

# EU – JAMAICA

## JAR 2008

Annual Operational Review 2009

## Table of Contents

1.	Executive Summary .....	3
2.	Country Performance .....	4
2.1.	Update on the political situation and political governance .....	4
2.2.	Update on the economic situation and economic governance .....	5
2.3.	Update on the poverty and social situation .....	7
2.4.	Update on the environmental situation .....	10
3.	Overview of past and ongoing cooperation .....	11
3.1.	Reporting on financial performance of EDF resources .....	11
3.2.	Reporting on General and Sector Budget Support.....	12
3.3.	Projects and programmes in the focal and non focal areas.....	13
3.4.	Other Cooperation.....	16
3.5.	Policy Coherence for Development.....	18
3.6.	Dialogue in Country with national parliaments, local authorities and NSAs ...	18
3.7.	Aid Effectiveness.....	18
	Annex I - Country at a glance .....	20
	Annex II - Progress on Governance Action Plan.....	40
	Annex III - Annual Report on Budget Support.....	45
	Annex IV - Aid Effectiveness.....	47
	Annex V - Financial Annexes.....	64

## **1. Executive Summary**

2008 has been an extremely challenging year for Jamaica. The high level of public debt, the commodity prices hikes in the first half of the year, and later the global economic crisis have severely affected the Government's political choices. Also natural disasters represented a major problem. Less than a year after the disastrous Hurricane Dean of September 2007, Jamaica was hit again, this time by Tropical Storm Gustav in August 2008 with serious consequences for the country's economy.

Despite the challenges, the Government managed to maintain fiscal discipline and macroeconomic stability in the period. Significant developments were achieved in some key policy areas including justice administration, poverty reduction, education and public governance. Also, the national development policy document "Vision 2030" approved in November 2008, to be implemented through 3-year Medium Term Socio-economic Policy Frameworks (MTF) beginning with the MTF 2009-2012, sets the course of the reforms in the years to come.

In terms of funds made available, the European Commission (EC) is Jamaica's main international development partner for grant resources. EC disbursements in the year totaled about € 56 million. From the perspective of the EC-Jamaica partnership, 2008 was the year of the finalization and the signature of the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) for the programming of the allocation under the 10<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF) for the years 2008-2013. Based on the EC's positive assessment of the country's macroeconomic policy, public financial management reforms and development strategy, a large part of the development funds will be delivered through the budget support mechanism. The budget support programmes in the two focal areas under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF, representing 66% of the resources were finalized and have already been approved.

Other major achievements of 2008 include the finalisation of the implementation of ongoing programmes under the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> EDF, mostly on infrastructure development, as well as the disbursement of a fixed tranche of the sugar sector budget support under the accompanying measures for sugar (AMS). Furthermore, the Commission also assisted Jamaica in the recovery following the passage of Hurricane Dean in 2007 with a post-emergency budget support programme valued at €7.5 million that was entirely disbursed in March 2008.

The policy dialogue between the European Commission, the Government of Jamaica and the other international development partners operating in the country is generally very good. At the regional level, the Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and CARIFORUM countries was signed, which is expected to guide the way to ever increasing trade relationships between the two blocks in future years.

## **2. Country Performance**

### **2.1. Update on the political situation and political governance**

In 2008, the political situation in Jamaica remained stable with the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), led by Prime Minister Bruce Golding, in office for just over a year. Some measure of political risk exists, however, due to the JLP's narrow margin of legislative control, which is threatened by five cases pending in the courts in which the opposing People's National Party (PNP) has challenged seats held by JLP candidates. The cases hinge on the fact that the candidates in question have dual citizenship and are therefore constitutionally ineligible to hold seats in Parliament. This situation, along with the continuing challenge of dealing with the high rate of violent crimes, remains a major concern. It should be noted however, that although murders increased by 2% over 2007, 7 of 19 police divisions reported declines in their murder rates compared to 2007, including the Kingston Western division, which registered a 58% decline, representing 77 less lives taken.

The Government maintained its anti-corruption efforts. New appointments were made to several key Government posts during the year including those of the Commissioner of Police, Assistant Commissioner - Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) Anti-Corruption Branch, Commissioner of Customs, Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Auditor General. Whilst the Auditor General's Report of December 2008 noted that 50 Appropriations accounts for 2007/2008, 5 for 2006/2007 and 2 for 2005/2006 were outstanding, by January 2009, only two Ministries remained in a backlog situation. For its part, the Office of the Contractor General (OCG), achieved much in ensuring that Government procurement procedures were followed. In 2008, the OCG conducted seven (7) Special Investigations and made at least 16 referrals for prosecution to the DPP. In relation to this, the DPP announced its intention to prosecute 17 public bodies for failure to comply with lawful requirements of the OCG. In the second quarter of 2008, the OCG recorded a record 98% compliance rate in submission of quarterly reports. This is in comparison to a mere 13% compliance in the same quarter of 2006.

Within the first six (6) months of 2008, 50 members of the JCF were arrested, and, in August 2008, a high ranking police official was arrested on charges of extortion. Weaknesses in the justice system are meanwhile being addressed, with concrete results in the disposal rates of criminal and civil cases. Additionally key pieces of legislation including the Corruption Prevention (Special Prosecutor) Act, 2008 and the Independent Commission of Investigations Act, 2008 were tabled in Parliament. The Corruption Prevention (Special Prosecutor) Act, 2008 will bring Jamaica in compliance with the Inter-American Conventions Against Corruption of 1996 and 2001). Whistleblower's protection legislation was also drafted and tabled for discussion in Parliament. Legislative changes have, in parallel, been adopted in the Judicature in the Supreme, Appeal and Resident Magistrate Courts. Support to GoJ in undertaking such reforms came both from

Donors (EC, DfID, CIDA, USAID) and from civil society (Jamaicans for Justice, Centre for Dispute Resolution<sup>1</sup> and UWI Change from Within Project).

Meanwhile, a Strategic Review of the JCF was conducted and an Inter-Ministerial Platform was designated for coordinating the implementation of the National Security Policy that was adopted in July 2007. The JCF Strategic Review Oversight Committee has been established to guide the implementation of the Review's adopted recommendations. The Committee is comprised mainly of civil society representatives. In 2008, particular effort was made on the part of the Customs Commissioner to tackle under-invoicing and trans-shipments frauds, major vehicles for in-and-out trafficking in drugs and guns. Cabinet approval was obtained for the resulting Customs (Amendment) Bill, which addresses collusion and bribery of Customs Officers, shifting the evidential burden on the defendant and enlarging the admissible scope of evidence.

Notable progress was made on other important pieces of legislation relating to public governance in 2008. The Government commenced with the process of elevating the Contractor General Act to a body of Regulations (drafted by Chief Parliamentary Counsel). The Financial Investigations Bill, the Customs (Amendment) Bill and the Revenue Administration (Amendment) Bill were tabled: they jointly fight financial crimes. The high incidence of violent crimes have also prompted GoJ to extend custody length (without charge) to 72 hours, to reduce eligibility to bail and to amend the Evidence Act (allowing for video-linked/video-recorded witness testimony and creating a national DNA database).

## **2.2. Update on the economic situation and economic governance**

The economic situation in Jamaica remains dominated by the large public debt (112.4% of GDP at end of FY 2008/2009), an overall fiscal deficit (- 8.8% at end-FY 2008/2009) and sluggish real growth (1.8% on average from FY 2003/2004 to FY 2008/2009). Although there was a hike in energy and food prices in the first half of 2008/09 fiscal year, this was reversed in the second semester; inflation is expected to be lower compared to 2007/08 of 19.9%. The financial crisis has led to substantial increases in the interest spreads on emerging countries sovereign debt and to cuts in foreign credit lines and supply of foreign exchange. World demand for bauxite has slumped, while remittances from abroad are now on a negative trend, leading to lower economic growth (estimated at - 0.3% in FY 2008/2009, instead of 3.0% projected in the 10/04/2008 Memorandum on the Budget 2008/2009) and to an overall budget deficit far exceeding its target (- 8.75% instead of - 4.50%). Interest rates have risen steadily as a result of underlying pressures in the global financial markets and of BoJ moves to counter domestic inflation. Under the circumstances, the Authorities have allowed the currency to adjust, in the face of deteriorating trade and current account balances. In an effort to contain the slippage of the fiscal stance, capital projects are being reprioritised and tax reforms are pushed forward with intensified determination.

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<sup>1</sup> A Draft Issue Book on Corruption was released in 2008 by the Dispute Resolution Foundation, a quite substantive guide for engagement with communities in the fight against corruption.

After having accelerated to 25.3% (y-o-y) in September 2008, CPI inflation remained flat in the last quarter of 2008 and is now expected at 13.5% (average) for the whole FY 2008/2009. Forecasts for FY 2009/2010 and FY 2010/2011 are 11.6% and 8.0% respectively. Net International Reserves fell by 19.9% in October 2008, but they have since stabilised and are expected to recover in FY 2009/2010 and stay at 11 weeks of imports of goods afterwards (down from 18 weeks at end FY 2004/2005). The decline in crude oil prices in FY 2008/2009 from US\$ 98.30/b to average US\$ 88.80/b is an important element of the expected recovery of the NIR in FY 2009/2010.

The downturn in economic activity, reduced tax revenue from a budgeted J\$ 188.7 B to J\$175.9 B at end December 2008, while containment of expenditure has reduced budgeted figures by J\$6.5 B only. The resulting deficit has jumped to J\$ 58.3 billion, instead of the budgeted J\$ 47.7 B. One of the consequences is that the GoJ, with NIRs standing at a low US\$1.76 B at end-December 2008, in its need to access external funding in the region of US\$ 233 mn in FY 2009/2010 and of US\$ 204 mn in FY 2010/2011, will be faced with substantially tougher terms.

The Financial Sector, meanwhile, did not show signs of being under any systemic threat, despite the recent deterioration in non-performing loans (NPLs) (from 2.0% to 2.4% between FY 2007/2008 and FY 2008/2009, but they are still provisioned at 108.9%) and the weakened overall capital adequacy of the Security Dealers.

Economic governance and regulation was strengthened through improved coordination and collaboration between the Financial Securities Commission (FSC) and BoJ, with FSC intensifying its monitoring of Securities Dealers. Potentially destabilising fraudulent Investment Schemes have been stopped by "Cease and Desist" orders and by the legal prosecution of two large ones. The FSC has meanwhile requested assistance from the IMF Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Center (CARTAC) for improving its in-house stress-testing capacity in its supervision of non-bank financial institutions in Jamaica. As recommended by the last IMF Intensified Surveillance Mission Report, the Securities Act will be amended in order to prohibit ponzi schemes and to close gaps between the Bank Act and the Financial Institutions Act, together with increased investigative and enforcement powers of related Regulators. However, given the volatile global situation and Jamaica's dependence on capital market funding, the IMF stressed the need to move toward fiscal consolidation, to seek to increase the fiscal surplus to 1 – 1 ½ per cent of GDP in FY 2008/2009, to strengthen debt management, and to accelerate plans toward consolidated financial regulation and supervision of banks and non-banks .

A consolidated Report on Public Finance Management (PFM) reforms was produced by the GoJ in January 2009. With reference to this Report, the ECD produced its own assessment of Jamaica's eligibility for EC-funded Budget Support in February 2009. The EC Delegation concluded that the GoJ is clearly committed to PFM reform and that important progress had been achieved in the critical areas identified in the May 2007 PEFA Report. This view is shared by other IDPs in Jamaica (IDB, WB and CDB in particular).

In the framework of the EPA agreed between CARIFORUM and the EU in December 2007, the GoJ has embarked on preparing investment strategies focused on regional public goods (infrastructure, institutions), on comprehensive national/regional trade

policies, on accelerating the implementation of the CARICOM CET (with vastly reduced exemptions and Non-Trade Barriers - NTB), on moving ahead with Stages 1 and 2 of the CSME, on setting up a regional Implementation Mechanism of the EPA (and of the CBTPA Act), and on strengthening the CEDA and CRNM. The EPA will result in the liberalization of 92.0 per cent of total trade between the two regions over a period of 25 years. At the end of the implementation period, CARIFORUM is expected to achieve liberalization of 86.7 per cent of total tariff lines involving trade with the EU.

## **2.3. Update on the poverty and social situation**

### **2.3.1. Natural Disasters**

As observed by the IMF in the latest Article IV Consultations Report, real growth in Jamaica, albeit structurally low, shows little variability to outside factors, the notable exception is that of natural disasters. And, as a result, the social welfare of the population is highly affected by these natural disasters.

Tropical Storm Gustav hit Jamaica in August 2008, with widespread damage and destruction of homes and infrastructure. Assessment of damages was estimated to be J\$15.2 billion. The country was still grappling with the effects of Hurricane Dean in 2007 which caused overall damages and losses to the economy of an estimated amount of over J\$23 billion. Hurricane Dean caused much damage in poor and rural coastal communities along the south coast. The island also suffered from unusually heavy rainfall in October and November 2007, when the average rainfall exceeded the 30 year mean by more than 50 percent. Heavy rains were also experienced during 2008 in September and October.

### **2.3.2. Education**

Substantial progress was made in the area of access to education as reflected in Jamaica's achievement of universal primary schooling for both boys and girls. The data show that at the primary level net enrolment rate was over 90 per cent every year over the medium term. At the upper secondary level, gross enrolment rate increased from 78.5 per cent in academic year 2004/2005 to 84 per cent in academic year 2006/2007.

### **2.3.3. Health**

With respect to the prevention and control of morbidity and mortality, Jamaica is well on target to meet most of the MDGs within the required timeframe. The average immunization coverage for 0-11 months and 12-23 months for 2005 and 2006 exceeded the set targets over the medium term. It was only in 2007 that the results achieved were below target. The mortality rate of children under 1 year of age was reduced to 21.3/1,000. For those under 5 of age, it was reduced to 21.4/1,000. Maternal mortality rate is now 95 per 100,000 live births.

### **2.3.4. HIV/AIDS**

Significant progress has been made in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Data from the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) programmed revealed that over

95 per cent of pregnant women aged 15-49 received Voluntary Counseling and Testing annually during the period. The success of the PMTCT programme has therefore led to a significant reduction in the number of children born with HIV.

### **2.3.5. Poverty**

Jamaica has had significant success in reducing poverty although real GDP per capita has grown at a very slow rate. Compared to the 2004 baseline figure of 16.9 per cent of population living below the poverty line, there was a 41 per cent reduction to 9.9 per cent in 2007. The percentage of dwellings enjoying access to piped drinking water remained relatively constant during the medium term. At the end of 2007, 2 per cent more or 70.2 per cent of the population had access compared to 2004.

