



UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT  
COORDINATION  
OFFICE



COVID-19  
RESPONSE  
VACCINES

# 2020 UN COUNTRY ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT



UNITED NATIONS  
JAMAICA

MARCH 2021



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# Foreword

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The Government of Jamaica and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) have continued the steadfast commitment and partnership to protect the gains of the past and safeguard the opportunities of the future.

Throughout this very complex period, and working closely with private sector, academia, development partners and civil society organizations, the UN Country Team was agile and flexible enough to support the Government's response and recovery efforts, while maintaining essential programmes critical to protecting the wellbeing of the most vulnerable populations.

Through joint programmes, for example, the country team mobilized over \$10M USD in new resources, growing from 1 programme in 2019 to 9 new joint programmes developed or initiated in 2020. Of note, the newly launched Spotlight Initiative flexibly responded to a new and diverse set of challenges brought on by COVID-19.

The UNCT also made progress towards implementing the final leg of the UNRC reform process and addressing the recommendations of the Multi-country Office (MCO) review, finalized in 2019.

As Jamaica rises from the challenges of COVID-19 and looks to the future and the country team initiates preparations and analysis to guide the development of a new generation five-year regional Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework for the Caribbean, the Sustainable Development Goals remain the relevant roadmap for recovering better and accelerating the Agenda of the next decade.



Critical to Jamaica's success is the strengthening of existing institutions to address systemic challenges. Jamaica must also accelerate economic transformation and diversification, explore environmentally sustainable production and consumption patterns, protect its diverse natural environment and address inequalities that put certain groups at risk of being left behind. All this must be done while achieving economic growth at levels that facilitate opportunities to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

More than ever, the road ahead calls for a UNCT that is cohesive, effective and fit for purpose. With commitment, partnership and a whole of society approach, we will build back better and stay true to the mission of leaving no one behind.



**Dr. Garry Conille**  
United Nations Resident Coordinator  
Jamaica, Bahamas, Bermuda,  
Turks & Caicos and The Cayman Islands

# Executive Summary

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The UN Annual Report 2020 provides a summary of the work conducted by the Jamaica UN Country Team highlighting the support and achievements of the UN to the Government of Jamaica during this challenging time. In addition to supporting the Government of Jamaica in their COVID-19 response, the UN's work in 2020 focused on consolidating the achievements of the previous years, safeguarding progress made and defining priorities for the future.

As the Caribbean region is heading into the final year of its Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework (MSDF), the UN also focused on contributing to the regional MSDF evaluation as well as conducting Common Country Assessments (CCAs) for Jamaica, Bahamas, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands. These key strategic documents will help to build the foundation of the new MSDF priorities for the next five years.

A localized UN framework for immediate COVID-19 response was developed in the Socio-economic Response and Recovery Programme (SRRP) for Jamaica, providing an integrated support package to protect the needs and rights of people living under the duress of the pandemic, with particular focus on the most vulnerable groups and people who were at risk of being left behind. In response to the crisis, Jamaica's UNCT mobilized over \$2 million USD and repurposed close to an additional \$2 million USD. These funds responded to needs within the Jamaican health sector to ensure equal access to essential health services, while also addressing critical gaps in the response to COVID-19 and helped safeguard the poorest and most vulnerable while assisting them through socio-economic hardships caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, to coordinate ODA allocated to the country for COVID, the UN supported the development of an online coordination platform.

During 2020, despite the challenges imposed by COVID-19, the UN was able to make significant progress in areas of policy support, capacity building and direct delivery in Jamaica. With regards to policy and framework assistance The OHCHR Senior Human Rights Advisor supported the UNCT and government in its review of the Sexual Offences Act, the Offences Against the Person Act, the Domestic Violence Act and the Child Care and Protection Act. Tobacco Control Legislation was also tabled in the House of Parliament which will ensure Jamaica meets its treaty obligation. Legal and regulatory frameworks to ensure conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit

sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems was strengthened as the UN supported the implementation of actions to allow for the seamless ratification of the Kigali Amendment to gradually reduce the consumption and production of hydrofluorocarbons, and a National Minerals Policy was passed by Parliament and the Senate which will facilitate management and development of Jamaica's mineral resources.

The UN also supported capacity building of government and key partners in 2020. The UN worked closely with the Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights and MOFAFT in providing technical assistance and support on different human rights issues, for Jamaica's third successful UPR session. UN initiatives increased the ability of rights holders and duty bearers to foster positive practices/norms to protect children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect by increasing the capacity to identify, prevent and/or report violence.

