA, OPM, Forestry Department, MOAF, Fisheries Division, JNHT, JCDT, TNC, Nature Conservancy, MOHE, PIOJ	
	1.10. # of hectares restored in targeted watershed areas	Baseline to be determined	300 hectares	Forestry Department Reports	Risk - Fragmented management of watershed areas	NEPA, Forestry Department, Environmental NGOs/CBOs	
	1.11. # of degraded areas where 45% of area is replanted with mangroves in degraded coastal	Baseline to be determined	3	NEPA Reports	Assumption - Local communities' acceptance of change in economic activities - Risk - Non-acceptance by local communities of	NEPA	

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Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ¹⁵			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
					loss of current economic activities		
	1.12. % of farmers in targeted dry areas implementing use of rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation technology	Less than 30% of farmers in targeted dry areas utilize rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation technology	50% of farmers in targeted dry areas utilize rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation technology	NIC progress reports and annual reports	Assumption - Farmers willing to adopt new culture practices Risk - Inability of farmers to garner sufficient funds to apply technologies	MOA&F, NIC	
	1.13. # of farmers trained in good agricultural practices	Baseline and target to be finalized		MOA Reports	Assumption - Acceptance of new methodologies Risk - Cultural and traditional norms and practices	MOA&F	
	1.14. % reduction in pesticide use at specific pilot sites	Baseline and target to be finalized		MOA Reports	Assumption - Availability of international financing	MOA&F	

UNDAF PILLAR: SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT AND EQUITY							
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Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ¹⁶			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
<p>UNDAF Outcome 2: Socially excluded and at-risk populations in rural/urban communities have increased access to improved quality health and education services</p> <p><i>Contributing UN Agencies: IAEA, PAHO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN</i></p> <p><i>Outcome Convener: UNFPA</i></p>	<p>2.1. % of children who are exclusively breastfed in the first 6 weeks, 3 months and 6 months of life</p>	<p>45.1% (6 weeks)</p> <p>32.7% (3 months)¹⁷</p>	<p>70%¹⁸ for all 3 timeframes</p>	<p>MOH Reports</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation of mothers with MOH guidelines on breastfeeding - Adequate resources for implementation of national policies on child nutrition - Adequate data collection, analysis and reporting systems <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV positive status of mothers - Conflicting messages regarding breastfeeding 	<p>MOH, RHAs</p>	<p>IAEA: \$0.5 million</p> <p>PAHO: \$0.1 million</p> <p>UNAIDS: \$0.3 million</p> <p>UNDP: \$2.4 million</p> <p>UNESCO: \$0.8 million</p> <p>UNFPA: \$0.8 million</p> <p>UNICEF: \$9.2 million</p> <p>UNWOMEN: \$0.37 million</p> <p>Sub-Total: \$14.46 million</p>

¹⁶ **NB: Some indicators, targets and baselines are still under revision and are subject to change.**

¹⁷ Information not available for 6 months.

¹⁸ Globally accepted target.

UNDAF PILLAR: SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT AND EQUITY							
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Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ¹⁶			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
	2.2. Prevalence of wasting and stunting in children under 5	Wasting: 3% Stunting: 6%	<1% 3%	MOH Reports	Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation of mothers with MOH guidelines and protocols on nutrition - Adequate resources for implementation of national policies on child nutrition - Adequate health data and records management 	MOH, RHAs	
	2.3. % of women with obstetric complications that receive treatments according to standard protocols	To be determined via ongoing Survey	20% increase by 2015	MOH Reports	Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation of mothers with MOH guidelines and protocols on treatment and care of the various complications - Availability of resources for proper treatment and care - Regular monitoring to collect data Adequate health data and records management 	MOH, RHAs	

UNDAF PILLAR: SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT AND EQUITY

Millennium Development Goals

- Goal1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty; Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education; Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women ; Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality; Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health; Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases; Goal 8: Partnership for Development

National Development Priorities (Vision 2030 Jamaica)

- Goal 1:- Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential; National Outcomes #1, 2 & 3: A Healthy and Stable Population, World-class Education and Training and Effective Social Protection
- Goal 3:- Jamaica’s economy is prosperous; National Outcomes #7 & 12: A Stable Macroeconomy, Internationally Competitive Industry Structures

Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ¹⁶			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
					- Strong coordination among all partners		
	2.4. # of persons trained in nuclear medicine diagnostic methods	0	At least 5 qualified medical physicists serving in the public health sector in Jamaica	Graduation Records Tracer study	Assumptions - Science students at UWI will have an interest in pursuing medical physics at the graduate level. - Graduates will remain in Jamaica	UWI, ICENS, MOH	
	2.5. % of HIV positive pregnant women who received antiretroviral to reduce the risk of MTCT	83%	90%	MOH - NAP Annual Reports, Joint Universal Access Annual Reports, UNGASS Report	Assumptions - Universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support - Scaled up compliance in reporting - Availability of ARVs - PMTCT Protocol and guidelines are followed Risks - Women report late at medical facilities - Stigma and	MOH - NAP	

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Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ¹⁶			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
					discrimination - Lack of partner disclosure details plan - Loss of access to funding (Global Fund)		
	2.6. % of persons who reported condom use at last sex with multiple partners	74% (males) 66% (females)	85% (males) 75% (females)	National Knowledge Attitude Practice and Behaviour Surveys MOH STI Reports	Assumptions - Friendly and professional service delivery particularly to adolescents - Compliance in adherence with reporting procedures - Strong coordination among stakeholders - Adequate life skills programmes targeting adolescents - Policies and programmes support access to condoms by adolescents	MOH – NAP, HIV/AIDS Groups and NGOs	
	2.7. % of MARPs ¹⁹ who received an HIV test	53% MSM 4% SW	60% MSM Target to be	MOH Reports	Assumption - Enabling environment	MOH – NAP, HIV/AIDS Groups	

¹⁹ MARPs include Men who have Sex with Men (MSMs) and Sex Workers (SW). The latter category includes youth at risk.