Some key programmes contributed to the poverty reduction goal:

- The Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education (PATH), providing support to households with the most vulnerable in society with conditional cash transfer through a targeting mechanism;
- Public Assistance administered through the Ministry of Labour and Social Security;
- The School Feeding Programme, focused on improving school attendance, enhancing learning capacities, serving as an income transfer for participating students, and promoting the value of nutrition.
- Poor Relief provides assistance to registered poor clients.

### **2.3.6. Crime and Violence**

To confront the problem of crime and violence, the government pursued a number of initiatives. Some of these included extensive modernisation of its law enforcement infrastructure, better equipment, intensification of the programme of community and increased surveillance at ports of entry and along the coastline.

The Proceeds of Crime Bill was passed in January 2007. Proceeds are already being seized under the new law, depriving major criminals of their assets and undermining the operation of serious organised crime groups.

A strategic review panel was established to create a new vision for security governance in Jamaica. The panel was to review the governance and management structures, key infrastructure, standards and performance of the JCF and make appropriate recommendations for reform.

The following important pieces of legislation were either passed in Parliament or were in the process of being passed to support measures aimed at strengthening the fight against serious crimes, particularly murder and public disorder:

- Firearm (Amendment) (No.2) Act: Bill was presented to Parliament
- Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) Act: Legislation passed.



- Corruption Prevention (Special Prosecutor) Bill: The Bill was presented to Parliament. Proceeds of Crime Act: Enacted and in force.
- Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA): Approval by the Cabinet of the policy introducing legislation.
- Parole (Amendment) Act: Bill presented to Parliament.
- Constabulary Force (Amendment) Act: Bill presented to Parliament.

### **2.3.7. Justice**

During the year 2007/2008, the total number of cases before the Resident Magistrates (RM) Courts was 292,162 or 19.3 per cent less than for 2006/2007 (361,919). Of this caseload, a total of 208,674 cases or 71.4% per cent were disposed of during the year. As part of its efforts to strengthen the legislative and policy framework to underpin social stability and promote human rights of citizens, several pieces of legislations were either approved by Cabinet or introduced in Parliament:

- The Evidence (Amendment) Act seeks to amend the Evidence Act to make provision for admissibility of evidence, in both civil and criminal proceedings through a live link (television or otherwise).
- The Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Constitutional Amendment) Bill seeks to amend Chapter 3 of the Constitution to provide for a more comprehensive and effective protection for the fundamental rights and freedoms for all persons.
- The Victims Charter Policy (VC) seeks to address the status of victims of crimes and to institute policies, programmes and initiatives that will support such victims through a restorative justice philosophy.
- The Sexual Offences Act aims to create a single piece of legislation for sexual offences and will include provisions for the establishment of a Sex Offenders Registry.

### **2.3.8. Public Governance**

Reforms undertaken in order to improve public sector effectiveness and increased transparency in Jamaica are embedded in the Public Sector Modernisation Project (PSMP) 2002-2012. The Cabinet Office (Public Sector Modernisation Division) and the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (Public Expenditure Policy Coordination Division) are jointly implementing and supervising these reforms.

### **2.3.9. Gender Equality**

Important pieces of legislation passed during the period include the Maintenance Act, which brings equity between men and women in the provision of maintenance with respect to each other and their children, the Property (Rights of Spouse) Act which makes provision for the division of property between spouses and certain common law unions, and the Domestic Violence Act which was amended to include visiting relationships.

## **2.4. Update on the environmental situation**

In Jamaica natural disasters have consistently affected the productive sectors of the economy in particular, agriculture and tourism, as well as community livelihoods. Over the last decade, meteorological hazards (hurricanes, floods, etc.) have highlighted Jamaica's vulnerability to disasters. Between 2002 and 2008 the country experienced seven (7) storm events (Gustav in 2008) including four major hurricanes and several floods. The frequency of natural hazards in Jamaica makes it clear that natural hazard events is one of the main threats to the sustainable development of the country.

The National Hazard Mitigation Policy was approved by Cabinet in 2005. The policy provides a framework for integrating hazard mitigation into all policies, programmes and plans at national and community levels. The Hazard Mitigation Strategy (and Action Plan) was drafted in 2006. The objectives outlined in the policy document embrace the strategic goals for the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM). Damage assessment reports are prepared after every disaster event and this information is very important to support decision making with respect to the alleviation of suffering particularly for poor populations, relief and reconstruction efforts.

The increasing use of technology and particularly GIS in disaster management in Jamaica is a key accomplishment. GIS is being used in response to events and in developing/modelling scenarios to guide the responses. The "JAH GIS" (Jamaica Hazard Geographic Information System) database is being developed in collaboration with different partner agencies. The island's shelter database continues to be developed using GPS technology for accurate coordinate location, while data relating to each shelter is being incorporated in the database. Shelters are inspected and reviewed annually by a team assembled by the local Parish Disaster Committee. Verification of the database is also being carried out. The GIS technology is also being used in several areas including logistics and routing functions, storage of relief material, damage assessment, conducting vulnerability and hazard assessments.

Hazard-risk mapping: A number of hazard maps have been prepared for certain vulnerable areas such as the Hope River and Rio Cobre Flood Plains. Inventory maps (post impact) have been developed following Hurricanes Ivan in 2004, Dennis and Emily in 2005 and Dean in 2007.

Mobilization of communities for hazard-risk management is another positive area to be highlighted. Under the National Zonal Programme, communities are provided with the skills to manage local interventions in preparedness and response for at least the first 72 hours, until external assistance can reach them. The ODPEM has also tested an Early Warning System (EWS).

Climate change is likely to exacerbate the risk of natural hazards by causing extreme weather events more frequently and rises in sea-level will magnify the impact of storm surges and waves on coastal areas (which can lead to shoreline erosion and property loss), impacting economic activities particularly in tourism. Hazard Risk reduction and Climate Change Adaptation is central to the National Development Plan. This is listed as a supporting outcome in the 2009/12 Medium Term Socio-Economic Framework.

In 2008 Jamaica was identified as a candidate country for assistance under a new budget line linked to the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA). In October dialogue between the Government of Jamaica and the EC began on developing a new project of €4-5 million with the overall objective to minimize risks associated with natural hazards as an adaptive measure to climate change.

The Government is also committed to the development and use of renewable sources of energy and the dissemination of sound and efficient energy technologies in mitigating the adverse impact of climate change. Ethanol “E10” was introduced in the transport sector, and plans are far advanced for the expansion of the generating capacity at the Wigton Wind farm.

### 3. Overview of past and ongoing cooperation

#### 3.1. Reporting on financial performance of EDF resources

With regard to the financial performance of the **10th EDF**:

Commitments under the 10th EDF far exceeded the NIP planning as two financing agreements for budget support programmes in the focal areas (Justice & Security - € 33m and Macroeconomic Support - € 40 m) and one financing agreement in the non-focal sector (Technical Cooperation Facility - € 1.75 m) were approved and are expected to be signed in the first quarter of 2009.

Furthermore, upon request of the GoJ, the EC Delegation has initiated the mobilization of € 1.9 m (out of a total of €12.9 million) from the EDF B Envelope in the form of budget support to contribute to the reconstruction following the damages caused by Tropical Storm Gustav in August 2008.

The situation of the realised Vs planned commitments is reported in the table below:

	<b>Indicative allocation under 10th EDF</b>	<b>Commitments planned in 2008</b>	<b>Commitments realised in 2008</b>	<b>Realised/Planned</b>
Focal Area 1: Macro-economic support	€60.5 million	€10 million	€40 million	400%
Focal Area 2: Governance	€33 million	€5.5 million	€33 million	600%
Non Focal Areas	€16.5 million	€2.9 million	€1.75 million (Technical Coop. Facility)	60.34%
<b>TOTAL A-Envelope</b>	<b>€110 million</b>	<b>€18.4 million</b>	<b>€74.75 million</b>	<b>460%</b>
<b>TOTAL B-Envelope</b>	<b>€12.9 million</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>TOTAL 10th EDF NIP</b>	<b>€122.9 million</b>	<b>€18.4 million</b>	<b>€74.75 million</b>	<b>460%</b>

**The overall EDF RAC/RAL picture** at the end of 2008 is as follows:

	<b>RAC / RAL end 2007</b>	<b>RAC / RAL end 2008</b>	<b>RAC / RAL % 2007/2008</b>
8 <sup>th</sup> & 9 <sup>th</sup> EDF	32,139,837 / 94,889,180	12,470,598/50,637,529	-61%/-46%

10 <sup>th</sup> EDF	NA	77,750,000/77,500,000	NA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,139,837 / 94,889,180</b>	<b>90,220,598 / 128,387,529</b>	<b>+ 180 % / +35 %</b>

The table shows that the increase in the Total RAC and RAL figures in Jamaica is due to the two new Global Commitments under the 10th EDF, while commitments and payments under the previous EDFs have progressed in the year.

### **3.2. Reporting on General and Sector Budget Support**

As already detailed in 3.1, under the 10th EDF National Indicative Programme, about 82% of the A Envelope allocation has been earmarked for budget support programmes in the two focal areas (macroeconomic support and governance). Furthermore about 100% of the funds allocated to Jamaica under the Accompanying Measures for Sugar (AMS) 2006-7-8-9 have been earmarked for budget support. Further details on the structure of the programmes are reported in Annex III. The situation of the ongoing budget support is the following:

Debt Reduction and Growth Enhancement Programme (DRGEP - €40 mln): the programme includes 4 different financing agreements, one under the 10th EDF (for €40 mln), and three under AMS 2007, 2008 and 2009 (for a total of € 30 mln). Currently 3 of the 4 financing agreements have been signed, while the AMS2009 allocation is still in the identification phase. The first two fixed tranches for a value of € 12.5 mln have been disbursed in March 2009, while a variable tranche of € 13,1 mln is expected to be disbursed later in 2009.

Security Sector Reform Programme (SSRP - €33 mln): the programme is entirely funded by the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF. The corresponding financing agreement has been signed in March 2009 and disbursement of a fixed (€ 7 mln) and a variable (€ 8,5 mln) tranches is expected in 2009.

Sugar Sector Budget Support: The AMS funds under the sugar accompanying measures that are not part of DRGEP (about 50% of the allocation) are earmarked to sector budget support programmes for the sugar cane sector. A fixed tranche of AMS2007 of a value of €3.69 million was disbursed in October 2008, only € 6,125 mln out a € 8,75 mln variable tranche were disbursed in March 2009 as not all the indicators were met. Negotiations are currently underway with the GoJ for the undisbursed amount. The financing agreement for AMS 2008 has also been signed in March 2009, while the AMS 2009 programme is still at the identification phase.

Support to the Road Sector: Budget Support and Institutional Strengthening: this programme was funded by the 9th EDF and is still ongoing but has been dormant in 2008 pending approval by the Government of the Road Master Plan. As at today, only one initial fixed tranche of €2.5 million was disbursed under the programme. The second fixed tranche could only be disbursed once the Road Master Plan is approved. The third and last tranche is variable and its disbursement will depend on achievement of the relevant conditions.

Post-emergency: after the passage of Hurricane Dean in August 2007 the EC responded to a request from the GoJ and provided €7.5m in direct non-targeted budget support to assist Jamaica to deal with the budgetary impact of the hurricane. The funding derived in

part (€ 5 million) from a decommitment of funds allocated to the Private Sector Development Programme under the 9th EDF, and in part (€ 2.5 million) from the Regional B Envelope of the 9th EDF. The disbursement of the two fixed tranches under the two separate financing agreements took place in March 2008.

On the basis of the positive findings of an evaluation of the Hurricane Dean budget support programme conducted between October and December 2008, the Delegation initiated the mobilization of another post-emergency budget support to help the country cope with the effects of the passage of Tropical Storm Gustav in August 2008. The proposed post-TS Gustav budget support would be funded with € 1.9 million from the 10th EDF B Envelope and is currently under approval in Headquarters.

Given the fact that a large portion of the EDF and AMS funds is allocated to budget support programmes, it is crucial for the success of the programme that the GoJ build within its structures (mostly at the NAO's office) the necessary expertise to monitor the achievement of the agreed conditions, the continuous compliance with the eligibility criteria, but also to properly present and substantiate the requests for tranche disbursement. To this end, the EC is funding a two year project of Technical Assistance to the NAO that began operations in December 2008.

### **3.3. Projects and programmes in the focal and non focal areas**

#### **3.3.1. Focal Areas**

##### 9th EDF FOCAL SECTOR 1: PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

*Contribution to country performance against identified targets:*

The PSDP started slowly due to changes in policy and procedures of the EDF along with limited strategic focus and planning from the start and so the results achieved so far are below expectation. In November 2007, € 2.5 million was de-committed to finance post-Hurricane Dean reconstruction reducing the allocation to the programme to € 17.5 million. The RAL as of December 2008 is still high: 50% of committed funds have been disbursed. The implementation of the programme will end on December 31, 2009 and the overall objectives of the programme may not be achieved.

Despite progress made in 2008, most components on export promotion and hand-holding, business info points and rating are still experiencing implementation challenges and are lagging behind targets. However, in the case of the Cluster Initiatives (central activity), the ten clusters are achieving some results despite the challenges which vary by cluster and by the nature of the businesses.

*Prospects after phasing out of Commission support:*

As the programme implementation is ending in December 2009, all components lagging behind targets are being reviewed by the implementing agencies and the NAO in order to see if use can still be made of the remaining funds. An exit strategy is also being drafted by the implementing agencies, the NAO and the Delegation. The 10th EDF EPA Adjustment and Capacity Building Programme should be able to build on some aspects of the Private Sector Development Programme.

## 9th EDF FOCAL SECTOR 2: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

### ROAD SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

*Contribution to country performance against identified targets:*

North Coastal Highway Improvement Project – Segment 3:

The Contractor managed to speed up execution of the contract. As per December 2008, 89 km of binder course (the first layer of asphalt) was laid of the 96 km. Based on the progress so far, the Delegation considers it is possible that the project can be substantially finished before the end of June 2009. This will result in improved access and reduced travelling times to a large part of North Eastern Jamaica.

Support to the Road Sector: Budget Support and Institutional Strengthening:

The Cabinet has yet to approve the Road Maintenance Master Plan, which will trigger the disbursement of the second (fixed) tranche of the Budget Support component. A consultant was recruited in November 2008 to provide technical assistance under the institutional strengthening-component of the programme.

*Prospects after phasing out of Commission support:*

There is a gradual phasing out of transport related programs in Jamaica. There is no explicit exit strategy. Other multilaterals (IDB, CDB, WB) are expected to remain active in the sector.

### WATER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

*Contribution to country performance against identified targets:*

Institutional Strengthening of the National Water Commission:

The Technical Assistance component ended in May 2008. After receiving extensive comments on the draft final report, the Consultant has revised the report and submitted a final report. The GIS-based Asset Management System developed under this project has been embraced by the NWC, and has requested that the data of all new projects (even from other donors) is AMS-compliant.

