



UNDP MULTI COUNTRY OFFICE IN JAMAICA

COUNTRY PROGRAMME

2022-2026



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Multi-country programme document for Jamaica (2022–2026)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The programme is aligned with the United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNMSDCF) 2022-2026, the national priorities outlined in “Vision 2030 – Jamaica National Development Plan” and the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025. The programme will focus on four priorities: (a) social resilience and inclusion; (b) citizen safety and security and the rule of law; (c) climate change resilience; and (d) sustainable natural resource management.

2. Jamaica, a small island developing State with a population of 2,726,000,¹ has made notable strides in areas central to its vision to make Jamaica, “the place of choice to live, work, raise families and do business”.² The Government has prioritized the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, which are 91 per cent aligned with Vision 2030 and associated national planning documents.³ In 2019, Jamaica attained a Human Development Index value of 0.734,⁴ placing it in the high human development category. However, when discounted for inequality, the value fell to 0.612, a loss of 16.6 per cent. Despite a fall in the poverty rate of 6.7 percentage points, to 12.6 per cent, rural poverty is still relatively high at 15 per cent.⁵ With a Gender Inequality Index of .0396, ranking 88 of 162 countries, Jamaica needs to accelerate efforts to advance gender equality.

3. Jamaica has a relatively developed social protection system, as outlined in its comprehensive Jamaica Social Protection Strategy. However, the main social protection programme, the Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education, does not adequately benefit all vulnerable groups, with persons with disabilities being the most disadvantaged. Notably, there also remains a need for improving service coverage for other vulnerable groups such as women and persons living with HIV and AIDS.⁶

4. Jamaica registered a historically low unemployment rate of 7.3 per cent⁷ in January 2020, attributable to a decline in female unemployment. Youth unemployment, however, remained high at 19 per cent, a 2.8 per cent decrease over the same period in 2019. Furthermore, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic severely impacted the Jamaican economy due to a drastic decline in tourism revenue, accounting for one third of gross domestic product (GDP). This decline led to job losses, resulting in a 1.5 per cent increase in unemployment and a contraction in the economy of 10 per cent.⁸ The pandemic negatively impacted micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), with an estimated 30 per cent⁹ having had to discontinue their operations since March 2020. Considering the adverse economic impacts of the pandemic, the Government provided 25 billion Jamaican dollars in economic stimulus targeting vulnerable groups, unemployed persons and MSMEs. Additional policy measures are needed to accelerate socioeconomic recovery through innovative solutions, research and development and improved digital infrastructure.

5. Crime and violence pose a significant threat to the country’s socioeconomic development. With the region’s highest homicide rate, Jamaica recorded 1,323 murders¹⁰ in 2020. Young males aged 16-24 are the main victims and perpetrators of violent crimes. This challenge is exacerbated by the use of illicit small arms and light weapons. Additionally, sexual and gender-based violence¹¹ remains a concern, with more than one in every four women

¹ Planning Institute of Jamaica, 2020.

² Planning Institute of Jamaica, Vision 2030: National Development Plan, 2009, pg. vi

³ Vision 2030 and planning documents are estimated to be 91.3 per cent aligned to the Goals according to the rapid integrated assessment done by UNDP in 2016 and the voluntary national review report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development published by the Planning Institute of Jamaica (2018).

⁴ UNDP, Human Development Report, 2020, The Next Frontier: Human Development and the Anthropocene.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ United Nations Common Country Analysis: Jamaica, 2020.

⁷ Statistical Institute of Jamaica, January 2020.

⁸ Planning Institute of Jamaica, 2020.

⁹ UNDP, Social and economic impact of the COVID-19 and policy options in Jamaica, 2020.

¹⁰ Jamaica Constabulary Force, 2020

¹¹ Williams, Carol Watson, Women’s Health Survey 2016: Jamaica, UN-Women, 2018.

experiencing intimate partner and sexual violence in their lifetime. Justice system reform is essential to combat crime and thus remains a priority. Despite improvements, institutional capacity gaps remain, namely equitable access to and quality of justice services related to human rights and the rule-of-law institutions, especially for women and other vulnerable groups. Another threat to the country's socioeconomic development is its vulnerability to extreme weather events and climate risks. This has severe impacts on livelihoods as the most vulnerable often suffer income and productivity losses.