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Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ¹⁶			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
	in the last 12 months and know their result		established for Sex Workers	UNGASS Report	Risk - Stigma and discrimination	and NGOs	
	2.8. % of males and females 15-24 who demonstrate correct and comprehensive knowledge of HIV and STIs	37.4% (Males) 42.3% (Females)	65% (Males) 65% (Females)	National Knowledge Attitudes Behaviours and Practices Survey	Assumptions - Adolescent friendly service delivery - Compliance in adherence with reporting procedures - Strong coordination among stakeholders	MOH – NAP, HIV/AIDS Groups and NGOs	
	2.9. # of HIV and AIDS and gender policies/plans prepared in consultation with infected and affected women and NGOs targeting women	National Policy on Gender Equality (2010) National HIV Strategic Plan	At least 2 new policies/plans prepared	Reports from key stakeholders HIV and Gender Policies/Plans	Assumptions - Mechanism for engagement of HIV positive women are effective, inclusive and functional	MOH, BWA, HIV/AIDS Groups and NGOs	
	2.10. Contraceptive prevalence rate	72%	75% ²⁰	National Reproductive Health Survey	Assumptions - Financial commitments	MOH, National Family Planning Board, FAMPLAN	

²⁰ Vision 2030 Jamaica Population Sector Plan proposed at least 71% by 2010 and 75% by 2030.

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Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ¹⁶			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
					- Stronger strategic collaboration in targeted geographic areas Risks - Cultural/religious practices - Gender norms		
	2.11. % of women ²¹ with unmet need for family planning	7.2 % ²²	6.0%	National Reproductive Health Survey	As above	MOH, National Family Planning Board, FAMPLAN	
	2.12. % of adolescents 10-15 who consumed alcohol in the past 30 days, by gender	37% (Males) and 11% (Females)	32% (Males) 7% (Females)	Jamaica Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey Jamaica Global School-based Student Health Survey	Assumptions - Government commitment - Availability of funds - Coordination among all partners - Marketing/sale of products to adolescents	MOH, MOE, JCDA	
	2.13. % of children achieving mastery in all 5 areas of the	Gen Knowledge: 10.3% (National) 12.5% (Boys)	40% for each sub-test	MOE Reports ECC Inspection	Assumptions - Continued government	MOE, ECC, JTA, JTC, National Parent Support	

²¹ Some focus to be placed on HIV+ women who are unable to access family planning.

²² 2008 Reproductive Health Survey

UNDAF PILLAR: SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT AND EQUITY

Millennium Development Goals
 ▪ Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty; Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education; Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women ; Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality; Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health; Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases; Goal 8: Partnership for Development

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Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ¹⁶			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
	Grade One Individual Learning Profile	7.8% (Girls) Number concept: 11.3% (National) 12.4% (Boys) 10% (Girls) Oral Language: 15.5% (National) 15.1% (Boys) 15.9% (Girls) Reading: 21% (National) 18.9% (Boys) 23.3% (Girls) Writing & Drawing: 23% (National) 18% (Boys) 29% (Girls)		Reports National Education Inspectorate Reports	commitment - Improved teacher quality - Adequate nutrition - Increased attendance - Improved parent support Risks - Teacher child ratios - Inadequate learning environment - Poor infrastructure - Violence in school	Commission, NEI, Jamaica Early Childhood Association	
	2.14. % of children achieving mastery in Grade Four Literacy and Numeracy Test	Literacy : 70% (National) 59% (Boys), 81% (Girls) Math:	30% improvement in Literacy 85% (National), 75% (Boys), 90% (Girls)	MOE Reports National Education Inspectorate Reports	As Above	MOE, JTA, JTC, National Parent Support Commission, NEI	

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Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ¹⁶			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
		45% (National) 36% (Boys), 55%(Girls)	30% improvement in Math 60% (National), 50% (Boys), 70% (Girls)				
	2.15. Literacy rate of youth aged 15-24 years	Overall: 95.0% Male: 91.8% Female:98.2 %	Overall:97.0% Male: 95.0% Female: 99.0%	MOE Reports EFA Annual Global Monitoring Reports UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UNESCO/UIS)	Assumption - Improved teacher quality Risk - Diversion to crime and gang attachment	MOE, JFLL	
	2.16. # of at risk youths equipped with vocational and income generation skills in agriculture, agro-processing, in heritage, tourism, and creative industries	Baseline: to be determined from 2011 census data 500 youths trained	15 % decrease in unemployment among targeted youth in selected parishes 2,000 youths trained	2015 MDG Report ESSJ Project reports from training programme	Assumptions - GOJ's commitment to macro-economic stability and growth to achieve unemployment reduction targets - Increased opportunities for job placements particularly in the	MOA&F, SRC, JFLL Heart Trust NTA, JNHTA,MYSC, MOT, NYS, private sector	

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Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ¹⁶			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
					private sector Risks - Change of administration - Exogenous shocks		
	2.17. # of women in selected rural communities engaged in income generating activities and other livelihood opportunities	To be determined	To be determined	Reports from key partners	Assumption - Strong strategic collaborations with relevant stakeholders and partners	BWA, RADA, JNRWP, MOH, IICA, Jamaica Householders Association	
	2.18. Status of national data collection, analysis and reporting system on the MDGs and other development targets	No coherent and harmonised national statistical system	Coherent and harmonised national statistical system ²³	ESSJ & SLC and MDG report ; JAMSTATS database	Assumptions - Availability of technical capacity - Budgetary constraints Risks - Lack of political and institutional will	STATIN, PIOJ, MOE, MOH, UWI	

²³ System will be guided by a statistical master plan and eventually entrenched by legislation.

