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Country programme document for Jamaica (2017-2021)

Contents

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I. Programme rationale

1. Jamaica's stable governance and strong institutions were highlighted by the smooth transfer of power between the two major political parties following parliamentary elections on 25 February 2016. Jamaica's development priorities are outlined in its Vision 2030 Jamaica: National Development Plan (NDP). The NDP is aligned with the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and has full bipartisan support. The Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) under the Ministry of Finance coordinates Government and partner-supported programmes to ensure alignment with the NDP and the SDGs.

2. Jamaica is a highly indebted small island developing State (SIDS). The International Monetary Fund (IMF) tenth quarterly review of the Extended Fund Facility dated 17 December 2015 gives a positive report on progress in macroeconomic stability, with inflation and the current account deficit falling to historic lows.[1] Unemployment declined from 14.2 per cent in January 2015 to 13.3 per cent in January 2016,[2] and gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 1.5 per cent is projected for fiscal year 2015/2016.[3] Youth unemployment remains challenging at 33.3 per cent.

3. While the macroeconomic outlook has improved and Jamaica's human development index (HDI) has increased 10.9 per cent since 1980 to reach 0.719 in 2014, ranking 99th of 188 countries,[4] social conditions in Jamaica also remain challenging. According to the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC), the population living in poverty increased from 9.9 per cent in 2007 to 19.9 per cent in 2012. The JSLC also records a deepening of poverty between 2009 and 2010, as measured by the poverty gap index, showing an increase in "the severity of poverty, indicating a worsening in the circumstances of the poor and an increase in inequality."[5] The 2014 Social Protection Strategy of Jamaica expressed concerns over the deteriorating poverty trends since 2008, deploring the negative impact of the socioeconomic downturn, particularly on those living below the poverty line.

4. Jamaica recognizes the importance of social protection for all citizens and its influence on social stability. The need for viable social protection initiatives "embracing the right to social security and the provision of basic needs" [6] has been underscored and a model proposed that pairs social investments and economic growth. Jamaica emphasizes the symbiotic relationship between social protection and poverty reduction. Threats against the basic minimum standard of living include insufficient capacity in public institutions "to effectively deliver basic social protection interventions."[7] A study on current and emerging vulnerable groups by the PIOJ preceding the Strategy document examined several groups in terms of their risks of poverty, income and food security.[8] As a means to support Jamaica's efforts to fight poverty, the Strategy outlined a core set of social protection interventions to cover these vulnerable groups, opening the possibility for targeted social protection interventions.

5. Jamaica's current, consumption-based poverty measurement methodology, with data derived from the JSLC, does not allow for disaggregation by vulnerable groups.[9] To

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[1] See Jamaica: Tenth Review Under the Arrangement Under the Extended Fund Facility, 17 December 2015. Available from http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.aspx?sk=43463.0.
[2] Statistical Institute (STATIN) of Jamaica (2015), Labour Force Survey. Available from http://statinja.gov.jm/PressReleases.aspx.
[3] Quarterly GDP, 3rd quarter 2015. Available from http://statinja.gov.jm/PressReleases.aspx.
[4] UNDP, *Human Development Report 2015: Work for Human Development*.
[5] Executive Summary, Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions 2010; available from http://www.pioj.gov.jm/Portals/0/Social_Sector/OVERVIEW%20JSLC%202010.pdf.
[6] Bullock, C. (2014). Jamaica Social Protection Strategy, PIOJ.
[7] Ibid.
[8] PIOJ (2013), A review of current and emerging vulnerability in Jamaica, in the context of risks to income, poverty and food security.
[9] PIOJ (2011). Alternative approaches to the measurement of poverty in Jamaica: Comparing the estimates of the Planning Institute of Jamaica and the International Monetary Fund, technical note.

monitor its progress towards the SDGs, the country will require support to poverty monitoring mechanisms, for example in the area of multidimensional indicators of poverty.