6. The country's biodiversity and natural resources fuel its economy, but several environmental challenges hinder environmental sustainability and natural resource management. As such, improving the island's resilience to natural hazards and climate change is integral to achieving Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. For example, attaining the national target of 33 per cent of electricity generation from renewables by 2030 will require a shift in Jamaican dependency on fossil fuels as an energy source. Additionally, an expansion of the Jamaican blue economy, currently responsible for approximately 7 per cent of GDP, is critical. Notably, 61 per cent of the population live in communities within five kilometres of the coast. Therefore, it is imperative to safeguard the economic and social value of highly vulnerable coastal communities and infrastructure to support sustainable development.

7. The Common Country Analysis identified key economic accelerators including expanding the blue and green economies; advancing justice reform and tackling crime and violence; addressing social resilience and inclusion; protecting biodiversity; and enhancing resilience to climate change and natural disasters. UNDP continuously demonstrates its comparative advantage in: (a) developing policies; (b) promoting gender equality and women's empowerment; (c) developing the capacities of national organizations in the rule of law, energy, climate change and mitigation; and (d) fostering inclusion while addressing socioeconomic inequalities of vulnerable groups. The UNDP convenor role has facilitated the formation of strategic cross-sectoral partnerships to address development challenges, including governance, citizen security and the COVID-19 pandemic. UNDP has also displayed agility and responsiveness to national disasters and crises in the countries served by the multi-country office in Jamaica,¹² including the Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

8. The independent country programme evaluation and project evaluations show that UNDP has established a strong reputation in Jamaica through its support, transparency, accountability and access to funding. The evaluation underscored that the UNDP programme is aligned to national development priorities. While the programme achieved some notable results, the UNDP aim to achieve transformational results under social protection was impeded by limited financial resources. The evaluation highlighted opportunities to scale up access to justice, social cohesion, human security and resilience programming. UNDP work to advance sustainable energy and increase national capacities to use and manage its biodiversity is noteworthy, as is the enhancement of environmental resilience in the Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos Islands. UNDP also made solid contributions to strengthen the country's capacity to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by supporting an improved institutional and coordination framework through analytical documents such as the voluntary national review report, the road map for the Goals and support for innovative financing.

9. The ability of UNDP to provide multidimensional policy advice allows for support to Governments to develop and implement policies to accelerate recovery. The UNDP capacity to leverage and connect the Government to its global network will be paramount in improving the Jamaican capacity to address challenges through South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives. UNDP will leverage its knowledge and innovative capacity to translate new ideas into practical development solutions in new ways, namely through increased engagement of youth, women and communities, which produces gender-responsive and risk-informed

¹² In addition to Jamaica, the multi-country office serves the Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands

policies. UNDP will support new priority areas like the blue economy by leveraging regional coordination mechanisms such as the Caribbean and Brazil North Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems. Given the need for an integrated United Nations response, the new programme will ensure that programmatic results are delivered through innovative solutions, joint programming and an enhanced research development agenda. Strategic partnerships will be fostered with the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to explore joint programming to support the United Nations country team in the areas of human rights, gender equality, reduction of violence against women and girls, youth development and women's empowerment.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

10. The vision of this UNDP multi-country programme is to support the Governments of the Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Jamaica and Turks and Caicos Islands in reducing multidimensional poverty through gender-responsive, inclusive, sustainable and equitable social and economic development pathways towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The four programme priorities emerged from a two-tiered consultative and validation process with the Government, civil society and private sector stakeholders. The four programme priorities – social resilience and inclusion, citizen safety and security and the rule of law, climate change resilience, sustainable natural resource management – are aligned to the outcomes of the UNMSDCF and will contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

11. Led by the office of the Resident Coordinator, the UNMSDCF planning and development processes included United Nations agencies, government and key regional partners to ensure strategic programming and promotion of a common understanding. The programme development process was facilitated through national-level consultations with UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund and UN-Women, which allowed the agencies to pool their comparative advantages within a single strategic framework that aligns with and supports the achievement of Vision 2030.