UNDAF PILLAR: SAFETY, SECURITY AND JUSTICE							
Millennium Development Goals							
▪ Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women; Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases; Goal 8: Partnership for Development							
National Development Priorities (Vision 2030 Jamaica)							
▪ Goal 2: The Jamaican society is safe, cohesive and just; National Outcomes # 5 and 6: Security and Safety and Effective Governance							
Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ²⁴			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
UNDAF Outcome 3: Government and civil society organizations improve access to comprehensive protection, prevention, and justice systems and services for individuals and groups vulnerable to multiple safety and violence risks <i>Contributing UN Agencies: IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNWOMEN</i> <i>Outcome Convener: UNICEF</i>	3.1 Status of implementation of selected recommendations on Jamaica's 2010 Universal Periodic Report by the Human Rights Council	As per HRC/WG/9/12	100% of selected recommendations	Progress Reports of UNCT Action Plan on Human Rights New UPR	Assumption - Public sector agencies will provide input and participate in the implementation of the UNCT Action Plan Risks - Slow pace of legislation review - Cultural beliefs and practices - Lack of political will - Change of administration	MFAFT, MOJ and responsible line agencies as per recommendation	IOM: \$0.2 million UNAIDS: \$0.2 million UNDP: \$5.8 million UNESCO: \$1.35 million UNFPA: \$0.2 million UNICEF: \$4.65 million UNWOMEN: \$1.331 million
	3.2 Number of reports which provide disaggregated ²⁵ information on child abuse	Disaggregated data not available () for child abuse, children in conflict with the law and children as victims of major crimes ²⁶	By 2013 the Office of the Children's Registry (OCR), the MOH and the MNS/JCF produces all reports with disaggregated data on child	Annual Reports produced by OCR, MNS/JCF and MOH on the relevant issues.	Assumption - Willingness of Jamaicans to report suspected cases of child abuse Risks - Lack of political and institutional will; resource constraints	OCR, MNS/JCF, MOH and PIOJ	Sub-Total: \$13.53 million

²⁴ **NB: Some indicators, targets and baselines are still under revision and are subject to change.**

²⁵ By age/gender/location

²⁶ Office of the Child Registry reported a total of 4,500 abused children (2010). Data not sufficiently disaggregated to allow for focused interventions. ESSJ 2009 Report - Children in conflict with the law: 124 children aged 12 -16 years (120 males, 4 females); 601 children and young people aged 16-20 years (589 males, 12 females). Data not sufficiently

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Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ²⁴			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
			abuse; children in conflict with law, children as victims of major selected crimes for evidence-based policy making and programme interventions		- availability of technical capacity		
	3.3 % child protection services (by type) compliant with the CRC	Baseline to be established through a UNICEF-supported assessment of child protection system and services in 2011-2012	40% of child protection services compliant with the CRC	Assessment Report Annual Reports of CDA, MOH, MNS/JCF, MOLSS, MOE, MOJ, OCA, OCR	<p>Assumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government will have sufficient resources and commitment to adhere to the CRC requirements <p>Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government will not enforce recommendations of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child in a timely manner 	CDA, MOH, MNS/JCF, MOLSS, MOE, MOJ, OCA, OCR, DRF, VPA	

disaggregated to allow for focused interventions. ESSJ 2009 Report - Children as victims of selected major crimes: 11 children aged 0-4 years (7 males, 4 females); 47 children aged 5-9 years (7 males, 40 females); 505 children aged 10-14 years (46 males, 449 females); 1,019 children/adolescents aged 15-19 years (398 males, 621 females). Data not sufficiently disaggregated to allow for focused interventions.

UNDAF PILLAR: SAFETY, SECURITY AND JUSTICE							
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National Development Priorities (Vision 2030 Jamaica)							
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Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ²⁴			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
	3.4 # of children detained in police lock-ups longer than 24 hours, by gender and age	116 children (2010) in police lock-ups ²⁷	0	Annual Reports of MNS/JCF, MNS/Department of Correctional Services, OCA, OCR, CDA	<p>Assumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government willing to accelerate child justice reform process and promote compliance with the CRC for children deprived of their liberty (JDLs) <p>Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Justice reform process will be lengthy and result in delays in implementation of new arrangements for JDLs 	CDA, MOH, MNS/JCF, DCS, MOE, MOJ, OCA, OCR, DRF, VPA	
	3.5 # of children detained in adult correctional centres ²⁸ , by gender, age and location	53 girls (2010) (Not available for boys)	0		As Above	CDA, MOH, MNS/JCF, DCS, MOE, MOJ, OCA, OCR, DRF, VPA	
	3.6 # of children in	None (National	30% of all	MNS-JCF Reports	Assumptions	MNS/JCF, CDA,	