6.   Notwithstanding sustained efforts to reduce crime, Jamaica recorded 1,192 homicides in 2015, a 20 per cent increase over 2014.[10] Official crime statistics over the past 14 years show a steady rise in the rate of deportation to Jamaica. In 2014, 1,984 persons were involuntary returned to the island for criminal and non-criminal offences.[11] With increasing inflows of involuntarily returned migrants (IRMs), police intelligence suggested that that some IRMs were "behind the 'changing nature' of the crime being committed locally"[12], and the National Intelligence Bureau confirms that some IRMs were prone to recidivism.[13] More broadly, evidence suggests that, owing to their weak ties to the country and shortcomings in targeted essential services, IRMs often fall into poverty and homelessness[14] upon returning to their country.

7.   The Medium-term Framework of the NDP makes local governance reform a priority for the Government. While justice reform is under way, significant case backlogs and inefficiencies still constitute major challenges in the justice system. Inadequacies in the capacity and administration of the justice system also impact the country's efforts in combatting trafficking in persons (TIP).

8.   Jamaica is committed to ending stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV (PLHIV). Critical to this is the ability of PLHIV to access care, support and treatment "without fear of victimization and ridicule"[15] and to have equal access to justice.

9.   Jamaica is highly vulnerable to natural hazards, particularly hurricanes, floods, droughts and earthquakes. The NDP proposes strengthening the policy and regulatory frameworks for disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation (CCA) and climate change mitigation (CCM) and ensuring their full integration into existing frameworks at the national and local levels. Vulnerability to natural disasters, poverty levels, especially in rural areas, and capacity deficits at both local and national levels demand an integrated approach. Yet participation from the private sector and individuals in DRR and CCA is inadequate. Also, more community-based CCA is needed to build the resilience of vulnerable communities to the impacts of climate change.

10.   While the country is over 90 per cent dependent on imported fossil fuels to meet its energy demands, resulting in relatively high costs reflected in the cost per KWh (about 26 US cents) and in the amount of money that the country spends on energy, Jamaica's attempts to explore renewable energy sources could be strengthened by helping to address financial and regulatory barriers. In this context, the Government has expressed interest in working with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to explore the concept of sustainable cities, including clean energy, sustainable land and natural resources management, and effective urban development plans that integrate CCA and CCM initiatives.

11.   Jamaica's ability to sustain economic growth and ride out external shocks is limited by its SIDS characteristics and by the population's dependence on natural resources that are highly susceptible to frequent natural disasters: natural resources are critical for economic activities in tourism, mining, agriculture and fishing. However, the Millennium Development Goal assessment placed the country behind in the environment category among other sectors,[16] and the *2013 State of the Environment Report* as well as the UNDP-

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[10] InSight Crime's 2015 Latin America homicide round-up (taken from http://www.insightcrime.org/search?q=jamaica)

[11] Economic and Social Survey Jamaica 2014.

[12] http://jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20131112/lead/lead3.html.

[13] Ibid.

[14] http://jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20120408/lead/lead10.html.

[15] http://jis.gov.jm/jamaica-must-eliminate-hivaids-stigma-pm/.

[16] National Report: Jamaica (2013). Available from

supported post-2015 consultations confirmed gaps in the policy and regulatory frameworks for the sustainable management of natural resources, including low-value minerals. These gaps include the need to strengthen the management of protected areas, ecosystems and biodiversity as well as the use of water and land resources. Despite the challenges, improvements have been achieved: the 2016 Environmental Performance Index[17] ranked Jamaica 54th of 180 countries.

12. UNDP support has contributed to considerable development advances. For example, a UNDP-facilitated study tour by key Government officials on social protection in Chile and Peru helped to inform Jamaica's social protection strategy; UNDP played a considerable role in galvanizing multi-stakeholder efforts to address legal reform for PLHIV; and UNDP has worked closely with Jamaica to mainstream migration into national policies. The past work of UNDP with local governments supporting the Parish Safety and Security Committees and with the justice sector gives it credibility in supporting ongoing local government and justice reform and enhancing the capacity of rule-of-law institutions and civil society to prevent violence, particularly against women and children.[18]

13. Evaluations of previous country office projects[19, 20] have highlighted successes in supporting Jamaica in convening and mobilizing stakeholders as well as a comparative advantage in enhancing the capacity of rule-of-law and justice reform institutions. UNDP also enjoyed a successful collaboration with the Government in disaster-risk management and in establishing a framework to manage protected areas, including helping to establish the National Conservation Trust Fund of Jamaica (NCTFJ) under Global Environment Facility (GEF) partnership.