12. This new programme will integrate the six UNDP signature solutions guided by productivity, inclusion and resilience. Cross-cutting strategies will include: (a) evidence-based decision-making; (b) demand-driven and locally owned development solutions; (c) human rights-based and gender-inclusive development; and (d) innovation and digitalization. Additionally, UNDP will support the Governments of the Bahamas, Bermuda and Jamaica in developing and accessing innovative financing and in utilizing tools such as the investor maps for the Sustainable Development Goals by leveraging its existing partnerships with strategic United Nations partners, including UNICEF and the United Nations Capital Development Fund, international financial institutions, the private sector and other non-traditional development partners. UNDP will also engage in South-South and triangular cooperation to further develop the nascent Jamaican development finance ecosystem. With a focus on community-level programming, UNDP will seek to strengthen the abilities of civil society organizations (CSOs) to enhance their capacities, services and advocacy skills.

Social resilience and inclusion

13. The outlined initiatives and strategies will be critical contributors to Jamaica achieving its national development priorities and Sustainable Development Goal 1 (poverty reduction). It is envisaged that under this pillar, UNDP will improve the social and economic resilience of vulnerable groups such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV and AIDS and those employed in the informal economy. The programmatic logic implies that if efforts are made to expand social services and advance the socioeconomic empowerment of vulnerable communities, then there will be improved social and economic resilience and

inclusion of the targeted populations. To this end, UNDP will leverage its comparative advantage and build on previous results and partnerships to support gender-responsive programming by bridging the digital divide at the local level; supporting the development and implementation of local sustainable development plans to strengthen local governance; expanding local entrepreneurship initiatives to ensure the inclusion of youth, persons with disabilities and victims of gender-based violence; increasing access to markets for MSMEs within the agriculture and tourism sectors; and increasing access to financing for women- and youth-led businesses.

14. In alignment with signature solution 1 of its Strategic Plan, 2022=2025, UNDP will collaborate with UNESCO and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to support national efforts to enhance economic empowerment of target groups through capacity-building and the establishment of community-based social enterprises. With key consideration for the differentiated needs of men and women, UNDP will support the expansion of social services to vulnerable groups, enabling increased access and inclusion. The institutional capacity of relevant non-governmental organizations will be strengthened to complement national efforts to improve data collection and analysis; enhance social accountability interventions such as participatory planning through policy dialogues; expand policy-based solutions which reduce stigma and discrimination; and expand private sector engagement to increase employment opportunities for vulnerable populations.

15. Interventions will primarily be focused on Jamaica with joint programming opportunities in the Bahamas and Turks and Caicos Islands reaching women and youth in key sectors. Additionally, through multi-country programming, South-South and triangular cooperation opportunities will be maximized to ensure the systemization of lessons learned and the adoption of best practices to enhance programme development and implementation. Success under this priority area will include partnerships with the Jamaican Ministry of National Security, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Education and Youth and Information, the Planning Institute of Jamaica, Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica, Jamaica Social Investment Fund and the Jamaica Business Development Corporation. The programme will engage with CSOs such as Jamaica AIDS Support for Life, Eve for Life and Equality for All Foundation. UNDP will explore joint programming with other United Nations agencies such as UN-Women, and the International Labour Organization to accelerate the overarching principle of leaving no one behind. UNDP will seek to complement the work of international partners such as the United States Agency for International Development, Inter-American Development Bank, the Bahamas Development Bank, the World Bank and local foundations of multinational private sector organizations.

Citizen safety and security and the rule of law

16. Complementary to social resilience and inclusion is the enhancement of citizen safety and security and the rule of law. The key assumption is that if the capacities of State and non-State actors are strengthened to ensure equitable access to and delivery of justice services, then there will be improved institutional effectiveness of justice service delivery and capacities to reduce crime and violence. Through this priority area, UNDP will strengthen institutions, legislation and justice services that advance the rights and equitable outcomes for all, especially women, girls and other disadvantaged groups. Additionally, focus will be given to enhancing the Government's capacity to reduce crime and family violence, emphasizing the inclusion of vulnerable populations.

17. In support of national development goal 2, "the Jamaican society is secure, cohesive and just", UNDP in partnership with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, will support the Government's efforts to reduce the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. Specifically, attention will be directed at improving the institutional capacities of national and subnational organizations in crime reduction and

prevention mechanisms while strengthening policy and legislation. To address the continued prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence, UNDP will collaborate with other United Nations agencies to support the ongoing implementation of the National Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-Based Violence in Jamaica, the economic empowerment of men and women who are impacted by violence and the mainstreaming in local plans of strategies to prevent sexual and gender-based violence.