*Prospects after phasing out of Commission support:*

There is a gradual phasing out of the water related programs in Jamaica. There is no explicit exit strategy. Other multilaterals (IDB, EIB) are expected to remain active in the sector.

## 10th EDF FOCAL SECTORS:

Financing agreements for two budget support programmes in the focal areas were signed in March 2009. See 3.1 for more details.

### **3.3.2. Non Focal Areas**

#### *Poverty Reduction Programme II – 9th EDF (€11,100,000)*

In the Inception Report for the PRP II, a two-pronged approach was agreed whereby a few communities would be pre-selected and that demand-driven sub-project would be pursued. In order to maximize use of the resources available, the Delegation instructed that pre-selection of communities be undertaken before demand-driven sub-projects were pursued. This directive became a challenge, however, as the length of time necessary to collect all relevant data to complete a community profile required to complete the pre-selection process will take a few months. Therefore the Delegation agreed, in the meantime, to the possibility to assess some of the demand-driven projects submitted by the volatile and vulnerable communities identified on the list of "hot spot" communities for social interventions. The failure to replace the long-term technical assistant and the need therefore to re-launch the tender, which is ongoing, has not facilitated work on this project.

Regarding the construction of the Lucea Family Courthouse in Hanover, which falls under Poverty Reduction Programme II, the works tender failed for the 2nd time. The Delegation was unable to maintain its endorsement of the contract on account of the uncertainty as to the financial situation of the tenderer and its non-compliance with the minimum selection criteria set out in the tender dossier. The tender has been amended by the NAO and approved by the Delegation to be re-launched. Implementation of the Service Contract for the supervision of the works has therefore also been delayed.

#### *Institutional Strengthening of the NAO II – 9th EDF (€1,000,000)*

With the added responsibility of the Sugar Programme and the preparation and implementation of the 10th EDF programme, an amount of EUR 1 Million is being provided for Institutional Strengthening of the NAO to bridge the gap between the 9th EDF and the commencement of the 10th EDF. So far, only one commitment for an amount of € 71,900 has been made under the financing agreement.

#### *Technical Co-operation Facility II – 9th EDF*

The TCF has been utilised extensively by the Delegation and the NAO for a number of technical assistants for projects as well as the attendance of Government employees at conferences/seminars and meetings. Take up of funds at the end of 2008 was good (56% committed), principally for technical assistance.

#### *Technical Co-operation Facility – 10th EDF (€ 1,750,000)*

The financing agreement for a new TCF funded under the 10th EDF was signed in March 2009.

### **3.4. Other Cooperation**

#### **3.4.1. Special Framework of Assistance (SFA) for Traditional ACP Suppliers of Bananas**

The objective of the SFA in Jamaica is to assist the country to respond to the changing market by, a) improving the competitiveness of the banana industry, and b) supporting economic diversification out of bananas. The initial phase was devoted mainly to the first component (2000-2005), while in recent years the focus has shifted to rural economic diversification. By the end of 2008 the total EC budget for this support was €42.625 million, of which over €34 Million had been contracted and €26 Million paid. This was a marked improvement on previous years and included commitment of most SFA 2001, 2002 and 2005 balances as well as completion of the implementation of SFA 1999 and 2000. Implementation, contracting and payment targets were adhered to despite delays in some payments towards the end of the year because the overall BAN budget line in Brussels had run out of funds. Implementation of the Rural Diversification component also began in earnest in 2008 with the signing of 8 large Grant contracts worth over 4.3 million Euro.

Of major significance to the Banana Improvement component of the programme was the passing of Tropical Storm Gustav in August 2008 which caused the major export producer, Jamaica Producers, to phase out export banana production altogether. As a consequence the Government has had to rethink its policy concerning the banana sub sector and has decided to develop a new strategy that will support production for the large domestic market and possible local and regional niche markets.

The significant contracting of Rural Diversification funds in 2008 has brought the implementation of the EUBSP as a whole back on track after serious delays caused mainly by the change in the Financial Regulations in 2003. The impacts expected from the Rural Diversification component over the next few years include improved access to micro-finance, adult and vocational education and enterprise development and rural social infrastructure, in traditional banana producing communities in the 6 target Parishes.

#### **3.4.2. Accompanying measures for sugar protocol countries (AMS)**

The Reform of the EU Common Market for Sugar and the announced 36% cut in prices by 2009 would lead to significant losses in foreign exchange earnings and have significant socio and economic impacts on the Sugar Protocol countries. The European Commission has therefore announced an eight year aid scheme to assist Sugar Protocol Countries in the transformation process. A precondition for eligibility for these support measures was that the countries concerned develop a national strategy to deal with the impact of the reform. Following a number of studies and a wide stakeholder consultation process, Jamaica developed in 2006 the Jamaica Country Strategy for the Adaptation of the Sugar Industry 2006-2015 (JCS). Moreover, in the context of additional EC support over the years 2007-2010, the European Commission and the Government of Jamaica agreed in 2007 on a Multi-Annual Assistance Strategy (2006-2010) that will support the Government of Jamaica in the implementation of the JCS.



Under the AMS programme, Jamaica will be the primary recipient of some Euro 77 Million. From this, 38% of the funds will be earmarked for General Budget Support and the remaining 62% for Sectoral Budget Support. The two programmes (GBS and SBS) are complementary in the sense that the privatization and modernization of the sugar industry is not only a key component of the Jamaica Country Strategy but it is also a necessary step towards the reduction of the public debt, an underlying objective of the GBS

In October 2008 a fixed tranche of €3.69 million from AMS 2007 SBS was disbursed. A new financing agreement under AMS 2008 was signed in March 2009.

#### **3.4.3. Addressing HIV in Jamaica: a Holistic Response – (21-02-03; ex-B7-6000) - €750,000.00**

The objective of the project is to reduce poverty in marginalised communities and groups in Jamaica through reducing the spread and mitigating the impact of HIV. A no cost 3 months extension to March 2009 was approved. Project activities are progressing relatively smoothly.

#### **3.4.4. Advocacy for the Abolition of the Death Penalty Independent Jamaica Council for Human Rights**

Implementation of project activities ended in April 2008. Major achievements include the establishment of a system to monitor and record data on persons accused of murder; the provision of sentencing materials to attorneys representing persons on death row; seminars on psychiatry and the law regarding the treatment of the mentally ill in the criminal justice system and the opening of a second office in Montego Bay.

#### **3.4.5. European Investment Bank**

Under Lomé and Cotonou conventions the EIB has lent EUR 267 million in Jamaica (EUR 173 million from own resources and EUR 94 million from risk capital resources drawn from the EDF) in the financial, water, energy, ports, telecommunications and airports sectors. Outstanding is presently of EUR 58 million.

Over more than a decade, a total of EUR 78 million was lent to the Port Authority of Jamaica for the provision of additional container capacity in the port of Kingston in order to meet increasing traffic demand. The EIB long term funding was crucial in enhancing and maintaining the position of Kingston as a major regional transshipment port.

In 2008, the Bank has supported another very important infrastructure for the economic development of the country. It financed the rehabilitation and expansion of the Norman Manley International Airport (NMIA) terminal with a EUR 35 million loan, under the Investment Facility, to the Airports Authority of Jamaica. Improved air transport will support the competitiveness of Jamaican business and the country's economic growth as it facilitates the development of high value export industries, business and tourism. The

project will also contribute to the country's progressive into regional and global markets. The project will not only improve traffic flow, it will also increase passenger security through greater compliance with security and environmental regulations. The implementation of an "Environmental Management System" to improve the airport's environmental performance supports this objective. The project, co-financed with the Caribbean Development Bank, supports the Government's efforts to improve the country's transport services and infrastructure. Along side the said loan, the Bank is also providing technical assistance to support the possible privatisation of the NMIA.

Preliminary discussions are underway for the possible financing of a toll road project and a wind farm project in Jamaica. Discussions are also envisaged to take place in 2009 concerning a possible global loan to the Development Bank of Jamaica for the financing of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.

### **3.5. Policy Coherence for Development**

EU-Jamaican cooperation displays a high level of coherence with EU policies in the areas of trade and agriculture through the budget lines for bananas, sugar and the forthcoming Economic Partnership Agreement.

### **3.6. Dialogue in Country with national parliaments, local authorities and NSAs**

Dialogue has been maintained with other donors, national authorities, non-state actors and member state representations in 2008. This is largely due to the programming of the 10th EDF. There has been a shift from project support modalities to budget support instruments for the forthcoming cooperation programmes with Jamaica. This has required an active dialogue with State Actors, IDPs, Member States and the private sector. Synergies and complementarities are sought with other actors' programmes to ensure that there is no overlap in activities.

Regular EC-PIOJ meetings take place at least twice a year where ongoing projects and programmes are discussed. One took place in September 2008 and another one was held in February 2009.

The relationship between the Delegation and the National Authorising Officer and his Office is generally very good. The Delegation is in daily contact with the NAO's office to ensure that the preparation and implementation of projects is properly carried out. The relationship between the Delegation and implementing agencies is in general fair.

### **3.7. Aid Effectiveness**

The Delegation is in regular contact with the main IDPs including the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, the FAO, the Caribbean Development Bank, U.K., CIDA and USAID.

Regular interaction also takes place at the sectoral level, although the joint government-donor thematic working groups have not met regularly since 2007. No joint government donor meeting has been held for the Macroeconomic thematic working group. The

preparation of the General and Sector Budget Support programmes under the 10th EDF has involved the European Commission Delegation in extensive discussions with a wide range of government offices and donor agencies in Jamaica throughout the year.

Donor meetings are held, especially in the areas of security and justice. The EC delegation has also participated in a number of working groups for the development of the long term Government of Jamaica Development Strategy, Vision 2030. Each working group consists of a broad range of stakeholders including government officials, the private sector, NSAs and international donor agencies. The Vision 2030 strategy document approved in November 2008 by Cabinet foresees a re-launch of the use of Thematic Working Groups. The Delegation is now an active member of the contact group on Security and Justice that involves, among others, the UNDP, the UK, the US and Canada. Furthermore regular Heads of Missions meetings are held with EU Member States.

GoJ hosted a joint government – international development partner retreat in December. At this retreat developments in the overall co-operation were discussed, particularly within the framework of the National Development Strategy.

Development co-ordination meetings are organized by the Delegation twice yearly with Member States. These regular meetings are information sharing forums for co-operation issues with Jamaica and the region. The last meeting was held in September 2008. The MS are also invited to mission debriefings.

## Annex I - Country at a glance

### Key Macro-economic indicators

Country at a glance: Key macro-economic performance indicators

**TABLE OF MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS (i)**

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Basic data</b>								
1	Population Average (in 1000)	2 648,2	2 660,7	2 673,0	2 686,9	2 699,8	2 713,3	2 726,9
	-annual change in %	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
2a	Nominal GDP (millions US\$)	10 407,2	11 360,8	12 262,4	13 199,4	13 485,5	12 137,5	12 953,9
2b	Nominal GDP per capita (millions US\$)	3 929,9	4 269,9	4 587,5	4 912,5	4 995,0	4 473,3	4 750,4
2c	- annual change in %	10,5	8,6	7,4	7,1	1,7	-10,5	5,1
3	Real GDP (annual change %)	0,6	1,5	3,1	0,7	-0,3	0,3	1,6
4	Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	26,6	26,8	28,0	26,4	27,3	28,2	29,1
<b>International transactions</b>								
5	Exports of G&S (% of GDP)	37,7	35,4	39,6	37,9	38,1	38,3	38,5
	- of which exports of goods (% of GDP)	15,06	15,91	18,03	17,06	16,31	15,53	16,91
	- of which the major one (bauxite)	8,39	9,29	9,72	10,13	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Trade balance (% of GDP)	-20,41	-23,91	-23,96	-29,86	-24,45	-24,69	-22,2
7	Current account balance (% of GDP)	-6,45	-10,44	-10,16	-16,48	-16,88	-10,59	-5,54
8	Net inflows of FDIs (% of GDP)	5,2	5,9	6,3	11,3	6,9	5,8	8,2
9	External debt (in % of GDP)	43,5	43,9	43,3	40,2	38,4	39,0	37,6
10	Service of external debt (interest payment and principal repayment, % of GDP)	7,9	10,7	7,3	7,6	8,0	6,4	4,4
11	NIRs (in weeks of imports of goods); (figure for G&S)	18 (12.2)	15 (9.9)	14 (9.4)	13 (9.1)	11 (7.7)	11 (7.7)	11 (7.7)
<b>Government</b>								
12	Revenues (% of GDP)	26,84	26,00	25,99	27,39	27,59	26,78	27,40
	- of which grants (% of GDP)	0,7	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
13	Expenditure (in % of GDP)	31,52	29,30	30,90	30,59	36,34	35,60	32,11
	- of which capital expenditure (% of GDP)	1,6	1,7	3,3	3,1	3,7	3,5	3,4
14a	Deficit (% of GDP) including grants	-4,68	-3,30	-4,91	-3,20	-8,75	-8,82	-4,71
14b	Deficit (% of GDP) excluding grants	-5,38	-3,40	-5,11	-3,70	-9,25	-9,32	-5,21
15	Debt (% of GDP)	120,19	119,22	116,85	113,59	123,08	125,22	122,02
	- of which external (% of total debt)	36,2	36,8	37,1	35,5	34,1	33,7	32,9
<b>Other</b>								
16	CPI (annual average change, %)	13,0	10,7	7,4	12,4	13,5	11,6	8,0
17	Interest rate (for money, annual rate, %)	14,3	13,0	12,2	11,7	15,8	15,5	12,5
18	Exchange rate (J\$ vs.US\$)	61,4	63,2	66,3	69,7	77,2	96,0	98,7
19	Unemployment, ILO definition (%)	12,2	10,7	9,5	10,2			
20	Employment in agriculture (% of total)	17,7	18,1	N/A	17,0	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Data sources: MoFPS, BoJ, IMF, STATIN**

(i) Years are Fiscal Years (2004 is April 2004 to March 2005)

**Country at a glance: Key MDG indicators**

(See also attached table on MDG progress)

	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
Impact	1. Proportion of population below US\$1(PPP) per day	18,7	16,9	14,8	14,3	9,5
	2. Prevalence of underweight children under-5 years of age (SLC data)	5,1	4		5,6	N/A
	3. Under-five mortality rate (VSC 2003)	19,6	21,4			21,4
Outputs	4. Net Enrolment rate in primary education		96,7	95,9	95,5	
	5. Primary completion rate	83,6		90,2	93,1	
	6. Ratio of girls to boys in:					
	- primary education	95,4	84,9	91,9	89,6	
	- secondary education		79,4	83,3	71,1	
	- tertiary education	14,1	20,9	21,2	26	
	7. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. (SLC data)	N/A	96,8		96,8	N/A
	8. Proportion of 1-year old children immunized against measles. (ESSJ data)	88,1	80,4	84,0	87,2	76,2
	9. HIV prevalence among the 15-24 year old pregnant women (MOH estimate)	N/A	1		1	N/A
	10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural. (SLC data – pipe + public standpipe)	79,8	86,2		74,5*	N/A

\*indoor tap & outdoor tap & public standpipe

**Data Sources:**

PIOJ Monitoring Report of January 2009, MoH Mortality & Morbidity

**MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**  
**STATUS REPORT 2008**

Prepared by the Planning Institute of Jamaica Social Policy Planning and Research Division Sustainable Development & Regional Planning Division November 2008/ revised January 22, 2009
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**GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER**

**Target 1: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day**

Performance is on track to meet this target, as is evident from the indicators in Tables 1 to 5 below:

**Indicator: Proportion of population with income below one U.S. dollar a day**

**Table 1: Proportion of population living below the poverty line**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>INCIDENCE OF POVERTY %</b>
1990	28.4
1995	27.5
2000	18.7
2001	16.9
2002	19.7
2003	19.1
2004	16.9
2005	14.8
2006	14.3
2007*	9.9

Source: Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC) various years; \*Preliminary data.