14. Lessons learned and past programme evaluations recommended a continued focus on capacity-building and policy services, a broadened range of implementing partners, more systematic use of South-South cooperation (SSC), greater focus on innovative financing, and a greater concentration of resources on critical system-wide programmes. Key challenges relating to resource mobilization and partnerships were also noted. Some outputs of the current country programme document (CPD) were not achieved fully owing to too broad a programme, weak project design, overestimated capacity of implementing partners and constraints on Government spending that slowed delivery.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The programme priorities captured in the 017-2021 CPD firmly support the SDGs to which Jamaica has subscribed. They are anchored in the United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework (MSDF) for the Caribbean and the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2014-2017. In 2015, the United Nations and the Governments of the Caribbean decided to move from six United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks to a common United Nations MSDF. National consultations were conducted in 15 countries including Jamaica to ensure that the United Nations Common Multi-country Assessment focuses on development challenges that are central to national development needs. Four key priority areas emerged, which will inform the national and regional actions of the United Nations system and partners over the next five years: (a) a sustainable and resilient Caribbean; (b) a safe, cohesive and just Caribbean; (c) a healthy Caribbean; and (d) an

http://www.commonwealthfoundation.com/sites/cwf/files/downloads/MDG%20Reports%20Jamaica_FINAL_2.pdf.
[17] http://epi.yale.edu/country/jamaica.
[18] *Evaluation Report for Enhancing Civil Society Participation in Local Governance for Community Safety*.
[19] Javier Jahnsen (2013), Rural Youth Employment Project Final Evaluation. Available from
https://www.google.com/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Final+Evaluation%2C+Rural+Youth+Employment+Project%2C+jamaica.
[20] Curline Beckford and Paulette Griffiths (2013), Evaluation of Project: Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies; Final Evaluation Report. Available from https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/7540.

inclusive, equitable and prosperous Caribbean. These national and subregional priorities were validated with 17 Caribbean Governments and are fully aligned with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Strategic Plan (2015-2019), the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

16. At the country level, CPD orientations were derived from extensive consultations with partners and are fully aligned with the Vision 2030 Jamaica: National Development Plan and its Medium-term Framework. The CPD thus describes UNDP commitments for the period in cooperation with national and international partners.

17. UNDP has been effective in supporting the enhancement of the capacity of key national institutions to draft critical policies and legislation that could be transformational once they become law.[21] Thus, interventions in the proposed programme are generally centred on institutional strengthening to effect positive changes in the priority areas, including through SSC. Other programme approaches include policy research and advocacy and facilitation of citizen participation as an enabler for change. Drawing on the aforementioned opportunities and rationale for change, the proposed programme will focus on four priority areas: (a) access to equitable social protection systems and basic services; (b) democratic governance, citizen's security and safety; (c) resilience to climate change and natural disasters and universal access to clean energy; and (d) natural resource management.

Priority area 1: Access to equitable social protection systems and basic services

18. Adequate social protection and delivery of basic services, particularly to vulnerable groups, are recognized in Jamaica as essential conditions for poverty reduction. Based on its comparative advantages and its previous support, UNDP can help the Government to implement its social protection strategy, especially targeting the most vulnerable groups. Opportunities will be identified to improve access to social protection and basic services, especially for people living with HIV and/or IRMs. UNDP will support national efforts to reintegrate IRMs by mainstreaming migration into parish-level development plans and strengthening the coordination of basic services.

19. Specifically, UNDP will support the capacity strengthening of key government and civil society institutions to deliver social protection and basic services effectively to vulnerable populations in low-income areas. Using a participatory governance approach, the country office will also focus on service users and support participatory monitoring of service providers. The proposed strengthening of key national institutions will ensure the scalability and the sustainability of the programme.

20. Based on results of measurement exercises and as the SDG agenda progresses, in an effort to target the most critical areas, the country office will support the Government in improving its poverty-measurement methodologies, particularly through the multidimensional aspect of poverty promoted in the *Caribbean Human Development Report* (CHDR). As requested by the Government, UNDP will support national efforts towards SDG mainstreaming, acceleration and programme support, leveraging the CHDR knowledge base, especially as it relates to goals 1, 5 and 16.