18. UNDP will continue to support justice reform by enhancing the capacities of rule-of-law institutions and expanding justice services and awareness for all. Specifically, UNDP will support the establishment of robust case and records management systems through digital technology. Efforts will focus on strengthening the legislative and regulatory frameworks for providing alternative justice services and improving the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Justice and its agencies. This will increase access to and knowledge of justice services for the most vulnerable and enhance trust and confidence in the justice system.

19. UNDP will support the Ministries of Justice, of National Security and of Gender, Entertainment, Sports and Culture, and the Bureau of Gender Affairs to implement their established plans and strategies to mainstream gender and the human rights-based approach. These interventions will involve partnerships with other United Nations agencies and community-based organizations. UNDP will seek to complement the work of international partners such as Global Affairs Canada and the European Union. By developing strong institutions to carry out justice reform, reduce sexual and gender-based violence and enhance the security of citizens, UNDP will contribute to the sustainability of the programme.

Climate change resilience

20. This outcome assumes that if the capacities of State and non-State actors are strengthened, then key Jamaican sectors will be better positioned to advance a low-carbon development pathway. UNDP will focus on strengthening policy and legislative frameworks in key sectors, promoting low-carbon solutions through the use of renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies, and developing nature-based solutions to strengthen local climate change adaptation capacities.

21. UNDP will continue supporting the Governments of the Bahamas and Jamaica to meet their national and international climate change obligations and advance ratification of relevant treaties and declarations. UNDP will introduce innovative ways to advance nature-based solutions for climate change adaptation at the sectoral and community levels, focusing on key sectors such as agriculture and tourism. UNDP will work with a diversity of partners including the Climate Change Division, the Department of Environmental Planning and Protection, the Ministries of Housing, Urban Renewal and Climate Change and of Local Government and Rural Development, and the University of the West Indies.

22. The costs to achieve nationally determined contributions and to advance climate change adaptation can be prohibitive and require innovative approaches to mobilize resources. UNDP will support the Governments of the Bahamas, Bermuda and Jamaica in: (a) forging public-private partnerships; and (b) piloting blended finance instruments to strengthen resilience to climate change and shocks. Additionally, given the vulnerability of the countries covered by the multi-country office to natural hazards, multi-country programming will be a key strategy to strengthen disaster preparedness and management frameworks; build the capacities of local institutions to utilize innovative tools; and improve the resilience of MSMEs. South-South cooperation will be leveraged with regional organizations such as the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency to provide the requisite technical support for disaster risk reduction, response and recovery.

Sustainable natural resource management

23. In this priority area, the change pathway assumes that if environmental management capacities are strengthened and key principles and practices are mainstreamed nationally, then there will be inclusive and sustainable management of Jamaican natural resources and a faster transition to greener productive sectors. The pathway assumes that the advancement of research and the development and deployment of innovative financing instruments in emerging blue and green economies will contribute to sustainable and equitable growth. The key UNDP strategies include: (a) policy and legislative improvements; (b) institutional strengthening for natural resource management; (c) expansion of alternative livelihoods for vulnerable communities; and (d) the promotion of sustainable environmental practices in key productive sectors to reduce environmental degradation and protect critical ecosystem services.

24. UNDP will support the integration of biodiversity protection and conservation in policies and planning frameworks, and strengthening the institutional and governance capacities of regulatory bodies for improved monitoring and enforcement of environmental regulations. UNDP will continue to support the Governments of the Bahamas and Jamaica in meeting their obligations to multilateral agreements and programmes such as those related to biodiversity, chemicals, waste and marine ecosystems. Interventions will be anchored within key government agencies, including the National Environment and Planning Agency; Forestry Department; Mines and Geology Division; the Department of Environmental Planning and Protection; and the Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal and Climate Change.

25. Guided by the strengthened policy frameworks, UNDP will implement and scale up pilot interventions that demonstrate improved natural resource management practices at the local level. These interventions will be deployed in ecologically sensitive areas with genetic resources and areas affected by the extractive industries. Solutions that reduce land degradation, protect biodiversity and enable alternative livelihoods while improving access and promote benefit-sharing regimes will be prioritized. To enable these results, UNDP will expand public-private partnerships while ensuring the inclusion of persons with disabilities, youth, women and rural and coastal populations.

26. To promote research and development in this area, strategic partnerships will be leveraged with local think tanks, academia and the private sector. Through South-South and triangular cooperation, UNDP will seek to introduce innovation and acceleration labs locally.