²⁷ Office of the Children's Registry Report, 2010

²⁸ States Parties Third and Fourth Periodic Report (2003-2009), 2010

UNDAF PILLAR: SAFETY, SECURITY AND JUSTICE							
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National Development Priorities (Vision 2030 Jamaica)							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 2: The Jamaican society is safe, cohesive and just; National Outcomes # 5 and 6: Security and Safety and Effective Governance 							
Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ²⁴			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
	conflict with law, who enter a diversion scheme, by gender, age, location and type of offence	Child Diversion Programme to be piloted in 2011/12 and implemented in 2013)	children in conflict with the law in a diversion scheme	OCA Reports OCR Reports CDA Reports MOJ Court Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government will identify/allocate sufficient resources to sustain quality child diversion programme - Attitudes and practice on the part of decision makers and practitioners will change to support the idea of rehabilitation instead of incarceration - Relevant legislative amendments will be made and necessary policy approvals granted in timely way 	DCS, MOE, MOJ, OCA, OCR, MOH, DRF, VPA	
	3.7 % of clients (children and caregivers) reporting satisfaction with the quality of child protection services delivered, by age, gender and location	Baseline to be established via comprehensive Assessment of the Child Protection Sector in 2011	40% increase over baseline figure	Reports of MOH, CDA, MNS-JCF, MNS-DCS, MOLSS, MOE, MOJ, OCA, OCR	<p>Assumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government will identify/allocate sufficient resources to sustain quality psychosocial services after IDP funding ceases 	CDA, MNS-JCF, MNS-DCS, MOLSS, MOE, MOJ, OCA, OCR	

UNDAF PILLAR: SAFETY, SECURITY AND JUSTICE							
Millennium Development Goals							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women; Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases; Goal 8: Partnership for Development 							
National Development Priorities (Vision 2030 Jamaica)							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 2: The Jamaican society is safe, cohesive and just; National Outcomes # 5 and 6: Security and Safety and Effective Governance 							
Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ²⁴			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
	3.8 # of parish councils establishing state-civil society forums for local co-ordination of safety	0 ²⁹	Five (5) parish councils establish state-civil society forum for local co-ordination of safety	Department of Local Government Reports NAPDEC Annual Report MNS CPCS Strategy Reports	Assumptions - Implementation of Crime Prevention Strategy - Completion of Parish safety profiles by SDC - Public Sector Transformation - Local Government Reform Risk - Upcoming elections (national and local) in 2012	MNS, Department of Local Government, NAPDEC, ALGA, PIOJ, SDC	
	3.9 % decrease in backlog ³⁰ of violent criminal court cases ³¹	78% backlog of criminal cases	60% backlog of criminal case	MOJ Court Statistics Justice Reform Implementation Unit Reports	Assumptions - Establishment of Court Management Services agency - Availability of additional space for courts - Amendments to	MOJ - JRIU, MNS, DRF	

²⁹ Crime prevention committees involve only state agencies and do not use evidence-based methods.

³⁰ Criminal cases in the Supreme Court and Gun Court that have not been adjudicated within one year of committal to trial.

³¹ Violent criminal cases as those relating to the following offences: murder, rape, carnal abuse, shooting and wounding with intent and robbery with aggravation.

UNDAF PILLAR: SAFETY, SECURITY AND JUSTICE							
Millennium Development Goals							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women; Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases; Goal 8: Partnership for Development 							
National Development Priorities (Vision 2030 Jamaica)							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 2: The Jamaican society is safe, cohesive and just; National Outcomes # 5 and 6: Security and Safety and Effective Governance 							
Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ²⁴			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
					legislation to permit plea bargaining		
	3.10# and % of reported cases of HIV/AIDS discrimination that receive redress	27% (2009)	70%	MOH – NAP Reports		MOH, MOJ, MNS	
	3.11# of gender responsive sectoral plans developed in the public sector in line with the National Policy For Gender Equality	0	At least 3 gender-responsive plans developed	CEDAW Report Bureau of Gender Affairs report Vision 2030 Monitoring Group reports	Assumption - Full endorsement by MDAs of the NPGE Risks - Competing priorities and limited resources - Limited capacity for implementation - Upcoming elections	BWA, MYSC, PIOJ, MDAs, WROC, UWI, Gender CSOs,	
	3.12 Clear-up rate for sexual assault and gender based violence, by type	Clear-up rate of 56% (2008) ³²	To be determined	MNS-CISOCA Reports Complaints and Response Protocols	Assumptions - Commitment of the police and judicial system - Consistent and timely allocation of the resources required - Thorough and systematic completion of	MNS – CISOCA, MOJ, BWA	

³² A total of 2,232 sexual offence crimes were reported in 2008.

UNDAF PILLAR: SAFETY, SECURITY AND JUSTICE							
Millennium Development Goals							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women; Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases; Goal 8: Partnership for Development 							
National Development Priorities (Vision 2030 Jamaica)							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 2: The Jamaican society is safe, cohesive and just; National Outcomes # 5 and 6: Security and Safety and Effective Governance 							
Outcome	Indicators, Baseline & Targets ²⁴			Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks	Key Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets				
					investigations		
	3.13 Policy framework for protection of groups negatively affected by or vulnerable to the effects of migration	No national policy on migration & development	National policy on migration and development formulated and mainstreamed	Global Migration Group report Vision 2030 Jamaica Progress Report	Assumption - Technical capacity exists for policy formulation	PIOJ, Diaspora Institute, UWI	

Annex 2: Indicative Resources by UNDAF Outcomes and UN Agencies

	Regular Resources	Other Resources	TOTAL
UNDAF Pillar 1: Environment			
UNDAF Outcome: National, local authorities and most vulnerable communities island-wide improve natural resource management and resilience to disasters			
FAO	300,000		300,000
IAEA	400,000		400,000
UNDP	661,000	6,700,000	7,361,000
UNEP		1,400,000	1,400,000
UNESCO	120,000		120,000
Sub-Total	1,481,000	8,100,000	9,581,000
UNDAF Pillar 2: Social Empowerment and Equity			
UNDAF Outcome: Socially excluded and at-risk populations in rural/urban communities have increased access to improved quality health and education services			
IAEA	500,000		500,000
PAHO	95,000		95,000
UNAIDS	300,000		300,000
UNDP	1,100,000	1,300,000	2,400,000
UNESCO	200,000	600,000	800,000
UNFPA	800,000		800,000
UNICEF	2,500,000	6,600,000	9,100,000
UNWOMEN	365,000		365,000
Sub-Total	5,860,000	8,600,000	14,460,000
UNDAF Pillar 3: Safety, Security and Justice			
UNDAF Outcome: Government and civil society organizations improve access to comprehensive protection, prevention, and justice systems and services for individuals and groups vulnerable to multiple safety and violence risks			
IOM	200,000		200,000
UNAIDS	200,000		200,000
UNDP	800,000	5,000,000	5,800,000