21. Achieving success under this priority area will require partnerships with public entities such as the PIOJ; Ministries of National Security, Labour and Social Security; local government; the Statistical Institute (STATIN) of Jamaica; CARICOM; and the other United Nations agencies. UNDP will seek to complement the work of other partners such as the British High Commission, Cities Alliance and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Joint programming with United Nations agencies such as the United

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[21] Omnibus legislation, Insolvency Act, Securities Act, Sexual Offences Act; Overarching legislation for Protected Areas; National Energy Policy; and draft National Policy on International Migration and Development.

Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) will help to improve social protection services and equitable access to basic services. Part of the programme will be achieved through SSC.

Priority area 2: Democratic governance, citizen's security and safety

22. The targeted support of the country office for social protection under priority area 1 is directly linked and complements efforts in this priority area as it seeks to support those at risk of being discriminated against or falling into crime. Similarly, a strong democratic governance system, which fosters participation of service providers as well as service users in the decision-making process, is essential for an effective social protection system.

23. Specifically, UNDP will support strategies to reduce the incidence stigma and discrimination against PLHIV. It will also strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to provide psycho-social support for individuals affected by crime and violence, with emphasis on women, PLHIV and other vulnerable groups. UNDP will support justice reform including enhancement of citizen's participation in the decision-making process, as well as capacity-building of rule-of-law institutions and CSOs to prevent violence, particularly against girls and women. UNDP will also support the strengthening of national institutions to combat TIP through improved access to justice by, and protection of, victims, with a special emphasis on women and children. Complementing regional efforts and facilitating SSC, this intervention has the potential to highlight Jamaica's leadership in this area.

24. UNDP will support the Ministries of Justice and National Security, the Bureau of Gender Affairs and the Office of the Public Defender in mainstreaming gender into national policies and legislation and in establishing a national human rights institution. These interventions will also involve partnerships with other United Nations agencies and CSOs. By developing strong institutions to carry out justice reform and enhance the security of citizens, UNDP will ensure the sustainability of the programme.

Priority area 3: Resilience to climate change and natural disasters and universal access to clean energy

25. Opportunities have been identified to support transformational change by enhancing Jamaica's resilience to disasters and climate change. In light of past successes in this area, UNDP will offer an innovative, integrated pilot programme on sustainable cities in two cities of Jamaica. It will include sustainable land management, urban planning that integrates at the local level the impact of climate change and DRR measures, and clean-energy initiatives. Selected public buildings will benefit from investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy, including the installation of small-scale wind turbines in two communities.

26. UNDP assistance is also offered in developing gender-responsive mechanisms that integrate DRR and CCA into development plans at the national, parish and community levels. As part of its capacity development efforts, UNDP proposes to support the strengthening of relevant national institutions in adopting best practices for CCA, promoting understanding of climate change, facilitating knowledge transfer, and developing financing mechanisms to access funds for climate change adaption and mitigation. A significant focus will be on knowledge-sharing through SSC and triangular cooperation with other Caribbean countries under the Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership and interventions relating to disaster risk management.

27. UNDP will support continued improvement in the integrated policy, legislative, regulatory and institutional framework for the energy sector while assisting in the development and implementation of interventions to influence market behaviour and promote efficient use of energy. Piloting the energy service company approach in promoting investments in the sustainable energy sector will introduce an innovation that, if scaled up and replicated, can be transformational for Jamaica's economy while generating possibilities for SSC in the region.

28. Addressing this priority area will require UNDP to work with diverse partners and stakeholders. These include PIOJ and Ministries of Economic Growth and Job Creation.

Partnerships will include the Development Banks, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), GEF, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to complement initiatives, mobilize resources and scale up technical support. UNDP will collaborate with the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) to incorporate CCA and CCM at the community level. The focus will also be on fostering alliances with the private sector to promote clean energy and CCA. SSC will be facilitated through regional projects. Improving the enabling environment for sustained investments in clean energy should lead to the sustainability of the programme.

Priority area 4: Natural resource management

29. The effective management of natural resources is essential for human security, given their role in protecting lives and property, improving resilience to climate change and disasters, and providing sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem-based services. Owing to its environmental endowment, Jamaica continues to prioritize environmental sustainability and climate change response in its NDP.