**Table 2: Poverty gap ratio**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>POVERTY GAP%</b>	<b>GINI COEFFICIENT</b>
1990	7.9	0.38
1995	7.2	0.36
2000	4.6	0.3790
2001	4.6	0.3843
2002	6.4	0.3986
2003	5.5	0.3791
2004	4.5	0.3826
2005	3.8	0.3810
2006	3.2	0.3826
2007*	2.6	0.3675

Source: JSLC; \* preliminary data.

**Table 3: Status of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption (%)**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>
1990	6	10	15	22	46
1995	7	11	15	21	44
2000	6.7	10.7	14.9	21.7	46
2001	6	11	15	22	46
2002	6.2	10.6	15.1	22.1	45.9
2003	6.6	10.7	15.0	21.6	46.0
2004	6.6	10.6	14.9	21.4	46.4

2005	6.3	10.8	15.2	21.7	45.9
2006	6.7	11.1	15.4	21.5	45.2
2007*	6.8	11.3	15.3	21.6	45.0

Source: JSLC, \*Preliminary data.

**Target 2: Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.**

**Table 4: Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age**

YEAR	UNDERWEIGHT PREVALENCE %
1990	8.4
1995	5.1
2000	5.1
2001	6.4
2002	3.6
2003	n.a.
2004	4.0
2005	n.a.
2006	5.3
2007*	2.2

Source: JSLC various years.; \*Preliminary data.

**Table 5: Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (the food poor)**

YEAR	% FOOD POOR
1990	8.3
1995	9.0
2000	4.9
2001	4.9
2002	7.3
2003	6.0
2004	5.7
2005	5.5
2006	3.3
2007	2.9

Source: JSLC

### **Priority Areas Taken and Contemplated**

Government has moved to reinforce gains made under the conditional cash transfer programme (Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education), by introducing differential benefits to all male students, and further differentials at grades 7

and 10. This is in order to motivate school retention and performance at known transition points.

A Steps to Work Programme is being piloted in some 4000 households on PATH. The programme aims to provide opportunities for poor households to improve their economic prospects and empower them for employment, through training, business development skills, and job readiness skills. Steps to Work is expected to assist the poor household towards economic independence.

Strengthening of the institutional framework for poverty monitoring is anticipated in the short term, under the Vision 2030 Jamaica Development Plan.

Revitalization of the agriculture sector and rural development are expected to impact the livelihoods of the poor.

The National Assistance Bill will modernize the legislative base for the delivery of social assistance to the neediest in the society.

Nutrition initiatives aimed at providing low-cost alternatives for Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) are being designed by the Ministry of Health. Given the current food price inflation worldwide, and the potential threat to the most vulnerable, Government has moved to ensure that the nutrition of children and their families is not stymied. In this regard, government is also in dialogue with international partners to ensure budget support for the increased expenditure on social assistance.

## **GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION**

Target: Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Target: Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

### **Progress to Date:**

This target has been achieved as enrolment of the 6-11 age cohort is universal. In 2007, the consistently high enrolment rate was maintained, as reflected in the gross enrolment rate of 99.8 per cent and a net enrolment of 90.9 per cent (Table 1). Male enrolment accounted for 51.5 per cent of total enrolment.

In 2006/07, the Survival rates to Grade 5 was 93.5 per cent, with 96.6 per cent for females and 90.7 per cent for males. These are improvements over comparable data for 2004/05 of 90.7 per cent, with 93.2 per cent for females and 88.5 per cent for males. The improvement could be attributed to implementation of the policy to retain pupils in Grade 4 (3.0 per cent) for intensive remediation support. Despite these achievements, there is need (at the pre-primary level and beyond) for enhancing quality. The Government of Jamaica has begun the process of improving quality and equity by the creation of three new agencies, the National Education Inspectorate, the Curriculum and Assessment Agency and the Jamaica Teaching Council. In addition, programmes and projects have been developed in order to: improve school facilities and infrastructure; facilitate



leadership and management training; improve literacy and numeracy in schools; revise the secondary curriculum; provide citizenship education; and engage stakeholder participation. Implementation has begun.

**Table 1: Gross and Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Education, 2000-2006**

Year	Gross Enrolment	Net Enrolment
2000	93.2	95.4
2001	95.3	91.1
2002	95.5	90.9
2003	94.8	89.4
2004	96.7	91.9
2005	95.9	91.9
2006	95.5	89.2
2007	99.8	90.9

Source: Revised Enrolment Rates, PIOJ/STATIN, 2007

**Indicator: Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5 (Survival Rates to Grade 5)**

Compared with 2000/01, promotion rate through to Grade 5 have been improving from approximately 88.3 per cent in 2000/01 to 94.2 per cent in 2006/07. The increase can be partially attributed to the introduction of new policies and programmes designed to ensure that students are appropriately equipped and functioning at the appropriate level before promotion to Grade 6. The data show a larger percentage of females than males are promoted through to Grade 5.

**Table 2: Survival Rate to Grade 5 (Public Schools Only)  
2000 – 2003, 2004/05, 2006/07**

Year	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
2000/01	84.1	92.6	88.3
2001/02	84.3	91.4	87.6
2002/03	88.0	93.0	90.0
2004/05	88.5	93.2	90.7
2006/07	91.0	97.6	94.2

Source: MOEYC – Statistics Unit/PIOJ

**Indicator: Literacy Rate of 15-24 Year Olds:**

The literacy rate among 15-24 year olds has increased from an average of 91.6 per cent in 1999 to 94.7 per cent in 2008. Females had higher literacy rates than males (see Table 3 below)

**Table 3: Literacy Rate of 15–24 Year Olds and 15 years and above, by Gender, 1999-2008**

Literacy Rates	
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Year	15+			15-24		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1999	82.0	75.9	87.7	91.6	86.9	96.2
2000	82.4	76.4	88.1	92.2	87.7	96.6
2001	83.0	77.0	88.5	92.5	88.3	96.6
2002	83.5	77.6	89.0	92.8	88.5	97.1
2003	84.0	78.2	89.4	93.2	89.2	97.1
2004	84.5	78.8	89.9	93.5	89.5	97.6
2005	85.0	79.3	90.3	93.8	90.1	97.6
2006	85.5	79.9	90.7	94.0	90.3	97.6
2007	86.0	80.5	91.1	94.4	90.8	98.1
2008	86.4	81.1	91.5	94.7	91.3	98.1

Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2007

### **Priority areas for the Future**

- Improvement in the quality of teaching and learning in Early Childhood Institutions;
- Programmes to address the rising incidence of anti-social behaviour among the school-age population;
- Programmes to improve male participation in the education and training system.

A National Task Force on Educational Reform has completed a review of progress made in education over the past 20 years and has made a number of recommendations geared at strategic reform of the sector for the period 2004/5-2015/16.

There are four main components of the vision for the development of the educational sector: Governance and management; curriculum, teaching and learning support; stakeholder participation; and finance. The component on finance identifies the financial requirements to implement the reform strategies:

The main Task Force recommendations which will directly impact meeting the MDG and require support are:

- early screening and detection of developmental and behavioural disorders, and the establishment of referral systems on identification of at-risk children for more effective response and treatment.
- implementation of regulations and standards for early childhood institutions aimed at raising the overall quality of teaching, care and the learning environments, including that of the home
- Regional Education Authorities (REAs) to monitor school performance and provide specialist support services to schools including reading specialists, master teachers, and guidance counselors.
- Provision of adequate capacity, from kindergarten to grade 12, to accommodate all children.

- School buildings provide adequate facilities, utilities and space (indoors and outdoors) to support learning.
- Training of teachers to degree level.
- Children are assessed for readiness, health and developmental status prior to entry to Grade 1, and support services and teachers' aides are accessible to them in primary school as needed.
- Homework/After School Programmes established.

### **GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN**

**Target – Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015**

Overall, the general state of progress towards this goal can be said to be achieved for the primary and secondary levels but “lagging” for the tertiary level.

**Indicator: Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education:**

As Table 10 indicates that there are no significant differences in the proportion of boys to girls at the primary and secondary levels; however, there is a wide disparity at the tertiary levels where there are twice more girls than boys. Gender distribution at the tertiary level remained virtually the same over the past five years with females dominating enrolment. With the exception of the traditionally male-dominated faculties of Engineering, Built Environment and Agriculture, females out-numbered males in all faculties.

**Table 10: Ratio of Girls to Boys at the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Level, 1993-2006**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Primary Level</b>	<b>Secondary Level</b>	<b>Tertiary Level</b>
1990	0.99	1.07	1.26 (estimated)
1991	N/a	N/a	Na
1992	0.95	1.05	Na
1993	0.96	1.08	Na
1994	0.96	1.04	Na
1995	0.97	1.07	Na
1996	0.96	1.09	1.75
1997	0.96	1.06	1.92
1998	0.97	1.03	1.91
1999	0.97	1.03	2.07
2000	0.96	1.03	2.06
2001	0.96	1.03	1.99
2002	0.96	1.02	2.05
2003	0.95	1.01	2.03
2004	0.95	1.00	2.25
2005	0.95	1.01	2.03
2006	0.96	1.03	1.77
2007	0.96	1.02	1.98

Source: MOEYC Statistics Unit. n.a. = not available

**Indicator: Ratio of literate females to males (15-24 years)**

As Table 11 Indicates, women have had higher levels of literacy in this age group. The trend over the last decade has remained constant.

**Table 11: Women to men Parity Index (ratio of literacy rates for 15 - 24 yrs. old)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Parity Index</b>
1990	1.10
1991	1.09
1992	1.09
1993	1.09
1994	1.09
1995	1.08
1996	1.08
1997	1.08
1998	1.08
1999	1.08
2000	1.07
2001	1.07
2002	1.09
2003	1.08
2004	1.09
2005	1.08
2006	1.08
2007	1.09

**Source:** Labour Force Statistics; UNESCO Statistical Unit

**Indicator: Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector**

Proportionately, more women have been traditionally employed in non-agricultural sectors, particularly in areas such as wholesale & retail, hotels and restaurant services as well as in community, social and personal services. Notably, more women are working in these other sectors than in previous years. Men dominate in areas such as agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction, transport, storage and communications, and finance, insurance, real estate and business services. Table 12 below provides a summary. Generally, female unemployment rates have been twice that of males and this trend continued in 2007 with 13% for females and 6.9% for males. In terms of labour force participation, women's participation rate stood at 56.5% in 2007 in comparison to men's participation at 73%.

**Table 12: Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-Agricultural Sector**

Year	Females as Percent of Total Non-Agricultural Employment
1990	38.3
1991	36.2
1992	36.2
1993	28.6
1994	38.5
1995	37.7
1996	33.1
1997	30.8
1998	37.8
1999	21.3
2000	37.0
2001	20.1
2002	38.1
2003	49.4
2004	48.3
2005	48.9
2006	48.4
2007	48.9

Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica.

**Indicator: Proportion of Women in National Parliament**

Table 13: Male/Female Representation in National Government in 2005					
Categories	Total	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
MPs	60	53	88.0	7	11.7
Cabinet	17	14	82.4	3	17.6
Senators	21	16	76.2	5	23.8

Sources: Electoral Office of Jamaica; Desk Review; Status of Men and Women (2005); Gender Advisory Committee.

Since 2005, of the 26 ministerial posts in the National Cabinet (the highest decision-making body in Jamaica), three (3) are occupied by women. The leader of the Opposition, President of the Senate and Clerk to the House of Parliament, are women. The recently appointed Chief Justice and Attorney-General, both appointed in 2007 are women.

At present, women are 12% of Parliamentarians; 24% of Senators; and 17.6% of Cabinet Ministers. Consistent with this trend of under-representation of women in political leadership, data on the 2007 elections showed that twenty-one (21) women contested (14.4%): PNP 10, JLP 7, small independent parties – 4. Eight women were elected, five

from the PNP and 3 from the JLP. This was a small increase compared to the 2002 elections where 6 women were elected out of a total of 60 seats. Among the women elected in the 2007 elections, 2 are new Members of Parliament for the PNP and 1 for the JLP.

Despite these incremental changes, women remain peripheral in the major political, economic and social decision-making spheres. More deliberate efforts are required to improve women's access to top-level decision-making bodies in governance. This involves moves for improving women's asset ownership, further legislative reform, public education on rights and responsibilities, and facilitation of women's participation in the political process. The Local Government reform process has made some recommendations to improve the participation of women in the political process.

### **Other issues**

Some efforts to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women have been made. These include programmes of research, training, legislative reform, policy and programme review, and capacity and institutional strengthening. Recent major achievements include:

The Gender Advisory Committee in collaboration with the Bureau of Women's Affairs completed the **National Policy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**. The document was handed to the Prime Minister and the Minister responsible for Gender Affairs in November 2007.

In keeping with the commitment to CEDAW Article 11 which covers the elimination of discrimination in the field of labour, the **Draft Sexual Harassment Policy** was completed by the Bureau of Women's Affairs with collaboration of key stakeholders in the public sector. The final document was submitted to the Office of the Prime Minister in April 2007.