UNESCO	100,000	1,250,000	-
UNFPA	200,000		200,000.00
UNICEF	1,250,000	3,400,000	4,650,000
UNWOMEN	1,321,037		1,321,037
Sub-Total	3,881,037	9,650,000	13,531,037
TOTAL UNDAF	11,222,037	26,350,000	37,572,037

Annex 3: M & E Calendar

Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Surveys/ Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fiscal Management Studies – UNDAF Outcome 2 (UNDP) ▪ Mode of Transmission Study – UNDAF Outcome 2 (UNAIDS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stigma Index (UNAIDS) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stigma Index (UNAIDS) ▪ Mode of Transmission Study – UNDAF Outcome 2 (UNAIDS) 	
Monitoring Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vision 2030 Jamaica Monitoring and Evaluation System ▪ JamStat DevInfo Database ▪ Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System ▪ STATIN Databases ▪ National HIV/STI Programme Monitoring and Evaluation System ▪ Selected MDAs Monitoring and Evaluation Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vision 2030 Jamaica Monitoring and Evaluation System ▪ JamStat DevInfo Database ▪ Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System ▪ STATIN Databases ▪ National HIV/STI Programme Monitoring and Evaluation System ▪ Selected MDAs Monitoring and Evaluation Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vision 2030 Jamaica Monitoring and Evaluation System ▪ JamStat DevInfo Database ▪ Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System ▪ STATIN Databases ▪ National HIV/STI Programme Monitoring and Evaluation System ▪ Selected MDAs Monitoring and Evaluation Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vision 2030 Jamaica Monitoring and Evaluation System ▪ JamStat DevInfo Database ▪ Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System ▪ STATIN Databases ▪ National HIV/STI Programme Monitoring and Evaluation System ▪ Selected MDAs Monitoring and Evaluation Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vision 2030 Jamaica Monitoring and Evaluation System ▪ JamStat DevInfo Database ▪ Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System ▪ STATIN Databases ▪ National HIV/STI Programme Monitoring and Evaluation System ▪ Selected MDAs Monitoring and Evaluation Systems
Evaluations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Outcome Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Outcome Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Mid-Term Evaluation ▪ UNFPA Outcome Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Outcome Evaluation ▪ UNFPA End of Term Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP End of Term Evaluation
Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF Joint Annual Review ▪ Comprehensive Review of Child Protection System including the Child Care and Protection Act and other child-focused legislation, gap Analysis of Child Protection Services & Finalisation of Strategic Plan - UNDAF Outcome 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF Joint Annual Review ▪ UNFPA Quarterly/Annual Reviews ▪ Annual review NHP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF Joint Annual Review ▪ UNFPA Mid Year and Annual Reviews ▪ Annual review NHP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF Joint Annual Review ▪ UNFPA Quarterly/Annual Reviews ▪ Annual review NHP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF Joint Annual Review ▪ UNFPA Quarterly/Annual Reviews ▪ Annual review NHP

Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	<p>(UNICEF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNFPA Quarterly/Annual Reviews ▪ Annual review of the NHP 				
UNDAF Evaluation Milestones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDAF Annual Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDAF Annual Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDAF Annual Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDAF Annual Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDAF Final Evaluation
M & E Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to STATIN towards a functional national statistical commission (UNDP) ▪ Support to PIOJ for Vision 2030 Jamaica monitoring and communication (UNDP) ▪ Support to establishment and effective functioning of National Integrated M&E System (UNCT) ▪ Technical support towards adherence to international environmental conventions – UNDAF Outcome 1 (UNEP) ▪ Technical support for the establishment of performance frameworks for M&E systems serving adolescents – UNDAF Outcomes 2 & 3 (UNICEF) ▪ Technical support to data analysis of the 2011 census data (Outcome 2 UNFPA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to STATIN towards a functional national statistical commission (UNDP) ▪ Support to PIOJ for Vision 2030 Jamaica monitoring and communication (UNDP) ▪ Support to establishment and effective functioning of National Integrated M&E System (UNCT) ▪ Technical support towards adherence to international environmental conventions – UNDAF Outcome 1 (UNEP) ▪ Technical support for the establishment of performance frameworks for M&E systems serving adolescents – UNDAF Outcomes 2 & 3 (UNICEF) ▪ Technical support to data analysis of the 2011 census data (Outcome 2 UNFPA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to STATIN towards a functional national statistical commission (UNDP) ▪ Support to PIOJ for Vision 2030 Jamaica monitoring and communication (UNDP) ▪ Support to establishment and effective functioning of National Integrated M&E System (UNCT) ▪ Technical support towards adherence to international environmental conventions – UNDAF Outcome 1 (UNEP) ▪ Technical support for the establishment of performance frameworks for M&E systems serving adolescents – UNDAF Outcomes 2 & 3 (UNICEF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to STATIN towards a functional national statistical commission (UNDP) ▪ Support to PIOJ for Vision 2030 Jamaica monitoring and communication (UNDP) ▪ Support to establishment and effective functioning of National Integrated M&E System (UNCT) ▪ Technical support towards adherence to international environmental conventions – UNDAF Outcome 1 (UNEP) ▪ Technical support for the establishment of performance frameworks for M&E systems serving adolescents – UNDAF Outcomes 2 & 3 (UNICEF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to STATIN towards a functional national statistical commission (UNDP) ▪ Support to PIOJ for Vision 2030 Jamaica monitoring and communication (UNDP) ▪ Support to establishment and effective functioning of National Integrated M&E System (UNCT) ▪ Technical support towards adherence to international environmental conventions – UNDAF Outcome 1 (UNEP) ▪ Technical support for the establishment of performance frameworks for M&E systems serving adolescents – UNDAF Outcomes 2 & 3 (UNICEF)
Use of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RC Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RC Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RC Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RC Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RC Report