III. Programme and risk management

27. Several threats and opportunities could impede the achievement of programmatic results. An underlying threat to all priority areas is the country's vulnerability to external shocks and natural hazards which may delay the attainment of the development goals. Additionally, the contraction of the economy resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and emerging developmental challenges could exacerbate social and gender inequalities nationally. In response, UNDP will continue to provide gender-sensitive technical and policy advisory support for recovery programming with risk identification as a key element. The pandemic presents an opportunity for UNDP to strengthen its support to the Government by introducing cutting-edge technology to advance the digitalization of public services, test innovation and advance research and development while establishing new partnerships with diverse stakeholders. These measures will help to mitigate risks to the UNDP programme and assist the countries covered by the multi-country office in advancing their development agendas.

28. Social, economic, political and environmental threats may impact programme priorities. UNDP will conduct periodic reviews of the programme in consultation with government and other stakeholders to mitigate the possible risks. While developing alternate livelihoods through strengthening the green economy can catalyse rural economic development, the over-exploitation of natural resources for commercial purposes must be mitigated by implementing robust safeguards and ensuring that women, youth and other vulnerable groups are not left

behind. Another critical risk to the programme is the limited availability of fiscal space and concessional financing by the Government, which may negatively affect the achievement of programme objectives. UNDP will continue its dialogue with the Government to promote efficient fiscal policy measures that could help to expand fiscal space, including accommodating grant expenditures. UNDP will expand resource mobilization efforts to focus on non-traditional donors and will encourage the use of third parties as implementing partners where possible. Another risk to the achievement of programme priorities includes shifts in national priorities and implementation delays emanating from general elections. UNDP will continue to maintain an impartial stance with the Government to facilitate the achievement of Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

29. This multi-country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

30. The programme will be nationally executed and coordinated with the Planning Institute of Jamaica, which is the Government's interlocutor. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

31. The enterprise risk management policy and the social and environmental standards will be used to ensure that the work of the multi-country office upholds the principles of leaving no one behind, human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, sustainability and resilience, accountability, meaningful participation of stakeholders and transparency. The UNDP stakeholder response mechanism and project-level grievance redress mechanisms will be used to address grievances arising during project implementation. This integrated approach will be grounded in continuous consultation, reporting and monitoring.

32. To ensure effective delivery of quality results, flexible instruments including engagement facility and innovative joint programming will be used. The engagement facility modality will facilitate agility and responsiveness to ad hoc developmental priorities identified by the Government, including gender-responsive policy development, capacity-building and disaster recovery. In support of the "Delivering as One" principle, UNDP will continue to leverage non-traditional donors to support the Government in responding to development challenges. UNDP will use joint programming to address cross-cutting issues leveraging the technical expertise from other United Nations agencies to address complex problems such as addressing sexual and gender-based violence and varying human insecurities.

33. The multi-country office will pursue a robust multi-path resource mobilization strategy targeting both traditional and non-traditional funders to respond to the dynamic post-COVID-19 financial landscape. Strategic programmatic reviews will be conducted to assess changes in the development context and operations of the multi-country office and the resultant need to adjust the programmes targets and interventions based on available resources.

34. A business continuity plan has been put in place and will be constantly monitored and updated to ensure staff safety and security while maintaining the continuity of essential functions during a critical incident.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

35. Monitoring and evaluation of the programme will be undertaken in collaboration with programme partners and beneficiaries. The achievement of outputs and outcomes will be

measured through a two-tiered process centred on adaptive management, learning and evidence and maximizing synergies within and across programme portfolios. Lessons learned from all projects will be used to inform the development of new projects and advance current projects. As necessary, pilot projects will be undertaken to test innovative solutions with the intent of scaling up successful interventions.

36. UNDP will use project-level results frameworks to monitor outputs annually. Emphasis will be placed on disaggregation of data (by sex, age, geographic location and vulnerable groups) and the inclusion of gender indicators in the monitoring and evaluation plans to facilitate improved targeting and monitoring of the programme. Results review meetings with implementation partners and beneficiaries will be hosted annually to review progress, assess data quality and results and devise corrective actions. The harmonized approach to cash transfers, spot checks and financial audits will complement regular programme monitoring for stakeholders.