In 2007 the Government reviewed two key gender and child-related legislation - **The Offences Against the Person (Amendment) Act** and **The Incest (Punishment) (Amendment) Act**. Submissions were also made by other public sector agencies such as the Office of the Children's Advocate, the Child Development Agency and the Children's Court, the Planning Institute of Jamaica, among others. Several women's organizations also made submissions and participated in the deliberations of the Joint Select Committee for the amendments. There are a number of proposed changes to the laws relating to rape, including marital rape and incest and other sexual offences with a view to bringing the laws in Jamaica in line with international conventions and modern legislative trends. The Final Report submitted to the Senate recommended that the two bills be merged to create one Act called the Sexual Offences Act.

**Gender-based violence** continued to be a challenge faced by primarily women and children in Jamaica as reported by the Jamaica Constabulary Force. For 2007, there were 70 reported cases of domestic related murders; 4 413 cases of assault and 710 reported cases of rape and 465 cases of carnal abuse. One third of the victims of rape are children. The number of reported incidents of domestic violence totalled 9 625, an increase of 29.2

per cent when compared to 2006. While there has been a reduction in crime and violence generally, there has been an increase in sexual violence against women and children in particular. In addition to its public education programmes against gender based violence, the Bureau of Women's Affairs held a public fundraising event to raise J\$9 million to open a hostel for the recuperation of female survivors of gender-based violence.

In keeping with the Millennium Development Goal to reduce maternal mortality and also to enhance the reproductive rights of women, the Report of the Abortion Policy Review Group will be deliberated in Parliament to consider legislative reform of specific provisions of the Offences Against the Persons Act which currently make the procurement of abortion illegal under law and make women liable for imprisonment.

Non-governmental organizations have continued with programmes of research, training and sensitization on gender issues and gender equity and in some policy areas are key stakeholders with the public sector.

### **Priority Areas for the Future**

- A National Parenting Support Commission is being established. The need to improve parenting practices that pay attention to gender socialization and reversing negative educational outcomes, especially of boys has been recognized as one of the priority areas.
- Approval of the National Gender Policy by Parliament and agreement on strategic areas of implementation.
- Legislative reform of the Offences Against the Persons Act to decriminalize women seeking abortion services; and doctors providing the service.
- Legislative reform to enact a Sexual Offences Bill.

### **GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY**

**Target: reduce by two thirds between 1990 and 2015, the under five mortality rate.**

**Indicators:**

- Under five mortality
- Infant mortality
- Proportion of 1-year old children immunized against measles

**Progress to date:**

The MDGs require a reduction in under five mortality to 9/1000 births by 2015. Jamaica is "lagging" with respect to this goal. Under five years, mortality was 28.5/1000 births in 1993 and 21.4/1000 in 2003. Prenatal mortality and Infant Mortality are the main contributors to the under 5 mortality with the latter moving from 24.4 per 1 000 live births to 21.3 per 1 000 live births in 2005. Immunization coverage against measles moved from 64.8 percent in 1990 to 87.2 percent in 2006.

The leading causes of infant deaths are:

- Conditions relating to the prenatal period (Birth – 6 weeks)
- Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal Abnormalities
- HIV/AIDS
- Nutritional Deficiencies

The leading causes of death in children 1 to 4 years include:

- Conditions relating to the prenatal period
- HIV/AIDS
- Acute respiratory infections
- Accidents and unintentional injuries

Some of the achievements to date with respect of this MDG goals include:

#### *Infrastructure*

- The offering of child health care services at over 300 public health centres island wide
- NHF approved project for the provision of equipment for the diagnosis and management of asthma
- Upgrading of some parish hospitals to provide accessible paediatric services

#### *Policy and Standards*

- Standardisation of the protocol for the management of asthma
- Standardisation of the protocol for the management of rheumatic fever
- Standardisation of the protocol for the management of acute gastroenteritis
- Development of a field guide for the care of the newborn
- Legislative support- Immunization regulations and Child Care and Protection Act
- Regional review of prenatal deaths to inform the management of future cases
- Development of a National framework of action for children based on the world fit for children goals
- Development of a National Plan of Action for an Integrated Response to Children and Violence

#### *Treatment and care*

- Provisions of vaccines free of charge in public health facilities as well as the provision of two new vaccines on the immunization schedule (Hepatitis b and Haemophilus Influenza b)
- Program for the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV
- Program for Antenatal screening and the management of anaemia, syphilis and HIV
- Screening of newborn for sickle cell disease



- Establishment of a program for treatment and rehabilitation of children who have been sexually and physically abused (after school care, referral to Child Development Agency)- Camp Bustamante

#### GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

**Target: Reduce by three quarter, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate.**

#### **Indicators:**

- Maternal mortality rate
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

This MDG goal requires a reduction in the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) from 119.7 per 100 000 live births to 25 per 100 000 live births by 2015. Jamaica is “Far behind” with respect to meeting this goal. Estimates for 2003 put the MMR at 95 per 100 000 live births. Notably, there has been no significant change in MMR over the past 15-20 years, while the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel was 96.8 percent in 2006 compared with an estimated 95.0 percent previously.

The leading causes of maternal deaths include:

- Hypertensive Disease in pregnancy
- Embolism
- Haemorrhage
- HIV/AIDS
- Chronic Heart Disease
- Unsafe abortions
- Sepsis

Achievements to date with respect of this MDG goal include:

#### *Infrastructure*

- A network of routine antenatal clinics in the public health sector
- Expansion and the equipping of maternity wards in types B and C hospitals.
- Re-design of Victoria Jubilee Hospital’s labour ward and delivery suite to facilitate better supervision and monitoring of women in labour.

#### *Policy and Standards*

- Establishment of weekly high risk antenatal clinics in each parish
- Standardized protocol for the provision of antenatal care
- Use of antenatal registers for identifying high risk women
- System of referral for high risk women to specialist obstetric care
- Introduction of a system for direct access to labour wards after 24 weeks in most facilities (by-passing casualty)
- Ongoing in-service education of HCW in safe motherhood and reproductive health

- Quarterly review of maternal deaths in all regions to inform program management
- Establishment of an abortion policy advisory group
- Strategic plan for reproductive health inclusive of safe motherhood, HIV, STI's

#### *Treatment and Care*

- Training of doctors and midwives in postpartum insertion of the IUD
- Auditing of eclampsia cases at VJH to improve case management
- Ongoing public education on reproductive health with special emphasis on adolescents
- Introduction of home visiting to high risk ANC clients
- Training of HCW in the use of the Partograph
- Increase obstetric staff compliment in some hospitals
- The issuing of 'ACT NOW' cards to all ANC attendees to identify danger signs in pregnancy.

### GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

#### **Targets:**

- Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

#### **Indicators:**

- HIV Prevalence among the 15-24 year old pregnant women
- Condom rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate
- Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS
- Prevalence of deaths rates associated with malaria
- Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures
- Prevalence of death rates associated with tuberculosis
- Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)

The MDG calls for a halt and begin reversing by 2015, the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases. This goal has been achieved for malaria and other contagious diseases, but the country is "lagging" with respect to HIV/AIDS. In the case of malaria, there have been no indigenous cases in Jamaica between 1995 and 2005, all recorded cases are imported. Between 2006 and 2007 however, Jamaica recorded 186 and 191 confirmed cases of malaria respectively which highlights inadequate sanitary conditions in parts of the country. Anti-malaria campaigns have since been intensified in these areas and the rest of the island. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women was approximately 1.0 percent. Condom use was 17.8 percent in 2002 according to the Reproductive Health Survey, 2002. This compares with 13.6 percent in 1997. Data on children made orphans by HIV/AIDS revealed that between 6,000 and 10, 000 children lost a mother, father or both parents to HIV/AIDS.

In relation to HIV/AIDS, the National response is guided by the National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS 2002-2006. Implementation of the plan is supported by the National AIDS Committee, NGOs and IDPs. Some achievements in this area include:

#### *Infrastructure*

- Laboratory facilities improved (blood bank and public health lab)
- Expansion of facilities geared at the Prevention Of Mother To Child Transmission (pMTCT) of the virus
- The expansion of facilities that provide Voluntary Counselling and Testing(VCT)
- The expansion of facilities that provide ARV treatment (public access program)
- The renovation of the Caribbean HIV/AIDS Regional Training Centre.

#### *Policy and Standards*

- The development of a National HIV/AIDS Policy
- The development of a National Workplace Policy
- The development of five sector policies on HIV/AIDS and the workplace
- The development of a National Policy on OVC's
- The development of a National policy on the Management of HIV/AIDS in Schools
- Effective multi-sectoral response

#### *Treatment and care*

- The provision of condom vending machines
- The expansion of general STD services
- The expansion of pMTCT
- The expansion of VCT
- Training of thousands of health staff (public and private)
- Provision of a safe blood supply
- Continued public education on prevention of transmission
- Targeted intervention for high risk groups
- Improve STI control
- HIV testing in ANC and STI clinics
- Training workshop and community based initiatives

#### **Other Priority areas**

Generally, there is a lack of a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation System in the health sector. This greatly limits the ability to measure the effectiveness of the various initiatives and impact on planning and policy activities. The design and implementation of an effective M&E system is therefore a priority for the MOH at this time. In support of this, the issue of data availability and data quality must be addressed.

Another priority area is that of skilled human resources. Implementation of projects within the MOH is often limited due to the inadequacy or unavailability of skilled

persons. There are also deficiencies relating to infrastructure and acquisition and maintenance of equipment. Given the impact of globalization and the subsequent increase in international travel, the issue of surveillance is another priority. The new and emerging diseases globally call for nations world wide to be on the look out for new illnesses and changes in disease patterns.

In addition to operational issues identified above, the MOH has specific health related priority areas other than those mentioned in the MDG report and these are:

1. Chronic Illnesses
2. Trauma and Violence Related Illnesses
3. Child Nutrition

### **Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability**

Targets:

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Halve, by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at 100 million dwellers

TARGETS	STATUS	ACTIONS TAKEN	PRIORITY AREAS
1 <u>Land Area protected to maintain biological diversity</u>	On-Track	<u>Work commenced on the Protected Areas Systems Plan</u>  <u>Beach Assessment for Sea Turtles conducted in South East cav &amp; Pedro Cays</u>	1. <u>Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan</u>  2. <u>Protected Areas Systems Plan</u>
2 <u>Proportion of land covered by forest</u>	Far Behind	Two dedicated Special funds have been established for the sustainable development of the country's forest lands. The two funds are:  1. The Tropical Forest Fund; and  11. Jamaica Forest Management & Conservation Fund  In general, the FD's programmes continue to be hampered by the lack of financial resources. The country continues to lose approximately 336 hectares of forest annually.	1. <u>Increase annual production and distribution of seedlings</u>  2. <u>Increase by 100 hectares the number planted annually on public and private lands.</u>  3. <u>Protection of Forest Reserves from encroachment.</u>
3 <u>Proportion of people with access to secure tenure</u>	On track	First Draft of Housing Policy Completed  Partial Assessment of squatter settlements being undertaken	1. <u>Development of National Hosing Policy</u>  2. <u>Development Squatter Management Policy.</u>
4 <u>GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency)</u>		<u>Energy Sector Policy tabled as Green Paper in Parliament. Further consultations held with stakeholders.</u>  <u>Strategy development for energy conservation</u>	<u>Formulation of comprehensive energy conservation programme</u>  <u>Development of alternative energy options</u>
5 <u>Proportion of people with access to an improved water source</u>	On track	<u>Community managed Water Supply scheme established for three communities in St. Thomas – White Horses, Pamphret &amp; Botany Bay. (See Table 3)</u>	<u>Completion of the several water projects that are currently being carried out.</u>
6 <u>Proportion of people with access to an improved sanitation</u>	On track	<u>Linked to water and sanitation programmes as well as housing development (see Table 3)</u>	

**Table 1**

<b>Tenure</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2006<sub>p</sub></b>	<b>2007<sub>p</sub></b>
Owned by Household	58.3	61.2	61.2	56.9	60.5	59.8
Rent-free	18.3	16.5	16.5	19.3	17.6	19.0
Rented/Leased	22.9	21.6	21.6	22.5	20.7	20.7
Squatted	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.5
Other	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0

**NB. Data captured is tenure of household's dwelling and not land tenure**

**Table 2:**

<b>Source of Water</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2006<sub>p</sub></b>	<b>2007<sub>p</sub></b>
Piped Water	66.6	70.9	64.5	68.2	67.8	70.2
Public Standpipe	13.2	13.1	12.1	9.5	6.7	6.4
Truck Bottled Water			1.9	1.8	2.8	2.1
River/Spring/Pond	3.2	3.1	3.3	4.1	3.9	4.0
Rainwater (Tank)	11.7	11.6	15.3	7.9	15.4	14.1
Well/Other	5.4	1.3	3	2.3	3.5	3.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 3:**

<b>Type of Toilet Facility</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2006<sub>p</sub></b>	<b>2007<sub>p</sub></b>
Water Closet	61.8	59.2	63.8	64.9	64.3
Pit Latrine	36.5	40.6	36.1	33.3	34.6
Other	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.1
None	1.3	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

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## **ACRONYMS**

<b>CET</b>	Common External Tariff
<b>CCMF</b>	Caribbean Centre for Money and Finance
<b>CDB</b>	Caribbean Development Bank
<b>CEDA</b>	Caribbean Export Development Agency
<b>CIDA</b>	Canadian International Development Agency
<b>CPC</b>	Chief Parliamentary Counsel
<b>CPI</b>	Consumer Price Index
<b>CPTPA</b>	Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act
<b>CRNM</b>	Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery
<b>CSME</b>	CARICOM Single Market Economy
<b>DfID</b>	Department for International Development
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>EPA</b>	Economic Partnership Agreement
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year
<b>IDB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank
<b>JCF</b>	Jamaica Constabulary Force
<b>JLP</b>	Jamaica Labour Party
<b>MoFPS</b>	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service
<b>NIR</b>	Net International Reserves
<b>NTBs</b>	Non-Tariff Barriers
<b>PEFA</b>	Public Expenditure Financial Accountability
<b>PFM</b>	Public Finance Management
<b>WB</b>	World Bank