30. UNDP will support the strengthening of policy and regulatory frameworks for natural resource management and the integration of environmental issues into economic and social decision-making. It will assist the Government in developing a rainwater-harvesting policy to promote the sustainable management of water resources. A joint programme with other United Nations agencies that is linked to human security will seek to promote livelihoods for small farmers and youth, particularly in low-income and inner-city communities.

31. Having contributed to establishing the NCTFJ, UNDP will now support its operationalization and capitalization. The development of the minerals industry will also be supported to promote sustainability while boosting economic opportunities.

32. Interventions tailored for the minerals industry will include SSC among African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Strong partnerships with United Nations agencies will be fostered. UNDP partners will include the Ministry of Economic Growth, USAID and other donors. The country office will seek to mobilize resources from the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) and the vertical funds, particularly GEF and GCF.

III. Programme and risk management

33. The programme will be nationally executed under the coordination of PIOJ, the agency responsible for planning and monitoring progress towards Jamaica's development goals. National implementation (NIM) will be the default modality, with UNDP providing administrative and management support as needed. Other modalities may be pursued, including joint implementation with other United Nations agencies.

34. UNDP will maintain close engagement with PIOJ for coordination, advocacy, resource mobilization and alignment of UNDP work with national expectations. It will support the completion of the National Strategy for Development Effectiveness, which will help PIOJ to streamline and manage external cooperation. UNDP will remain engaged in cross-sectoral thematic working groups that plan and monitor progress towards national goals.

35. UNDP will engage more closely with the Performance Management and Evaluation Unit (PMEU) as well as the Public Investment Management Secretariat (PIMSEC), which are responsible for managing public investments (PIMSEC), and monitoring and reporting development results (PMEU). This is expected to have a positive impact on the capacity of implementing partners to deliver and, by extension, on programme delivery by UNDP.

36. Risks to the achievement of programme priorities include shifts in national priorities, increased fiscal constraints, a deepening of the global financial downturn and further reductions in development aid allocations to middle-income countries. A worsening of these circumstances could hinder service delivery and compromise programme priorities.

UNDP will adopt an integrated risk-management approach throughout the programme cycle. Other risk-management strategies will be developed with the Government, including efforts to mitigate these risks through better planning and exploitation of cost savings in programme delivery. The risk of slow delivery will receive strong attention during the project design phase, and, in coordination with PIOJ, the direct implementation modality may be considered for some components.

37. UNDP will also pursue an aggressive resource mobilization strategy to meet programme delivery goals. Pillars of this strategy include: (a) direct and sustained engagement with both traditional and non-traditional donors, the private sector, and the Government; and (b) increased cost recovery from projects. Efforts will be made to identify common priorities with potential donors and explore interventions that are innovative and responsive to local priorities.

38. This CPD outlines the contributions of UNDP to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and the resources assigned to the programme at the country level. The accountability of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the internal control framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

39. UNDP will invest significant time and resources in the project preparation phase to ensure full alignment of all projects to design parameters, as per the Strategic Plan. Insufficient use of evidence has weakened the design of development projects in the past; embedding these parameters in the projects will strengthen evaluation.

40. Monitoring and evaluation based on disaggregated data will strengthen UNDP capacity to report on and to project beneficiaries. Greater attention will be paid to gender and human-rights mainstreaming in the projects.

41. The country office recognizes that while it has supported the capacity-building efforts of many Government partners, it has not always adequately measured the impact of its contributions. UNDP will continue to support government's requests to enhance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacity and will conduct pre- and post-capacity-building assessments with implementing partners. This will facilitate timely assessment of the needs and capacity gaps of institutions and individuals while improving their ability to measure the attainment of their development goals over time and to ensure the sustainability of results. UNDP will also work closely with the local statistical institution to ensure data availability for development evidence so as to improve the demographic, social, economic and environment evidence base for monitoring the SDGs through the MSDF.