37. To ensure the continued relevance of the programme, annual programme reviews will be conducted with the Planning Institute of Jamaica to highlight the contribution of programmes results to national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals. The programme review meeting will also be used for horizon scanning to gain insights on emerging development needs. To facilitate monitoring and reporting of the indicators of the UNMSDCF, partnerships will be fostered with other United Nations agencies for joint evaluations, knowledge-sharing and evidence-based joint programming.

38. Efforts will be advanced to promote a results-based management culture and gender mainstreaming at the national level and within the United Nations system. Specifically, internal capacities in data collection and gender analyses will be strengthened to support informed implementation and reporting. Specialized training will be provided to implementing partners in results-based management to enhance data quality and results reporting.

39. UNDP will continue to strengthen the Government's capacity to monitor, evaluate and report progress on Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP will strengthen partnerships with the Statistical Institute of Jamaica and academia to increase the availability of data to track progress towards the Goals. Data generated from the recently developed external cooperation monitoring information system platform will be used to monitor outcome indicators biennially and assess the UNDP contribution to achieving development results. In response to the identified gap in outcome-level monitoring, a midterm evaluation of the programme will be conducted.

40. Emphasis will be placed on making monitoring more inclusive and gender-responsive. Therefore, community-based participatory approaches such as photo voice¹³ will be used to improve the quality of results generated and local-level monitoring of activities.

¹³ Process in which people usually those with limited power use video and/or photo images to capture aspects of their environment and experiences and share them with others. The process empowers them to inform others and to be actively involved in decisions that affect their own lives and their community's development

Annex. Results and resources framework for Jamaica (2022-2026)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 3 and 4				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: UNMSDCF 8 People in the Caribbean and communities actively contribute to and benefit from building and maintaining safer, fairer, more inclusive and equitable societies				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and rights-based approach to human agency and human development				
Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (\$)
<p>Indicator 1.1 Existence of legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (SDG.indicator.5.1.1.)</p> <p>Baseline: No Target: Yes</p>	<p>Vision 2030 - Medium Term Socioeconomic Framework (MTF), biennially</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Marginalized groups, particularly the poor, women, people with disabilities, are empowered to gain universal access to basic services and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 Number of partnerships created to facilitate enabling environment for the expansion of decent work and livelihoods Baseline (2022): 2 Target (2026): 5 Source, frequency: UNDP, annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2 Number of people accessing non-financial services, disaggregated by sex. [IRRF¹⁴.1.3.3] Baseline (2022): 0 females 0 males Target (2026): 200 females, 100 males Source, frequency: UNDP, annual</p> <p>Output 1.2 Government has strengthened policy and institutional mechanisms to fight structural barriers for the empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1 Number of partnerships raising awareness to eliminate discriminatory social norms Baseline (2022): 2 Target (2026): 6 Source, frequency: UNDP, annual</p>	<p>Government Ministries of National Security (MNS); of Labour and Social Security; of Education and Youth and Information; of Gender, Entertainment, Sports and Culture (MGESC) Jamaica Social Investment Fund Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) Jamaica Business Development Corporation Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA)</p> <p>Private sector Private Sector Organization of Jamaica (PSOJ)</p> <p>Civil society organizations Jamaica AIDS Support for Life Eve for Life Equality for All Foundation</p> <p>International development partners European Union UN-Women UNICEF UNESCO United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean</p>	<p>Regular: \$681,000 Other: \$3,559,100</p>

¹⁴ UNDP integrated results and resources framework

			United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Jamaican society is secure, cohesive, and just Sustainable Development Goals: 4, 12 and 16				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 2: UNMSDCF 7: Regional and national laws, policies, systems and institutions improve access to justice and promote peace, social cohesion, and security				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2 – Structural transformations accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions				
Indicator 2.1 Rule of law index Baseline: 0.57 Target: 1.41	MOJ, PIOJ, biennially	<p>Output 2.1 Rule of law and national human rights institutions and systems strengthened to expand access to justice and combat discrimination, with a focus on women and other marginalized groups</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1 Number of strengthened institutions and systems supporting the fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations: The rule of law and justice [IRRF.2.2.1] Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): 5 Source, frequency: MOJ, annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2 Number of individuals who have access to justice, disaggregated by sex, persons with disabilities and youth [IRRF.2.2.3.] Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): 400 (250 females, 150 males) Source, frequency: MOJ, annual</p> <p>Output 2.2 Government has strengthened policy and institutional frameworks for the operationalization of gender-responsive mechanisms to address violence</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1 Number of multisectoral policy and legislative frameworks updated to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence. [IRRF.6.3.1] Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): 2 Source, frequency: MGESC; annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2 Existence of a comprehensive legal and policy framework to reduce crime and violence Baseline (2022): Work started Target (2026): In place Source, frequency: MNS, annual</p>	<p>Government Ministry of Justice (MoJ) MNS BGA Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD)</p> <p>International development partners Global Affairs Canada UNICEF UNFPA UN-Women</p>	<p>Regular: \$420,000</p> <p>Other: \$8,883,197</p>