## Annex II - Progress on Governance Action Plan

POLICY	DESCRIPTION OF GOALS	STATUS
<b>COMPETITIVENESS AND TRADE</b>		
<i>National Industry Policy</i>	To provide a competitive environment in which all Jamaican-based firms in a position to operate at internationally competitive levels. It is concerned with investment, productivity and growth in producing tradable goods and services in the economy	Elements have been incorporated in the MTF 2009-2012
<b>CROSS CUTTING ISSUES</b>		
<i>National HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy</i>	To provide guidelines and legislation to promote the health of the population through healthy lifestyles, protect the right of people infected with or affected by HIV/AIDS and mitigate the socio-economic impact of the epidemic	HIV/AIDS is reported to have stabilized over the last two years but the prevalence rate of 1.5% indicates that this is still a serious health concern. Data from the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) programmed revealed that over 95 per cent of pregnant women ages 15-49 received Voluntary Counselling and Testing annually during the period. The success of the PMTCT programme has therefore led to a significant reduction in the number of children born with HIV.
<i>Policy for the Elimination of Child Labour</i>	The policy will operationally guide the Ministry and other relevant agencies on the various strategies, legislation, conventions etc. in order to withdraw and prevent children from the occurrence of child labour	Jamaica has signed the International Labour Convention 138 on the minimum age for employment, and 182 on eliminating the worst forms of child labour, and must abide by the provision of these conventions. The Child Care and Protection Act, Section 33 states that: "No person shall employ a child under the age of 13 years in the performance of any work."
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
<i>The Task Force Report on Education Reform (MTF)</i>	1. Governance and Management of the Education System	A World Class Education and Training is a priority outcome under the MTF 2009-2012, the main areas of focus are early childhood development and training for the unattached youth and untrained in the labour force.
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>		
<i>Squatter Management Policy (MTF)</i>	Strengthen the legislation and policy framework for enhanced protection of natural resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The interim guideline for the policy was submitted to cabinet 07</li> <li>2. The Squatter Management Policy unit has been established in the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands</li> <li>3. TORs have been drafted for the recruitment of local and external</li> </ol>



<b>POLICY</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF GOALS</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
<i>To ensure environmental sustainability</i>	The policy is expected to be approved by 2008	consultants for preparation for the policy With respect to the environment, Jamaica ranks 54th out of 147 countries in the 2008 Environmental Performance Index (EPI). The Environmental Vulnerability Index (EVI) ranks Jamaica as extremely vulnerable. Despite the many improvements in environmental management, many challenges remain and need to be addressed.
<i>Strategic Environmental Assessment Policy (SEA)</i>	To create training manual for training programme at MIND	Training manual was completed in June 2006.
	To ensure that all policies, plans and programmes adequately consider potential environmental effects and impacts	The Environmental Action Plan for Jamaica project has been aided with the allocation of \$14.5 million in the 2008/09 Estimates of Expenditure. Under the greening of government/private sector component, the project has so far implemented the Environmental Stewardship Programme and updated and reviewed its guidelines; provided advanced training in Environmental Stewardship for various officers of the public and private sectors; trained over 200 persons from the public and private sectors in Environmental Management; a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) policy developed and publicized; a SEA manual developed and training provided for policy analysts and other government officers; Initial Environmental Reviews conducted in nine companies; and aided in the establishment of the Jamaica Institute of Environmental Professionals (JIEP).
<i>National Land Policy</i>	To promote innovative and dynamic approaches to land use, planning and development of a participatory approach with private sector, non government and community based initiatives to deal with settlements and environmental issues to implement solutions.	A sum of \$272.47 million has been set aside in the 2008/09 Estimates of Expenditure to continue land administration and management programmes, in order to promote sustainable development of the planned and unplanned natural environment. The sum has been assigned to different sub-components, including: Acquisition of Land; National Estate Management; Repairs and Improvements; Jamaica Land Titling Project; and the Land Administration and Management Programme (LAMP).
<b>FISCAL MANAGEMENT</b>		
<i>Annual Debt Management Strategy</i>	1. To maintain an appropriate mix of fixed & floating debt - rate to diversify and minimise interest -rate risk	42.44% of new debt issued on a fixed rate basis in the April-September 2008 period

<b>POLICY</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF GOALS</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
	<p>2. Minimise foreign currency exposure of the domestic debt portfolio</p> <p>3. Increase transparency and predictability of debt issuance and operations</p> <p>4. Extend and smooth the maturity profile of the debt to manage financial risk</p>	<p>Only 4.19% of new issues in the April-September 2008 period was in non-JS - final composition will depend on successive issues</p> <p>Investor calls were held in April and November 2008</p> <p>Market conditions allowed for 29.27% of new issues in the April-September 2008 period with maturity over 5 years. MoFPS issued two 15-year instruments and one 20-year instrument in the period. According to the Minister of Finance, multilateral loans from the IDB, the World Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank at the end of FY08/09 will amount to about US\$951 million . The IDB has released US\$ 90 million on December 2008 as a first tranche of a US\$101 million package of three Policy Based Loans (PBL). Other PBL disbursements for the re-financing of the public debt are subject to compliance with policy targets that, according to Delegation information, are generally related to fiscal responsibility, tax reform and Public Finance Management in general.</p>
<b><i>Tax Reform Policy</i></b>	To be implemented by the Ministry of Finance in the public sector	Tax Reform initiated in FY2008/09 and currently ongoing
<b>NATIONAL SECURITY &amp; JUSTICE</b>		
<b><i>The Criminal Justice Act</i></b>	Improved access to justice through efficiency of processes and systems. Establish and guide a transformation team to review the justice sector	Justice Transformation Agenda included in MTF 2009-12
<b><i>Restorative Justice Policy (MTF)</i></b>	Seeks redress for victims, recompense by offenders and reintegration of both victims and offenders back in society.	Included in Justice Transformation Agenda
<b><i>Victims Charter</i></b>	This charter seeks to ensure that the rights of victims as well as the offenders are protected There are eight (8) goals	Included in Justice Transformation Agenda
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR MODERNISATION (PSM)</b>		
<b><i>CFAA/CPAR</i></b>	To increase fiscal space to reduce debt & improve public sector efficiency	The exercise was carried out by the WB and IDB and recommendations are being implemented in PFM
<b><i>PEFA Assessment</i></b>	The EC will fund a PEFA assessment which will establish a baseline PFM performance report	The PEFA was completed in May 2007. The PEFA assessment finds that the PFM system of Jamaica is generally sound, and even contains some pockets of excellence, such as the structure and classification of the budget

<b>POLICY</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF GOALS</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
<b><i>Public Sector Modernisation Vision 2002-2012</i></b>	To make improvement in the public sector in the areas of sustainable development, governance, values and principles, customer service, resource management and accountability, managing people, performance management and technology.	A basic document for PFM reform is Ministry of Finance Paper 56, April 2002, the Modernization Vision and Strategy Paper (MVSP), covering Government's vision for 2002-2012. Implementation was supported by the first Public Sector Modernisation Programme (PSMP I). A mid-term review in 2007 recognised several areas of success under the MVSP but recommended a more focussed approach for the rest of the programme. As a result, a Medium Term Action Plan (MTAP) for the five years 2008-2012 has been drafted. Although already being implemented (in part through PSMP II), the MTAP remains an internal document until approved by Cabinet.
<b><i>Public Sector Procurement and Contractor General's Act</i></b>	To put in place comprehensive system of procurement and asset management  Training instituted in the requirements of the Contractor General's Act and the Government procurement policy.	Ministry Paper number 80/08 has been tabled in Parliament by Min. Shaw on Dec 2, 2008 to place Jamaica Handbook of Public Sector Procurement Procedures under the same legislative regime governing the operations of the contractor-general. It also establishes fines for breaches. At the end of the process, the Ministry Paper will be laid in Parliament seeking approval for the promulgation of the procurement regulations. The Procurement Handbook was revised and published (December 2008), while new thresholds were put into force since August 1, 2008. The Standard Bidding Documents were issued in December 2008 For the quarter of FY08/09, 44% (11 of 25) of Public Sector Entities (PSEs) were trained in the application of the new provision contained in the revised Procurement Handbook
<b>TRANSPARENCY</b>		
<b><i>Access to Information Act</i></b>	To fully implement the Access to Information Act	The full implementation was achieved in July 2006. According to Transparency International, Jamaica's rank in transparent and good governance has slipped from 57th in 2003 to 84th out of 132 countries in 2007. In order to correct this, the Government instituted measures to strengthen the required levels of accountability and facilitated the scrutiny of government institutions by the public, particularly in the contracting and procurement processes.
<b><i>The Corruption Prevention Act</i></b>	To establish an independent commission to receive declaration of assets of public	The Act has been approved. Corruption is one of the key goals within the governance component of the MTF 2009-12.

<b>POLICY</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF GOALS</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
	servants and to investigate allegations of corruption or suspected instances of corruption	

## Annex III - Annual Report on Budget Support

The current situation of EC budget support programmes in Jamaica is as follows:

- ongoing programmes in Jamaica (3 general and 4 sector);
- 3 programmes being approved (2 general, 1 sector); and
- 2 post-emergency assistance general budget support programmes fully disbursed and evaluated.

Details of the various programmes are as follows:

Financing Agreement	Funding	Tranches	Status	Notes
<b>DEBT REDUCTION AND GROWTH ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME (DRGEP)</b>				
Debt Reduction and Growth Enhancement Programme (DRGEP) – General Budget Support	10th EDF – A Envelope (€40 mln)	3 variable tranches to be disbursed annually in 2009/10/11	FA signed in March 2009	Complemented by funds from AMS07/08/09
Debt Reduction and Growth Enhancement Programme – AMS 2007 Component - General Budget Support	AMS 2007 (€12.5 mln)	2 fixed tranches	Disbursed in March 2009	Complements DRGEP 10th EDF Component
Debt Reduction and Growth Enhancement Programme – AMS 2008 Component - General Budget Support	AMS 2008 (€9 mln)	1 fixed tranche	FA signed in March 2009	Complements DRGEP 10th EDF Component
Debt Reduction and Growth Enhancement Programme – AMS 2009 Component - General Budget Support	AMS 2009 (€8.35 mln)	1 fixed tranche	Not yet approved	Complements DRGEP 10th EDF Component
<b>SECURITY SECTOR REFORM SECTOR BUDGET SUPPORT (SSRP)</b>				
SSRP	10th EDF (€33 mln)	1 fixed tranche to be disbursed in 2009 and 3 variable tranches to be disbursed annually in 2009/10/11	FA signed in March 2009	
<b>SUGAR SECTOR BUDGET SUPPORT</b>				
AMS 2007 Sector Budget Support	AMS 2007 (€12.5 mln)	1 fixed and 1 variable tranches	Fixed tranche of €3.69 mln disbursed in 2008. Variable	

Financing Agreement	Funding	Tranches	Status	Notes
			tranche partially disbursed in March 2009 (€ 6.125 mln out of a total of € 8.75 mln).	
AMS 2008 Sector Budget Support	AMS 2008 (€9.8 mln)	1 fixed and 1 variable tranches	FA signed in March 2009	
AMS 2009 Sector Budget Support	AMS 2009 (€8.349 mln)	1 fixed and 1 variable tranches	Not yet approved	
<b>TROPICAL STORM GUSTAV POST-EMERGENCY RECOVERY – GENERAL BS</b>				
TS Gustav post-emergency	10th EDF B Envelope (€1.9 mln)	1 fixed tranche	Approved, FA is being signed	
<b>SUPPORT TO THE ROAD SECTOR - SECTOR BUDGET SUPPORT</b>				
Support to the road sector	9th EDF (€11.25 mln)	2 fixed and 1 variable tranches	1st fixed tranche (€2.5 mln) disbursed, other 2 tranches pending	No progress in 2008 pending approval by GoJ of the Road Master Plan
<b>POST-HURRICANE DEAN REHABILITATION – GENERAL BUDGET SUPPORT</b>				
Pos-Hurricane Dean Rehabilitation	9th EDF (€5 mln) Decommited from PSDP	1 fixed tranche	Disbursed in March 2008	Ex-post evaluation conducted
Pos-Hurricane Dean Rehabilitation	9th EDF – Regionl B Envelope (€2.55 mln)	1 fixed tranche	Disbursed in March 2008	Ex-post evaluation conducted

## Annex IV - Aid Effectiveness

### Donor Matrices

#### *Inter-American Development Bank*

#### **ON-GOING PROJECTS & PROGRAMMES**

Name of Project/Programme	Implementing Agency	Loan US\$M	Grant US\$M	Local Contribution US\$M	TOTAL PROJECT COST US\$M	Closing Date
<b>1. Inter-American Development Bank</b>						
Agricultural Support Services	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands	17,8		9,5	27,3	21-Feb-2008
Rural Water Programme	Ministry Transport, Housing, Water and Works	8,0		2,5	10,5	8-Mar-2008
Kingston Water and Sanitation	National Water Commission	40,0		14,7	54,7	21-Jun-2012
Information and Communications Technology	Ministry of Commerce, Science and Technology	8,5		3,5	12,0	25-Jun-2009
National Irrigation Development	National Irrigation Commission	16,8		4,2	21,0	27-Nov-2011
National Road Services Improvement	Ministry of Transport,	18,5		10,5	29,0	22-Mar-2009

	Housing, Water and Works					
Northern Coastal Highway Improvement seg 3	Ministry of Transport, Housing, Water and Works	59,5		25,5	85,0	31-Dec-2008
Primary Education	Ministry of Education and Youth	29,0		4,0	33,0	22-Dec-2008
Land Administration Management Programme	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands	5,2			5,2	6-Feb-2007
Citizens Security and Justice	Ministry of National Security	13,9		4,0	17,9	20-Sep-2008
Emergency Rehabilitation Project	National Works Agency	10,00			10,0	9-Mar-2009
Youth Development Programme	Ministry of Education	11,00			11,0	5-Dec-2012
Public Financial Management Programme	Ministry of Finance and the Public Services	60,00			60,0	5-Mar-2009
Transportation Infrastructure Rehabilitation programme	National Work Agency	50,00			50,0	10-Oct-2013
Jamaica Competitiveness Enhancement Programme	Ministry of Finance and the Public Services	30,00			30,0	6-Apr-2009
Education Reform Programme	Ministry of Education & Youth	30,0			30	



Implementation of Quality Safety Systems	Bureau of Standards		0,8	0,6	1,4	7-Jan-2008
Strengthening of Fair Trading Commission	Fair Trading Commission		0,3	0,1	0,4	17-Sep-2008
Productive Integration of Micro-enterprises in Jamaica	Jamaica Business Development Centre		0,4	0,3	0,8	9-Nov-2007
Financial Sector Strengthening	Financial Services Commission		0,7	0,2	0,9	31-Dec-2007
Strengthening Competition in Telecommunications	Office of Utilities Regulations		0,5	0,4	0,9	16-Dec-2009
Trafficking in Persons	Ministry of National Justice		0,1	0,0	0,2	9-Nov-2007
Support for Poverty Monitoring and Social Policy Analysis	Planning Institute of Jamaica		0,2	0,1	0,3	14-Apr-2008
Modernization of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica	Statistical Institute of Jamaica		0,4	0,1	0,5	6-Nov-2008
Household Expenditure Survey	Statistical Institute of Jamaica		0,7	0,5	1,2	29-Dec-2007
Strengthen Government Capacity to Manage for Results	Office of the Cabinet		0,5	0,1	0,5	16-Dec-2007
Absenteeism in Jamaica's Primary Schools	Ministry of Education and Culture		0,1	0,0	0,2	22-Sep-2007