42. UNDP will benefit from joint M&E efforts under the Caribbean MSDF, relayed at the country level by the United Nations country team (UNCT) M&E Working Group and by an M&E community of practice, which UNDP will be promoting. This will help the national MSDF Results Groups to strengthen their competencies in project monitoring, data collection, use of national databases and evidence-based reporting. The costed evaluation plan will be updated and implemented throughout the cycle. Monitoring activities will continue to include validation visits complemented by the annual and other periodic reviews coordinated by PIOJ. The country office will undertake a mid-term evaluation and a final evaluation of the country programme near the end of the five-year period.

43. Underpinning UNDP efforts in the M&E area is a multi-year policy research agenda, which UNDP plans to develop with the aim of designing an informed, high-quality and data-driven strategic programme that can truly be transformational.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Jamaica (2017-2021)

National priority or goal: Jamaican society is secure, cohesive and just
Sustainable development goals: 1, 5 and 16

UNDAF outcome involving UNDP No. 1: Access to equitable social protection systems, quality services improved and sustainable economic opportunities improved

Related Strategic Plan (SP), 2014-2017, outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded

UNDAF outcome indicator(s), baseline(s), target(s)	Data source, frequency of data collection, and responsibility	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets)	Major partners, partnerships, frameworks	Indicative resources, by outcome (in $)
Indicator: Percentage of children, boys and girls living below national poverty line or in multidimensional poverty • **Baseline: TBD** • **Target:** By 2021, x% reduction of children living in poverty **Indicator:** Percentage of eligible population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex and distinguishing children, unemployed, elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, work-injury victims, poor and vulnerable • **Baseline:** TBD • **Target:** By 2021 x% increase in population covered by social protection systems **Indicator:** No. of M&E frameworks for social protection programmes • **Baseline:** Limited M&E of social protection programmes • **Target:** By 2021, countries agree on X number of M&E frameworks and are continuously monitoring social protection programmes	**Data source**: JSLC, Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica (ESSJ) **Frequency:** 2 years **Responsibility**: PIOJ, Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN)	**Output 1.1: Options enabled and facilitated for inclusive and sustainable social protection [SP output 1.2]** **Indicator 1.1.1**: Extent to which policy and institutional reforms increase <u>access</u> to social protection schemes targeting the poor and other at-risk groups [SP output indicator 1.2.1] • **Baseline**: Proposals tabled • **Targe**t: Have evidence of effectiveness • **Data source**: JSLC, PIOJ **Indicator 1.1.2:** Number of parishes that mainstream migration into local sustainable development plan • **Baseline**: 0 • **Target**: 5 • **Data source**: Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD)/PIOJ **Indicator 1.1.3:** Extent to which migration framework is strengthened to facilitate coordination of migration services • **Baseline**: Very partially • **Target**: Largely • **Data source**: MLGCD/STATIN **Output 1:2: National development plans and strategies address poverty and inequality for sustainability and risk resilience [SP output 7.3]** **Indicator 1.2.1:** Number of diagnostics carried out in Jamaica to inform policy options on national response to globally agreed development	Ministries: Justice (MOJ), Local Government (MLGCD), National Security (MNS)	**Regular:** 800,000 **Other:** 300,000 (Cities Alliance, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation) 500,000 (USAID, Department for International Development)

		agenda, including with analysis of sustainability and risk resilience, with post-2015 poverty eradication commitments and targets specified [SP output indicator 7.3.1] • **Baseline**: 4 • **Target**: 8 • **Data source**: UNDP Jamaica country office **Output 1.3: Global and national data collection, measurement and analytical systems in place to monitor progress on the post-2015 agenda and sustainable development goals [SP output 7.2]** **Indicator 1.3.1:** Extent to which updated and sex-disaggregated data are being used to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with post-2015 agenda [SP output indicator 7.2.2] • **Baseline**: Partially • **Target**: Largely • **Data source**: PIOJ **Output 1.4: Functions, financing and capacity of subnational-level institutions enabled to deliver improved basic services and respond to priorities voiced by the public [SP output 3.2]** **Indicator 1.4.1:** Level of capacity of sub-national governments/administrations for planning, budgeting and monitoring basic services delivery [SP output indicator 3.2.2] • **Baseline**: Very partial • **Target**: Partial • **Data source**: MLGCD		
National priority or goal: Jamaican society is secure, cohesive and just **Sustainable development goals: 5, 16**				
UNDAF outcome involving UNDP No. 2: Capacities of public-policy and rule-of-law institutions and civil society organizations strengthened				
Related Strategic Plan, 2014-2017, outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance				
Indicator: Number of countries that implement gender- and child-responsive budgeting tools **Baseline**: 3 **Target**: 7 **Indicator:** Number of countries able to	**Data source**: Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP)/Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)/Jamaica Universal Periodic Review (UPR) reports	**Output 2.1: Technical capacities of human rights institutions and civil society organizations strengthened [SP output 2.3 modified]** **Indicator 2.1.1:** Extent to which operational institutions have the capacity to support	MLGCD, MOFP, MOJ, MSN, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	**Regular:** 250,000