Activities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDP Retreat ▪ MDG Report ▪ Annual report on Universal Access (UNAIDS) ▪ UNAIDS Global report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDP Retreat ▪ Annual report on Universal Access ▪ UNAIDS Global Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDP Retreat ▪ Annual report on Universal Access ▪ UNAIDS Global Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDP Retreat ▪ MDG Report ▪ CCA/UNDAF Preparation for 2017-2021 ▪ Annual Report on Universal Access ▪ UNAIDS Global report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDP Retreat ▪ UNAIDS Global report
Partner Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vision 2030 Jamaica Thematic Working Groups Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vision 2030 Jamaica Thematic Working Groups Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vision 2030 Jamaica Thematic Working Groups Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vision 2030 Jamaica Thematic Working Groups Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vision 2030 Jamaica Thematic Working Groups Meetings

Annex 4: IDP Projects Complementing UNDAF 2012-2016 Outcomes

PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUNDING AGENCY	AMOUNT APPROVED (million)	TYPE	STATUS	ESTIMATED CLOSING DATE
UNDAF PILLAR: ENVIRONMENT								
UNDAF Outcome 1: National, local authorities and communities island-wide improve natural resource management and resilience to disasters								
Energy Efficiency Programme	To provide substantial savings to the Government of Jamaica through the installation of highly-efficient and energy conservation equipment to public sector buildings	Energy	Ministry of Mining and Energy	IDB	USD 20.0	Loan	Pipeline	
Energy Security and Efficiency Enhancement	To reduce energy costs, increase energy security and improve economic competitiveness as well as support efforts to address climate change by contributing to reducing greenhouse gas emissions	Energy	Ministry of Mining and Energy	World Bank	USD 20.0	Loan	Pipeline	
Designing and Communicating Low-Carbon Energy Roadmaps for Small Island States of the Caribbean	To combine renewable energy resource mapping with comprehensive socio-economic and political assessments to develop Low-Carbon Energy Roadmaps. The project will include renewable resource assessments and mapping, technical, social and economic assessments, and a full-scope policy analysis of potential renewable energy zones and energy	Energy	Ministry of Energy	Germany	USD 0.8	Grant	Pipeline	
Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility	To enable Caribbean countries to pool natural disaster risks, reduce the cost of insurance, and ensures swift payment of claims. It allows CARICOM governments to purchase insurance coverage akin to business interruption insurance that provides them with immediate liquidity in the event of a hurricane or earthquake.		CDB	CIDA	C\$ 1.6	Loan	Ongoing	2012
Health Sector Disaster Risk Management - (Total for Caribbean C\$3.0m)	To increase the capacity of national governments and local communities in the Caribbean to respond to and manage natural disasters such as hurricanes and floods and to reduce their impact on the people of the region. Specifically, the project aims to improve disaster preparedness within health sector institutions in the Caribbean and promotes the integration of health-related disaster risk management into policies, laws and decision-making at the national level.		PAHO - Pan American Health Organization	CIDA		Loan	Ongoing	2015

PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUNDING AGENCY	AMOUNT APPROVED (million)	TYPE	STATUS	ESTIMATED CLOSING DATE
Palisadoes Shoreline Projection Works	To provide solutions to the flooding problems associated with this strategic roadway	Infrastructure	Ministry of Transport and Works	CHINA	USD 58.0	Grant	Ongoing	2012
Caribbean Disaster Responsive Fund	To assist the region in meeting the development challenges posed by recurrent natural disasters			CIDA	C\$ 0.8	Loan	Ongoing	2012
Emergency Recovery and Disaster Management	To restore levels of service in selected community infrastructure, specifically basic, primary and all-age schools, health clinics and critical feeder roads, at minimum to pre-hurricane Dean levels, as well as to increase Jamaica's ability to respond to natural hazards	Social	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	World Bank	USD 10.0	Loan	Ongoing	30-Jun-11
Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Reduction Project - €4.13 M	To adapt to climate change and contribute to sustainable development in Jamaica, particularly in vulnerable communities, through increasing resilience and reducing risks associated with natural hazards	Environment	UN Environment Programme, Planning Institute of Jamaica	European Union	USD 5.8	Grant	Ongoing	30-Mar-13
Rehabilitation of the Negril & Ocho Rios Wastewater Treatment Plants - €3.03 M	To finance the rehabilitation of the Ocho Rios and Negril WWTP, thus increasing the quality of the effluent to the Negril River and better preserving the natural environment and the aquatic biodiversity of the Negril Area.	Water	National Water Commission	European Union	USD 4.2	Grant	Ongoing	31-Dec-12
UNDAF PILLAR: SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT AND EQUITY								
UNDAF Outcome 2: Socially excluded and at-risk populations in rural/urban communities have increased access to improved quality health and education services								
Capacity Building of Local Government and civil society officials	To build the capacity of local officials to undertake development activities		Dept of Local Govt	CFTC		Grant	Pipeline	
Economic and technical cooperation	Resources are to be used to fund project/s mutually agreed. GOJ has proposed the use of these funds to construct 12 early childhood institutions	Education	Ministry of Education	CHINA	USD 7.3	Grant	Pipeline	
Debt Reduction & Growth Enhancement Programme (€20.0M phase 2)	To contribute to improving the welfare of Jamaicans by reducing the public debt stock and removing other public governance obstacles to sustained high economic growth rates.	Budget Support	Ministry of Finance and Public Service /Office of the Prime Minister	European Union	USD 28.7	Loan	Pipeline	

PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUNDING AGENCY	AMOUNT APPROVED (million)	TYPE	STATUS	ESTIMATED CLOSING DATE
Human Capital Development Programme III	To help preserve recent gains in poverty reduction and reduce vulnerability of the poor by protecting basic health, education and safety net spending during the economic downturn; and by improving the effectiveness of reforms to important social safety net programs	Budget Support	Planning Institute of Jamaica	IDB	USD 50.0	Loan	Pipeline	
Social Protection Project	To support the strengthening of Jamaica's social protection systems	Social	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	World Bank	USD 40.0	Loan	Ongoing	30-Sep-13
Community Investment Project	The provision of basic infrastructure in education, health and transportation sectors in poor rural communities throughout Jamaica	Social	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	CDB	USD 12.1	Loan	Ongoing	31-Mar-13
Basic Needs Trust Fund Six	Reduction in vulnerability, in a sustainable and gender-sensitive manner, of people living in poor communities	Social	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	CDB	USD 4.8	Grant	Ongoing	30-Jun-12
Education Transformation	To build the capacity of the emerging key agencies (National education Inspectorate NEI), Jamaica Teaching Council (JTC), Regional Education Authorities (REAs) and the National Education Trust (NET) that are being established to support the national Education System Transformation Programme	Education	Ministry of Education	World Bank	USD 16.0	Loan	Ongoing	31-Mar-14
Second HIV/AIDS project	To assist in the implementation Jamaica's National HIV/AIDS Programme	Health	Ministry of Health	World Bank	USD 10.0	Loan	Ongoing	30-Nov-12
Inner City Basic Services for the Poor	To improve the quality of life in 12 inner city communities and poor urban informal settlements through improvement of access to basic urban infrastructure, financial services, land tenure regularization, and enhanced public safety and community capacity	Social	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	World Bank	USD 29.3	Loan	Ongoing	31-Dec-11
Jamaica Early Childhood Development	To improve the monitoring of children's development, the screening of household-level risks affecting such development, and early intervention systems of Jamaica to promote such development; to enhance the quality of early childhood institutions ; and to strengthen early childhood organisations and institution	Social	Early Childhood Commission	World Bank	USD 15.0	Loan	Ongoing	30-Sep-13

PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUNDING AGENCY	AMOUNT APPROVED (million)	TYPE	STATUS	ESTIMATED CLOSING DATE
Modernizing the School Feeding Programme	To improve the impact of the School Feeding Programme for poor school-aged children in Jamaica with respect to improved school attendance.	Education	Ministry of Education	IDB	USD 0.5	Grant	Ongoing	
Youth Development Programme	To facilitate the transition of unattached youth to adulthood and the world of work through training, on-the-job experience, information dissemination and labour intermediation services	Social	Ministry of Education	IDB	USD 11.0	Loan	Ongoing	5-Jun-13
Strengthening the Health Information System	To strengthen the Health Information System (HIS), in support of the Ministry of Health's (MOH) efforts to effectively deliver and achieve optimal health outcomes for the poor	Health		Korea	USD 1.5	Grant	Ongoing	
Youth Empowerment and Participation Programme	To facilitate avenues through which young people will be empowered to become key agents for social change and economic development			Korea	USD 1.2	Grant	Ongoing	
Education Transformation Programme Strengthened	To strengthen the education transformation programme of the Ministry of Education (MOE), improve primary school performance in reading and mathematics while strengthening private partnerships and improving the capacity of selected education agencies	Education	Ministry of Education	USAID	US\$1.8	Grant	Ongoing	Sept 09-Sept 2014
HIV Prevalence in Most-at-Risk Populations Reduced	To reduce prevalence rates among most-at-risk populations, encouraging healthier and more responsible sexual behaviours, attitudes and practices and reducing stigma and discrimination	Health	MOH	USAID	US\$1.2	Grant	Ongoing	Sept 09-Sept 2014
Rural Economic Development Initiative	To improve market access for micro and small-scale rural agriculture producers and tourism product and service providers	Agriculture/Tourism	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	World Bank	USD 15.0	Loan	Ongoing	31-Jul-16
UNDAF PILLAR: SAFETY, SECURITY AND JUSTICE								
UNDAF Outcome 3: Government and civil society organizations improve access to comprehensive protection, prevention, and justice systems and services for individuals and groups vulnerable to multiple safety and violence risks								
Community Security Initiative/Community Security and Justice (merger)		Security		DFID	£ 7.0	Grant	Pipeline	

PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUNDING AGENCY	AMOUNT APPROVED (million)	TYPE	STATUS	ESTIMATED CLOSING DATE
Poverty Reduction Programme III €9.5M	The overall objective of the programme is poverty alleviation through sustainable growth with emphasis on the promotion of community safety and the reduction of criminal behaviour in volatile and vulnerable communities	Social	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	European Union	USD 11.4	Grant	Pipeline	
Enhancing the Legal Drafting capacity in the Chief Parliamentary Counsel	To ensure the expeditious passage of critical pieces of legislation which are on the Government's legislative agenda		CPC	CFTC		Grant	Pipeline	
Justice Undertakings for Social Transformation (JUST)	To develop the capacity of the public and the legal system to manage conflict in Jamaica. It also will strengthen the capacity of the judiciary and improve the efficiency of the legal system; increase public education on human rights as well as public knowledge of the various avenues, both community-based and institutional, available for conflict management and restorative justice; and use peaceful communities as models for others.	Governance	Ministry of National Security	CIDA	C\$18.5	Grant	Ongoing	2013
Sector Analysis and monitoring	To strengthen analysis and development programming in the region in the following areas: environmental policy and management, financial policy and management, legal and judicial reform, trade policy, and economic policy			CIDA	C\$ 0.2	Loan	Ongoing	2012
Rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders and deportees	To reduce the re-offending rates among Jamaican offenders and returnees	Security	Ministry of National Security	DFID	£2.97	Grant	Ongoing	2012
Security Sector Reform Programme (€33 million)	To contribute to improving living conditions and growth prospects for Jamaicans through reduced incidences of crime, streamlined justice processes and a more accountable public service.	Social	Ministry of National Security and Ministry of Justice	European Union	USD 46.2	Grant	Ongoing	31-Dec-12
Poverty Reduction Programme II (€11.6M)	Poverty alleviation through sustainable growth with emphasis on the promotion of community safety and the reduction of criminal behaviour in volatile and vulnerable communities	Social	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	European Union	USD 13.9	Grant	Ongoing	31-Dec-13

PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUNDING AGENCY	AMOUNT APPROVED (million)	TYPE	STATUS	ESTIMATED CLOSING DATE
Citizen Security and Justice Programme II	To contribute to the reduction in crime and violence in 28 high crime urban communities, by financing prevention and strategic interventions to address identified individual, family and community risk factors	Security	Ministry of National Security	IDB	USD 25.0	Loan	Ongoing	15-Dec-13
More Peaceful and Transparent Democracy	To support the restoration of a sense of safety security and stability by reducing crime and violence and the threat of civil unrest	Governance		USAID	US\$0.6	Grant	Ongoing	30-Sep-14
Deployment for Democratic Development (DDD)	The mechanism allows Canada to contribute Canadian expertise and experience in democratic governance in line with local priorities in developing partner countries on a timely basis. Funding is based on each initiative.	Governance	Institute of Public Administration of Canada			Grant	Ongoing	per initiative

Annex 5: Alignment of UNDAF, National Priorities and the MDGs

UNDAF Pillars	UNDAF Outcomes	National Development Goals, Outcomes and Strategic Priorities	MDGs and Targets
Environment	Outcome 1: National, local authorities and most vulnerable communities island-wide improve natural resource management and resilience to disasters.	<p>Vision 2030 Jamaica Goal 3:- Jamaica's economy is prosperous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Outcome #10: Energy Security and Efficiency <p>Vision 2030 Jamaica Goal 4:- Jamaica has a healthy natural environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Outcomes #13 and 15: Sustainable Management and Use of Environmental and Natural Resources; Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change <p>Strategic Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote energy efficiency and conservation Integrate environmental issues in economic and social decision-making policies and processes Develop and implement mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and ecosystems management Develop efficient and effective governance structures for environmental management Improve resilience to all forms of hazards; Improve emergency response capability; Develop measures to adapt to climate change Contribute to the effort to reduce the global rate of climate change 	<p>Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources
Social Empowerment and Equity	Outcome 2: Socially excluded and at-risk populations in rural/urban communities have increased access to improved quality health and education services.	<p>Vision 2030 Jamaica Goal 1:- Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Outcomes #1, 2 & 3: A Healthy and Stable Population, World-class Education and Training and Effective Social Protection <p>Vision 2030 Jamaica Goal 3:- Jamaica's economy is prosperous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Outcomes #7 & 12: A Stable Macroeconomy, Internationally Competitive Industry Structures <p>Strategic Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure fiscal and debt sustainability; Develop economic linkages and clusters Strengthen disease surveillance, mitigation, risk reduction and the responsiveness of the health system Establish effective governance mechanisms for supporting health services Improve child, adolescent and maternal health Integrate reproductive health and HIV services to improve access by most at risk populations Support national food security Ensure that children 0-8 years old have access to adequate early childhood education and development programmes Enable a satisfactory learning environment at the primary level Accelerate the process of creating and implementing a standards-driven and outcomes-based education system Expand mechanisms to provide access to education and training for all, including unattached youth 	<p>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people below the poverty line Target 2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger <p>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 3. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling <p>Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen mechanisms to align training with demands of the labour market ▪ Infuse poverty and vulnerable issues in all public policies ▪ Expand opportunities for the poor to engage in sustainable livelihoods 	<p>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 5. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate <p>Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 6. Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio <p>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun 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
Safety, Security and Justice	<p>Outcome 3: Government and civil society organizations improve access to comprehensive protection, prevention, and justice systems and services for individuals and groups vulnerable to multiple safety and violence risks.</p>	<p>Vision 2030 Jamaica Goal 2:- The Jamaican society is safe, cohesive and just</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Outcomes # 5 and 6: Security and Safety and Effective Governance <p><u>Strategic Priorities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen the capacity of communities to participate in creating a safe and secure society ▪ Strengthen the process of citizen participation in governance ▪ Reform the justice system; Ensure tolerance and respect for human rights and freedoms ▪ Strengthen public institutions to deliver efficient and effective public goods and services ▪ Foster equity in all areas of the society 	<p>Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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)