Knowledge of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade		0,1	0,0	0,1	15-Sep-2007
Water Resources Master Plan	Water Resources Authority		0,1	0,0	0,2	30-Sep-2007
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>		<b>408,2</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>80,9</b>	<b>493,9</b>	

#### **PIPELINE PROJECTS & PROGRAMME**

<b>Name of Project/Programme</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Loan US\$M</b>	<b>Grant US\$M</b>	<b>GOJ</b>	<b>Total Project Cost US\$M</b>	<b>Board Approval/Est. Start Date</b>
PESP II	Ministry of Education	14			14	2009
Liquidity Programme	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service	500			500	2009
Competitive Policy Base Loan II	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service	60			60	2009
Public Finance	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service	60			60	2009
Growth Enhance	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service	14			14	2009
Rural Comp	Ministry of Agriculture	15			15	2010

Competitive Policy Base Loan III	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service	60			60	2010
Transja H/way	Ministry of Transport and Work	85			85	2009
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>		<b>808</b>			<b>808</b>	

*Caribbean Development Bank*

**ON-GOING PROJECTS & PROGRAMMES**

Name of Project/Programme	Implementing Agency	Loan US\$M	Grant US\$M	GOJ	TOTAL PROJECT COST	Closing Date
<b>Caribbean Development Bank</b>						
Fiscal Sector Reform(TA)	Ministry of Finance and Planning/Fiscal Services	5,0			5,0	31-déc-07
Enhancement of Basic Schools	Ministry of Education and Culture	13,4		2,5	15,9	02-avr-08
Upgrading and Expansion of the University of Technology (UTECH)	UTECH	25,9			25,9	28-nov-12
Northern Coastal Highway Improvement (SEG II) – Section I of Segment II	Ministry of Transport, Housing, Water and Works	54,0		16,9	70,9	déc-09
National Irrigation Development	National Irrigation Commission	8,1		4,1	12,2	mars-08
Washington Boulevard Improvement	NWA	14,8		8,6	23,4	déc-10
Hurricane Dean Recovery	NWA	20,5		4,1	24,6	déc-10
Development Planning Framework for Jamaica	Planning Institute of Jamaica	1,2	0,5	2,0	3,7	31-mai-08
Community Investment Project	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	12,1	0,6	2,4	15,1	31-Mar-13
Tropical Storm Gustav Rehabilitation Immediate Response Loan	NWA	0,5			0,5	31-Dec-09
Tropical Storm Gustav ( Kingston Metropolitan Area Drainage Rehabilitation Works )	NWA	30,0		4,9	34,9	10-Nov-10

Agricultural Support Project	DBJ	7,8	0,5		8,3	30-Jun-12
Hurricane Dean Immediate Response Loan	NWA	0,5			0,5	31-Mar-09
Policy Based Loan	MOFPS	100,0			100,0	
Upgrade and Expansion of Norman Manley International Airport	Airport Authority of Jamaica	20,0			20,0	
Investigation of Hazardous Substance in Foods grown in Jamaican Soil	ICENS		0,15		0,15	déc-08
Basic Needs Trust Fund Five	Jamaica Social Investment Fund		5,8		5,8	31-Dec-10
Basic Needs Trust Fund Six	Jamaica Social Investment Fund		4,8	1,03	5,83	
<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>		<b>313,8</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>46,5</b>	<b>372,7</b>	

### **PIPELINE PROJECTS & PROGRAMME**

Name of Project/Programme	Implementing Agency	Loan US\$M	Grant US\$M		TOTAL PROJECT COST US\$M	Est. Start Date
<b>Caribbean Development Bank</b>						
Support to the Student Loan	JSLB					
Mt. Rosser Bypass	National Road Operation & Construction Company	46,0				FY 09/10
Sub-Total CDB		<b>46,0</b>				

### *World Bank*

### **ON-GOING PROJECTS & PROGRAMMES**

Name of Project/Programme	Implementing Agency	Loan US\$M	Grant US\$M	GOJ	TOTAL PROJECT COST US\$M	Closing Date
<b>World Bank</b>						

Reform of Secondary Education II	Ministry of Education and Youth	12,6		9,3	21,9	01-déc-08
Policy Based Loan	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service	100,0			100,0	
Inner City Basic Services for the Poor	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	29,3		3,5	32,8	31-déc-11
Emergency Recovery and Disaster Management	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	10,0			10,0	28-févr-11
Jamaica Early Childhood Development	Early Childhood Commission	15,0		493,9	508,9	30-Sep-13
Second HIV/AIDS project	Ministry of Health	10,0		1,5	11,5	30-Nov-12
Social Protection Project	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	40,0		75,0	115,0	30-Sep-13
<b>Total Funding</b>		<b>216,9</b>		<b>583,2</b>	<b>800,11</b>	

#### **PIPELINE PROJECTS & PROGRAMME**

<b>Name of Project/Programme</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Loan US\$M</b>	<b>Grant US\$M</b>	<b>GOJ</b>	<b>TOTAL PROJECT Cost</b>	<b>Est. Start Date</b>
<b>World Bank (WB)</b>						
Education Transformation	Ministry of Education	16,0			16,0	FY09/10
Rural Development (National Community Development II)	Ministry of Agriculture & Lands	15,0			15,0	<b>FY 09/10</b>
<b>Sub-Total WB</b>		<b>31,0</b>			<b>31,0</b>	

*Bilateral Cooperation CIDA, USAID, DFID*

**ON-GOING PROJECTS & PROGRAMMES**

<b>Name of Project/Programme</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Loan US\$M</b>	<b>Grant US\$M</b>	<b>Local Contribution US\$M</b>	<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST US\$M</b>	<b>Closing Date</b>
<b>Canadian International Development Agency</b>						
Environmental Action Programme (ENACT) - CDN\$15.0	CIDA		10,0			oct-08
Credit For Micro And Small Enterprises Project (CMSE) -CDN\$3.5	Micro Enterprise Financing and Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Limited		2,3			2001 - 2008
Canada Fund for Local Initiatives - C\$120,000 per annum	CIDA		0,2			On-going
Democracy and Governance Fund - C\$4.8			3,2			2002 - 2011
Regional Infrastructure Fund - C\$ 40.0	CIDA		26,7			2002 - 2008
Canadian Co-operation Fund (CCF) - C\$18.2	CIDA		18,2			2002-2012
Public Sector Modernisation II - C\$0.3	Office of the Prime Minister		0,2			2003 - 2008
Supporting Local Govt. Reform - C\$4.65	Ministry of Local Government & Environment		3,1			2004-2008
Support to the Agricultural Sector	Ministry of Agriculture a		2,7			2008-2009
Justice Undertakings for Social Transformation (JUST) - C\$7.0	Ministry of National Security		4,7			2007 - 2012
<b>USAID</b>						

JA-STYLE	Ministry of Health		4,8	1,8	6,6	Sept. 30, 08
JA-STYLE (HIV/AIDS Prevention & Control Projects)	Ministry of Health & CBOs		21,5	6,2	27,7	30-sept-09
Community Empowerment and Transformation (COMET)	Jamaica Constabulary Force/Ministry of National Security		6,9	0	6,9	sept-09
Competitive Markets Investment & Trade (COMMIT)	Jamaica Exporters Association		2,2	1,3	3,5	nov-08
Expanding Education Horizons	Peoples Action for Community Transformation (PACT)		10	0	10	déc-09
Rural Enterprise, Agriculture and Community Tourism (REACT)	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands and Ministry of Tourism, Entertainment and Culture		6	0	6	2006-2009
REACT – Jamaica Farmers Access to Regional Markets (JA FARMS)	Walkerswood Caribbean Foods & other CBOs		0,3	0,2	0,5	12/1/20,08
Protected Area and Rural Enterprise (PARE)	USAID & CBOs		1,7	0,5	2,2	sept-09
Global Deaf Connection	Jamaica Association for the Deaf		0,2	0,4	0,6	déc-08
REACT - Public Awareness Activity for Source Water Protection for JBIC-assisted Spanish Town Water Treatment Plant	NWC		0,35		0,35	30-sept-09
<b>DFID</b>						
Jamaica Constabulary Force (JFC) Reform Programme	Ministry of National Security		£2.4			2005-2008
Public Sector Modernization II	Office of the Prime Minister		£3.0			2003-2008
Community Security Initiative	Ministry of National Security		£1.1			2005-2008

Commonwealth Debt Initiative (CDI)	Ministry of Finance & Planning		£5.6			Annual review
<b>TOTAL FUNDING (Excluding DFID)</b>			<b>125,2</b>			

### **PIPELINE PROJECTS & PROGRAMME**

Name of Project/Programme	Implementing Agency	Loan US\$M	Grant US\$M		TOTAL PROJECT COST US\$M	Est. Start Date
<b>Bilateral Cooperation (BC)</b>						
CIDA			7			FY 08/09
Modern Agricultural Technology & Capacity Building Programme	Ministry of Agriculture					
USAID			8,2			2009 - 2010
DFID			7,5			
<b>Sub-Total BC</b>			<b>22,7</b>			

### *Multilateral Technical Cooperation*

### **ON-GOING PROJECTS & PROGRAMMES**

Name of Project/Programme	Implementing Agency	Loan US\$M	Grant US\$M	PROJECT COST TOTAL US\$M	Closing Date
<b>Multilateral Technical Cooperation</b>					
<b>UNDP</b>					



Jamaica: Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Meteorological Service, Ministry of Local Government & Environment		0,2	0,2	2005 - 2008
Retrofit and Replacement programme for End-users	NEPA		0,1	0,1	2003-2007
Developing Sustainable Land Management to address Land Degradation in Jamaica	Forestry Department		0,01	0,0	2005-2007
Piloting Natural Resource Valuation within Environmental Impact Assessments	NEPA		0,0	0,0	2006 - 2007
Integrated Water shed and Coastal Area Management	United Nations office of Project Services (UNOPS), NEPA		1,6	1,6	2006-2010
Energy Efficiency in Hospitals and Schools	PCJ		1,4	1,4	2005-2007
DRR Disaster Risk Reduction	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management		0,01	0,01	2006-2007
UWI – Disaster Risk Reduction	UWI		0,1	0,1	2006-2007
Legislative Framework – Ministry of Local Government & Environment (MLG&E)	MLG&E		0,03	0,03	2006-2007
<b>UNICEF</b>					
Quality Education and Early Childhood Development	Ministry of Education & Youth, Early Childhood Commission, Ministry of Health & NGOs		0,6	0,6	2011
Children & HIV	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education & Youth, NGOs		0,6	0,6	2011
Child Protection	Ministry of Justice, Child Development Agency (CDA), MOH, ODP & NGOs		0,6	0,6	2011
Advocacy, Public Policy and Partnerships	PIOJ, UWI & CDA		0,2	0,2	2011

<b><i>International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)</i></b>					
Human Resources Development and Nuclear Technology Support	National Commission on Science and Technology		0,1	0,1	2008
Plant Breeding and Diagnostics Techniques	Scientific Research Council		0,2	0,2	2008
Non-Exercise Activity Thermo-genesis and Weight gain in Urban and Rural Adults in Jamaica	Research Institute (TMRI) – University Hospital of the West Indies		0,2	0,2	2007-08
Conversion of SLOWPOKE – HEU – Core to LEU	International Centre for Environment & Nuclear Science (ICENS) – UWI		0,1	0,1	2007-08
Application of Nuclear Techniques to Food Safety and Health in Jamaica	ICENS				

**Commonwealth Fund For Technical Cooperation (CFTC)**

Occupational Therapist	MICO Care				2009
Child Psychiatrist	UWI				Oct. 2010
Local Government Advisor	Min. of Local Government				mars-09

**Organization of American States (OAS)**

Language and Literacy Development for Deaf Children and Youth	Jamaica Associatio for the Deaf (JAD)		0,2	0,2	2011
Institutional Strengthening for Promoting Best Practices in Science and Technology for the Caribbean States	International Centre for Environment & Nuclear Science (ICENS) – UWI			400000,0	2012

**PIPELINE PROJECTS & PROGRAMME**

Name of Project/Programme	Implementing Agency	Loan US\$M	Grant US\$M	TOTAL PROJECT COST US\$M	Est. Start Date
<b>Multilateral Technical Cooperation (MTC)</b>					
UNICEF			13		2007 – 2011
UNDP			10		2007 – 2011
UNFPA			5		2007 - 2011
CFTC			5		2007 - 2011
OAS & IAEA			10		2007 - 2011
<b>Sub-Total MTC</b>			<b>43</b>		

*China, Japan, Korea*

**ON-GOING PROJECTS & PROGRAMMES**

Name of Project/Programme	Implementing Agency	Loan US\$M	Grant US\$M	TOTAL PROJECT COST US\$M	Closing Date
<b>China</b>					
Montego Bay Convention Centre	Urban Development Corporation	33,3	8,4		2007-2008
NWC's Water System Rehabilitation and Extension Project	National Water Commission	11,4			2005-2008
<b>Japan</b>					
KMA Water Supply	NWC	64			2010

Capacity Building for Water Maintenance					2011
<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>		<b>108,7</b>		<b>8,4</b>	

<b>PIPELINE PROJECTS &amp; PROGRAMMES</b>					
<b>Korea</b>					
Strenthening the Health Information System			1,5		2008
Youth Empowerment and Participation Programme			1,2		2008
Total			2,7		

*Non-Traditional*

**ON-GOING PROJECTS & PROGRAMMES**

Name of Project/Programme	Implementing Agency	Loan US\$M	Grant US\$M	TOTAL PROJECT COST US\$M	Closing Date
<b>Non-Traditional</b>					
<b>Belgium</b>					
Assistance to the Ministry of Housing, Transport Water and Works	Ministry of Housing, Transport Water and Works	J\$3,900			oct-08
<b>Brazil</b>					
Assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands	J\$6,600			Line of Credit

<b>Czech Republic</b>					
Exploitation and Processing of Industrial Mineral in Jamaica and selected CARICOM Countries	Mines and Geology Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.		J\$223.7		2000 -2010
<b>India</b>					
Assistance to NWC	NWC	J\$625.8			2007-2008
Jamaica Business Development Centre (JBDC)	JBDC	J\$131.7			
IT Centre	Ministry of Housing, Transport Water and Works		J\$65.87		
<b>Venezuela</b>					
Highway 2000 (Refinancing of Spanish Town to Ocho Rios leg)	NROCC	J\$17,100			2007 - 2010
Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica (Joint Venture with Petroleos of Venezuela)	PCJ	J\$9,900			
<b><i>San Jose Accord</i></b>					
Montego Bay Sports Complex -Phase III	Urban Development Corporation	J\$612.6			
Port Maria Civic Centre – Phase II	Urban Development Corporation	J\$38.3			
Housing Developments (affordable housing solutions)	Jamaica Mortgage Bank	J\$131.7			Line of Credit
	MICT - 40% of the purchase price of petroleum products to be provided as a concessionary loan for 25 years. Loan to be used to establish fun for social and economic programmes				

*Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC), Organization of American States (OAS), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)*

**ON-GOING PROJECTS & PROGRAMMES**

Name of Project/Programme	Implementing Agency	Loan US\$M	Grant US\$M	TOTAL PROJECT COST US\$M	Closing Date
<b>Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) – Technical Assistance/Experts</b>					
Occupational Therapist for Mico Care Centre	Mico College				2008
Speech Therapist	Jamaica Association on Mental Retardation				2008
Local Government Adviser - Caribbean Forum for Local Government Ministers	Ministry of Local Government & Environment				2008
Trade Economist	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade				2008
<b>Organization of American States (OAS)</b>					
Reduction of the Incidence of Rural Poverty through interventions in Multigrade Schools					2008
Downtown Kingston Inner-city Computer Centre and Community Outreach	Liberty Hall – Institute of Jamaica				2008
Literacy Programme for Youth at Risk and Their Parents	PACT				2008
<b>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</b>					

Assistance to improve Fruit Crops Production in Jamaica	Ministry of Agriculture & Lands (MoA)		0,3		2008
Technical Assistance in support of the Regional Special Programme for Food Security at Country Level	MoA		0,2		2008
Promoting CARICOM/CARIFORUM Food Security	MoA		0,3		2008
TCP Facility	MoA		0,1		2008
Backyard Farming Development	MoA		0,4		2008
TCP Facility for FAORs – “Legal Assistance on Plant Genetic Resources”	MoA		0,02		2008
BIPP in CARICOM countries	MoA		0,02		2008
Assistance to improve Local Agricultural Emergency Preparedness in Caribbean Countries Highly prone to Hurricane Related Disasters	MoA		0,1		2008
`	MoA		0,01		2008
Sligoville All Age School Poultry Production	Sligoville All Age School		0,01		2008
Maxfield Park Children’s Home Garden	Maxfield Park Children’s Home		0,01		2008
Alpha Boys School Farm Development and Management	Alpha Boys Home		0,01		2008

## Annex V - Financial Annexes

### 9th EDF and any previous EDFs as per closure of the financial year 2008

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat°	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC
		N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
<b>TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS</b>					<b>259,591,313</b>	<b>169,370,715</b>	<b>90,220,598</b>
<b>TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS</b>					<b>130,806,211</b>	<b>92,639,279</b>	<b>38,166,931</b>
1997	9ACP JM18	0	( EX 07 P042 ) NOTHERN COASTAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (	20090630	68,062,633	68,062,633	0
1997	9ACP JM18	1	( EX 07 P042 C002 ) NICHOLAS O'DWYER COMPANY - JMD 87.516.7	20090716	3,679,845	3,103,080	576,765
1997	9ACP JM18	2	( EX 07 P042 C007 ) WORKS CONTRACT SEGMENT 3 NCHIP LETTER PI	20091231	64,382,788	51,166,031	13,216,757
1998	8ACP JM1	0	NOTHERN COASTAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (NCHIP)	20090630	10,000,000	6,887,774	3,112,226
1998	8ACP JM1	1	WORKS CONTRACT SEGMENT 3 NCHIP LETTER PIOJ 28/9/05 (COMPL	20091231	5,817,048	3,701,816	2,115,232
1998	8ACP JM1	2	PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF - NCHIP VERIFICATION AUDIT	20090830	88,726	53,236	35,490
1998	8ACP JM1	3	NICHOLAS O'DWYER - ADDITIONAL COMMITMENT (PIOJ'S LTR DD 0105	20090715	982,000	569,129	412,871
1999	8ACP JM5	0	EASTERN JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT PROJECT	20051231	6,900,000	6,717,212	182,788
1999	8ACP JM5	11	APE 01.04 TO 31.12.2005; PIOJ LETTER DATED	20051231	607,210	607,161	49
2000	8ACP JM11	0	RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT PHASE 2	20071231	10,000,000	9,950,101	49,899
2000	8ACP JM11	1	H.P. GAUFF	20071231	1,641,689	1,488,345	153,344
2000	8ACP JM11	6	LOT 1 M & M JAMAICA LTD	20071212	571,659	525,121	46,537
2000	8ACP JM11	7	LOT 2 M & M JAMAICA	20071212	1,058,282	993,030	65,252
2000	8ACP JM11	8	LOT 3 - M & M JAMAICA	20071212	2,326,929	1,954,088	372,841
2000	8ACP JM11	10	AUDIT OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	20081019	43,962	32,607	11,355
2000	8ACP JM14	0	STABEX 99 BANANAS FRESH CONV. TRANSFER	20001231	6,577,053	6,577,053	0
2000	8ACP JM14	1	STABEX/26/99/JM (FRESH BANANAS)	20011231	6,577,053	6,577,053	0
2000	9ACP JM12	0	( EX 06 P040 ) POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME	20060630	135,423	70,717	64,706
2000	9ACP JM12	3	CAMBRIDGE EDUCATION LTD - FINAL EVALUATION OF	20081110	58,670	56,562	2,108
2001	8ACP JM19	0	Franchise art 195 a - bananes	20011231	2,900,462	2,821,076	79,385
2001	8ACP JM19	1	STABEX/22/REP LIV 2ND PR/JM - REPAYMENT AGREEMENT ART 195(A)	20011231	2,821,076	2,248,648	572,428



2002	8ACP JM26	0	SUPPORT TO ECONOMIC REFORM PROGRAMME III (SERP III)	20071231	27,744,335	26,850,863	893,472
2002	8ACP JM26	8	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE MARCH 1, 2006 TO FEBRUARY 28, 2007	20071231	1,454,188	1,454,188	0
2002	8ACP JM26	14	2AC - FINANCIAL AUDIT OF PE NO. 3	20080820	32,800	29,070	3,730
2003	9ACP JM4	0	TA FOR PREP. OF JAMAICA ROAD SUB SECTOR POLICY AND MASTER	20071231	701,494	657,041	44,453
2004	9ACP JM1	0	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME "COMPETITIVE JAMAICA"	20111231	17,500,000	17,183,573	316,427
2004	9ACP JM1	1	SERVICE CONTRACT WITH JAMPRO	20101231	1,349,851	1,054,114	295,737
2004	9ACP JM1	10	SERVICE CONTRACT - JAMPRO	20091231	3,142,328	2,110,870	1,031,458
2004	9ACP JM1	13	JAMPRO/PSDP 2ND PROG EST (JUL-2006 - FEB-2007).	20070228	927,345	843,385	83,960
2004	9ACP JM1	16	OSP AND ENTERPRISE RATING & UPGRADING EXPERT - INTEGRATION	20091014	1,607,296	783,755	823,541
2004	9ACP JM1	17	PIOJ-JAMPRO-JBDC PSO SERVICE CONTRACT	20091231	4,050,363	1,875,721	2,174,642
2004	9ACP JM1	18	PROG ESTIMATE NO. 3 - DNAO'S LTR DD 15122006.	20090228	4,794,827	3,183,617	1,611,210
2004	9ACP JM1	21	PSDP AUDIT (PMU, JAMPRO & JBDC/JAMPRO SERVICE CONTRACTS)	20081010	30,600	27,090	3,510
2004	9ACP JM5	0	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF)	20101031	960,000	825,371	134,629
2005	9ACP JM8	0	NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION - INSTITUTIONAL	20100630	1,110,000	1,069,592	40,408
2005	9ACP JM8	1	T/A - SETEC ENGINEERING	20080602	850,575	751,014	99,561
2005	9ACP JM8	3	FARMEX TECH - SUPPLY OF UFW EQUIP: INSTIT STRENGTH OF NWC.	20081125	219,017	112,826	106,191
2006	9ACP JM9	0	INTERVENTION FOR RURAL AND PAROCHIAL ROADS REHABILITATION AN	20121231	2,000,000	1,008,600	991,400
2006	9ACP JM9	1	START-UP PROG EST - INTERVEN. F/RURAL & PAROCHIAL ROADS REHA	20070924	16,600	7,132	9,468
2006	9ACP JM9	2	PE 1 - INTERVENTION RE RURAL/PAROCHIAL ROAD REHAB & MTCE	20091204	992,000	672,982	319,018
2007	9ACP JM10	0	POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME II	20131231	10,100,000	6,255,593	3,844,407
2007	9ACP JM10	1	PRP II - JAMAICA SOC INVST FUND - GRANT CONTRACT	20111130	6,150,000	1,487,107	4,662,893
2007	9ACP JM10	3	BECKFORD & DIXON - TA TNRD SPRVSN - LUCEA FAMILY COURTHOUSE	20080731	4,993	3,287	1,706
2007	9ACP JM10	5	PRP 11- SUPERVISION OF WORKS FOR LUCEA FAMILY COURT HOUSE	20090421	37,000	0	37,000
2007	9ACP JM10	8	JSIF - START-UP PROGRAMME ESTIMATE - POVERTY REDUCTION	20090216	18,000	17,878	122
2007	9ACP JM10	9	START-UP PROG ESTIMATE - MIN. NATIONAL SECURITY - PRP II -	20090430	45,600	44,643	957

2007	9ACP JM13	0	REHABILITATION NEGRIL & OCHIO RIOS WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLA	20131231	3,030,000	0	3,030,000
2007	9ACP JM14	0	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY II (TCF)	20131231	1,369,914	761,925	607,989
2007	9ACP JM14	4	ATTENDANCE AT EU/LAC MEETING IN LIMA, PERU	20080612	1,814	1,813	1
2007	9ACP JM14	5	TCF 11 - FINANCIAL AUDIT - EDF STABEX FUND BANK ACCOUNTS	20081031	11,820	0	11,820
2007	9ACP JM14	6	PARTICIP GMBH - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO NAO - JAMAICA	20101219	598,700	0	598,700
2007	9ACP JM14	7	TCF 11 SERVICE CONTRACT RE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO NAO FOR	20101218	0	0	0
2007	9ACP JM14	8	THE GLEANER CO - ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMT SUPPLEMENT	20090117	1,940	1,642	298
2007	9ACP JM14	9	JAMAICA OBSERVER - ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENT	20090117	1,704	1,442	262
2007	9ACP JM14	10	POHL CONSULTING - PREP OF 10TH EDF EPA DEV PROG - TCF	20090504	138,320	82,992	55,328
2007	9ACP JM15	0	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE PIOJ II	20131231	1,000,000	71,900	928,100
2007	9ACP JM15	1	INST STRENGTHENING - DNAOII-PROJECT ENGINEER -CLARK LOWE	20100720	71,900	16,805	55,095
2007	9ACP JM16	0	SUPPORT TO THE ROAD SECTOR: BUDGET SUPPORT AND INSTITUTIONAL	20131231	12,250,000	11,099,693	1,150,307
2007	9ACP JM16	1	BUDG SUPPORT - ROAD SECTOR: BUDGET SUPPORT & INSTIT STRENGTH	20120312	9,900,000	2,500,000	7,400,000
2007	9ACP JM16	2	TA FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF ROAD MAINTENANCE INSTI	20110314	1,199,693	0	1,199,693
2007	9ACP JM17	0	BUDGET SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR HURRICANE DEAN REHABILITATION	20121231	2,500,000	2,500,000	0
2007	9ACP JM17	1	POST-HURRICANE DEAN EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE BUDGETARY SUPPORT T	20101218	2,500,000	2,500,000	0
2008	10ACP JM1	0	10TH EDF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FACILITY (TCF)		1,750,000	0	1,750,000
2008	10ACP JM2	0	DEBT REDUCTION AND GROWTH ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME (DRGEP)		40,000,000	0	40,000,000
2008	10ACP JM3	0	SECURITY SECTOR REFORM PROGRAMME		33,000,000	0	33,000,000

## Financial situation for Regional Projects as per closure of the financial year 2008

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	DEL RESP.	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat°	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC
		N° INDIV COMMI T.		TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
<b>TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS</b>						<b>10,360,739</b>	<b>9,090,859</b>	<b>1,269,879</b>
<b>TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS</b>						<b>7,887,990</b>	<b>7,239,938</b>	<b>648,052</b>
1995	9ACP RPR22	0		( EX 07 P373 ) UNIVERSITY LEVEL PROGRAMME	20030630	716,470	528,000	188,470
1995	9ACP RPR22	1		( EX 07 P373 C043 ) WP JAMAICA JMD 21.221.936	20011231	528,000	491,446	36,554
1999	8ACP RCA14	0		JAMAICA MARITIME INSTITUTE	20041231	1,730,000	1,607,570	122,430
1999	8ACP RCA14	2		SECOND WP JMI	20030507	269,464	267,743	1,721
1999	8ACP RCA14	4		ANUUAL WP 2003-2004	20040531	812,536	812,536	0
2000	8ACP RCA24	0		DVLMPT VOCATIONAL TERTIARY EDUCATION & TRAINING IN CARRIBEAN PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	20090930	2,600,000	1,677,949	922,051
2000	8ACP RCA24	3		PROG ESTIMATE 4 (1ST JUN - 30 SEPT 2007)	20060331	480,364	480,364	0
2000	8ACP RCA24	7		2AC - FINANCIAL AUDIT OF PE 2005	20080930	485,000	141,904	343,096
2000	8ACP RCA24	8		AGRICONSULTING CONSORTIUM - FWC- MIDTERM EVALUATION OF UTECH	20080721	21,020	18,603	2,417
2000	8ACP RCA24	9		( EX 06 P591 ) RIDER 3 PROJET CULP (7 ACP RPR 373)	20081031	20,912	12,547	8,365
2002	9ACP RPR84	0		( EX 06 P591 C001 ) CULP PROG JMD 12.811.847	20030630	264,269	247,340	16,929
2002	9ACP RPR84	1		( EX 06 P591 C003 ) CULP TTD 1.123.318	20021231	111,845	0	111,845
2002	9ACP RPR84	3		( EX 06 P591 C004 ) CULP BBD 607.523	20021231	60,475	0	60,475
2002	9ACP RPR84	4		HURRICAN DEAN REHABILITATION BUDGET SUPPORT	20021231	68,374	0	68,374
2007	9ACP RCA22	0		POST-HURRICANE DEAN REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE - GOV OF JAM	20121231	5,050,000	5,030,000	20,000
2007	9ACP RCA22	1		ACE - ASESORES DE COMERCIO EXTERIOR - EX POST EVALUATION OF	20101220	5,000,000	5,000,000	0
2007	9ACP RCA22	2			20090102	30,000	14,794	15,206