ascertain attrition rates in sexual offences and domestic violence cases by procedural stage (police and courts) **Baseline**: 0 **Target**: 5 **Indicator:** Number of countries with functioning mechanisms (to systematically collect, analyse and use disaggregated data and other forms of information) that use regionally established tools for monitoring and reporting on the situation of women and children **Baseline**: 7 **Target**: TBD **Indicator:** Number of countries with gender- and child-responsive social-protection and education policies and strategies **Baseline**: 4 (social protection)/TBD (education) **Target**: 10 (social protection)/10 (education)	**Frequency:** 2 years **Responsibility:** Ministry of Justice (MoJ), CEDAW, UPR reports, data systems, Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Ministry of Planning, MoFP	fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations [SP output indicator 2.3.1A] • **Baseline**: Not adequately • **Target**: Partially • **Data source**: Jamaica UPR 2014 **Indicator 2.1.2:** Extent to which policy on human trafficking has been developed. • **Baseline**: No policy • **Target**: Policy developed • **Data source**: MoJ **Indicator 2.1.3:** Extent to which human trafficking database is utilized for prevention and prosecution • **Baseline**: Not utilized • **Target**: Utilized by more than one partner • **Data source**: MoJ **Indicator 2.1.4:** Extent to which relevant civil society groups have strengthened capacity to engage in critical development and crisis-related issues, disaggregated by women's, youth and excluded/vulnerable groups [SP output indicator 2.4.1A] • **Baseline**: Not adequately • **Target**: Partially • **Data source**: MoJ/MLGCD **Output 2.2: Measures in place and implemented across sectors to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) [SP output 4.2]** **Indicator 2.2.1**: Existence of effective mechanisms to collect, disseminate sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics and apply gender analysis [SP output indicator 4.3.2] • **Baseline**: Moderate evidence • **Target**: Consistent evidence • **Data source**: JSLC (PIOJ) **Indicator 2.2.2:** Existence of a comprehensive legal and policy framework to prevent and address sexual and gender-based violence [SP output indicator 4.2.1] • **Baseline**: Very Partially		

		• **Target**: Partially • **Data Source**: CEDAW 2014, Jamaica UPR 2014 **Indicator 2.2.3:** Existence of new and/or strengthened multisectoral services (including legal, justice and security services) to prevent and address sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) [SP output indicator 4.2.2] • **Baseline**: No • **Target**: Yes • **Data source**: CEDAW 2014		
				Other: 2,000,000 (Canada) 500,000 (Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria) 500,000 (Canada, Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank)

National priority or goal: Jamaica has a healthy natural environment
Sustainable development goals: 9, 11, 13, 14 and 15

UNDAF outcome involving UNDP No. 3: Policies and programmes for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and universal access to clean and sustainable energy in place

Related Strategic Plan, 2014-2017, outcome 5: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change

Indicator: Percentage of new businesses in which renewable energy services account for at least 50 per cent of the energy mix. **Baseline**: 0 **Target**: 25 **Indicator:** Number of countries where sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient construction and retrofitting have been carried out in at least one Government building **Baseline**: 3 **Target**: 10 **Indicator:** Representation of strategies that address globally agreed climate-change priorities in relevant	**Data source:** Independent energy audit report **Frequency:** Yearly **Responsibility:** Ministries of Health (MoH); Education, Youth and Information; Planning **Data source:** Nationally generated reports	**Output 3.1: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency and access to renewable/alternative energy [SP output 1.5 modified]** **Indicator 3.1.1**: Number of public hospitals in which renewable energy services account for at least 50 per cent of the energy mix • **Baseline**: 0 • **Target**: 2 • **Data source**: Project, independent energy audit reports **Output 3.2: Scaled-up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors facilitated** **Indicator 3.2.1:** Extent to which comprehensive	Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy and Mining (MSTEM), MoH, National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA), Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM)	**Regular:** 400,000 **Other:** 200,000 (Japan) 7,900,000 (GEF), 2,000,000 (GCF)