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Jamaica has a healthy natural environment. Sustainable Development Goals 1, 7, 9, 11, 13</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 3: UNMSDCF 5: Caribbean people, communities and institutions have enhanced their adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender-responsive disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3 – Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk</p>				
<p>Indicator 3.1 Extent to which national disaster risk reduction strategies are in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 are adopted and implemented</p> <p>Baseline: Partially Target: Largely</p>	<p>MTF, biennially</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Government and private sector capacities enhanced to implement solutions for energy efficiency and transitioning to low emission energy and transport systems</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1 Number of solutions applied to accelerate the transition to improved energy efficiency and clean energy. Baseline (2021): 6 Target (2026): 8 Source, frequency: UNDP, annual</p> <p>Output 3.2: Disaster management authorities have strengthened systems to enable gender-responsive and risk-informed development investments, including for response to and recovery from crisis</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1 Number of South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships that deliver measurable and sustainable development benefits for participants Baseline: 0 partnerships Target: 2 partnerships Data source: Agreements/Memorandums of understanding</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2 Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises with recovery plans and systems in place disaggregated by female and male led MSMEs Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): 20 Source, frequency: PIOJ, annual</p>	<p>Government Ministry of Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal and Climate Change (MHURECC) Climate Change Division Ministry of Transport and Mining MLGRD Ministry of Science, Energy and Technology</p> <p>Academia University of the West Indies</p> <p>Private sector Automobile Associations of Jamaica PSOJ</p> <p>International development partners Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office of the United Kingdom Global Affairs Canada UN-Women FAO</p>	<p>Regular: \$750,000</p> <p>Other: \$5,380,862</p>
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Jamaica has a healthy natural environment. Sustainable Development Goals 1, 8, 12, 15, 17,</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 4: UNMSDCF 6: Caribbean countries manage natural resources and ecosystems to strengthening their resilience and enhancing the resilience and prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3 – Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk</p>				
	<p>MTF, biennially</p>		<p>Government</p>	<p>Regular: \$314,000</p>

<p>Indicator 4.1 Environmental performance Index</p> <p>Baseline: 48.2 Target: 60.2</p>		<p>Output 4.1: Environmental management institutions have strengthened gender-responsive policy, institutional mechanisms to address conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit-sharing of natural resources, in line with international conventions and national legislation</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1 Number of gender-responsive measures in place for conservation, sustainable use and equitable access to and benefit-sharing of natural resources, biodiversity, and ecosystems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Policy frameworks (b) Legal and regulatory frameworks (c) Institutional frameworks (d) Financing frameworks <p>Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): (a) 2; (b) 2; (c) 2; (d) 1. Source, frequency: PIOJ, BGA, annually</p> <p>Output 4.2: Government, local communities, private sector entities have strengthened capacities to implement sustainable management of natural resources solutions, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.1 Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access, and benefit-sharing regime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Area of existing protected area under improved management (hectares-ha) (b) Area under sustainable forest management (hectares) [IRRF 4.1.2] <p>Baseline (year): (a) 33,085 ha; (b) TBD Target (2026): (a) 75,000 ha; (b) 600 ha; Source, frequency: NEPA, annual</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.2 Number of sustainable livelihood options implemented at the community level reaching women, youth and special interest communities.</p> <p>Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): 10. Source, frequency: UNDP, annual</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.3: Number of Nature-based solutions deployed to reduce land degradation, promote restoring degraded ecosystems and enhance climate resilience.</p> <p>Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): 4 Source, frequency: NEPA, annual</p>	<p>MHURECC BGA MLGRD National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) Mines and Geology Division</p> <p>Private sector PSOJ</p> <p>International development partners European Union UN-Women</p>	<p>Other: \$7,500,839</p>
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