planning documents and processes **Baseline**: x/10 **Target**: y/10 **Indicator:** Number of countries with national adaptation plans (NAPS) under implementation **Baseline**: 1 (Included in Intended Nationally Determined Contributions) **Target**: 6 **Indicator:** Number of countries with at least 2 sector-specific disaster risk reduction strategies under implementation **Baseline**: 2 **Target**: 10	**Frequency:** Yearly **Responsibility:** Ministries of Environment/Climate Change Offices; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), National Emergency Management Offices	measures – plans,[1] strategies, policies, programmes and budgets - implemented to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives have been improved. [SP output indicator 1.4.2] • **Baseline**: Very partially • **Target:** Partially • **Data source**: Mitigation action plans; Montreal Protocol Secretariat **Output 3.3: Gender-responsive disaster and climate risk management is integrated into the development planning and budgeted frameworks of key sectors [SP output 5.3]** **Indicator 3.3.1:** Extent to which mechanisms exist at national and sub-national levels to prepare for and recover from disaster events with adequate financial and human resources, capacities and operating procedures [SP output indicator 5.4.2] • **Baseline**: Partially • **Target**: Largely • **Data source**: MWLECC **Indicator 3.3.2** Number of national/subnational development and key sectoral plans being implemented that explicitly address disaster and/or climate risk management, disaggregated by those that are gender responsive [SP output indicator 5.3.1] • **Baseline**: 14 (2015)[2] • **Target**: 20 • **Data source**: MWLECC/ODPEM **Indicator 3.3.3**. Number of South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships that deliver measurable and sustainable development benefits for participants [SP output indicator 7.5.1] • **Baseline**: 0 partnerships • **Target**: 2 partnerships • **Data source**: Agreements/ Memorandums of understanding	

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[1] Plans include sustainable land management plans geared towards low-emission development such as urban development plans.

[2] W. McCalla, "Review of Policy, Plans, Legislation and Regulations for Climate Resilience in Jamaica", Evaluation Report, ODPEM.

National priority or goal: Jamaica has a healthy natural environment
Sustainable development goals: 9, 11, 13, 14 and 15

UNDAF outcome involving UNDP No. 4: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration and use of ecosystems and natural resources

Related Strategic Plan, 2014-2017, outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded

Indicator: Extent to which competent national and subnational authorities are implementing integrated natural resource management guidelines **Baseline**: 1 (Very partially) **Target**: 3 (Largely) **Indicator:** Number of countries able to implement international conventions and protocols to adequately value and protect marine and coastal ecosystems **Baseline**: 0 **Target**: 7 **Indicator**: Percentage of protected coastal and marine areas vs total area **Baseline**: TBD **Target**: 10% (by 2020)	**Data source:** Survey report on institutional capacities to implement integrated natural resource management guidelines Country reports to international protocols and conventions **Frequency:** Yearly **Responsibility:** Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat, Secretariat of Cartagena Convention. World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)	**Output 4.1: Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation [SP output 2.5]** **Indicator 4.1.1:** Extent to which legal, policy and institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems [SP output indicator 2.5.1] • **Baseline:** Very partially • **Target:** Partially • **Data source:** NEPA, MWLECC **Output 4.2: Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste [SP output 1.3]** **Indicator 4.2.1:** No. of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or subnational level [SP output indicator 1.3.1] • **Baseline**: 0 • **Target**: 2 • **Data source**: NEPA; Ministry of Transport and Mining, Mine and Geology Division	MWLECC, MSTEM, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MoAF)	**Regular:** 300,000 **Other:** 1,000,000 (Japan) 400,000 (ACP-European Union) 130,000 (Montreal Protocol) 3,000,000 (UNTFHS)

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