The Government's capacity to identify financing mechanisms to mobilize additional resources for the achievement of the SDGs was strengthened through the completion of an Innovative Finance Report and Policy. Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) also was supported in all aspects of census operations to ensure quality preparation for the 2022 Population and Housing Census in Jamaica.

Access to justice related services and information was also strengthened with support from the UN. Courthouses were renovated to enhance the protection of victims and witnesses particularly children, and two mobile justice units were also operationalized to increase access to a range of justice services and legal information by underserved communities. The UN also supported the increase in the proportion of health facilities nationwide that provide services to adolescents according to the standards of quality of care and the elimination of vertical transmission of HIV and syphilis to <2%.

The UNCT also engaged in several comprehensive programmes with a multilayer approach to some of Jamaica's most significant challenges such as the 2020 launch of the Spotlight Initiative as well as the Socio-economic Response and Recovery Programme. These interventions provided support to policy review and analysis, capacity development of key government and civil society partners while also providing direct delivery of services to beneficiaries.

# UN Country Team

## Resident Agencies



## Non-Resident Agencies



International Atomic Energy Agency



The UN Refugee Agency



Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs



World Food Programme



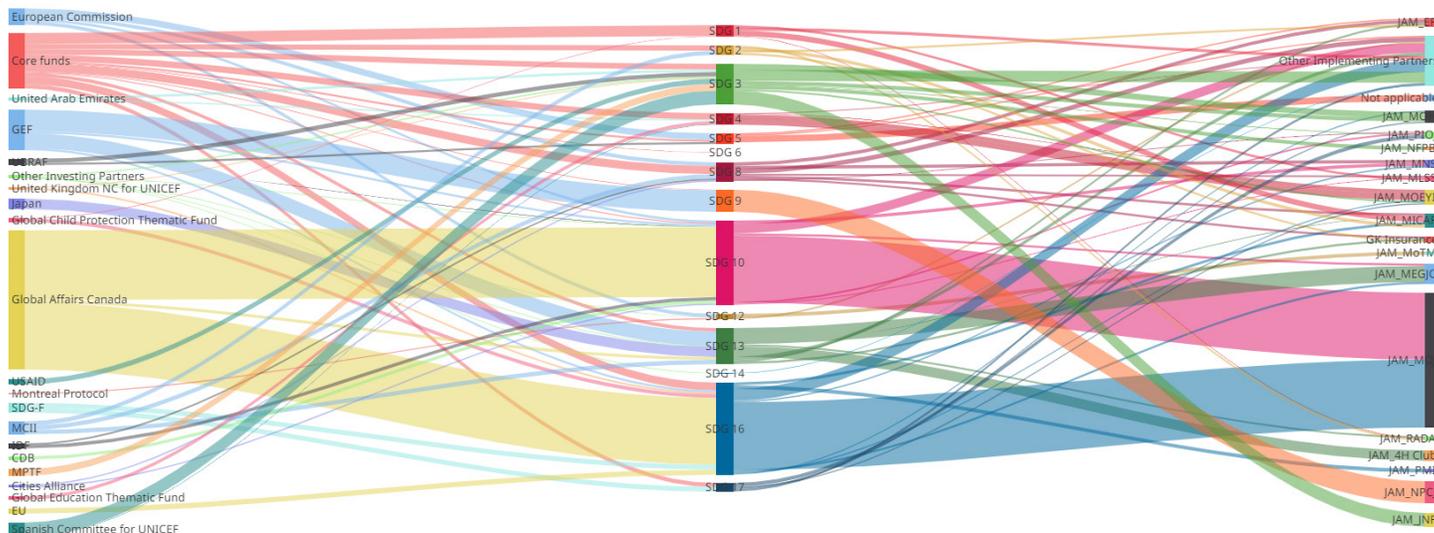
UNOPS

# Chapter 1:

## Key Development Partners in Jamaica

Jamaica has several key development partners. Figure 1 shows how investments are contributing to the work of different agencies and partners to advance the Sustainable Development Goals in Jamaica. The width of the lines represents the relative amount of resources being contributed to implementing partners.

Figure 1: Investments and Implementing partners in Jamaica, 2020.



### Development Partners

#### Bilateral Donors

- Canada (Global Affairs Canada)
- India
- Mexico (Mexican Agency of International Cooperation for Development)
- Spain (Spanish Agency for International Development; Spanish Committee for UNICEF)
- UK (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO))
- USA (USAID; US Fund for UNICEF; US Dept of Labour; Office for US Foreign Disaster Assistance)

#### Multilateral Donors

- EU/European Commission
- GEF (Global Environment Facility)
- HSTF (Human Security Trust Fund)
- IDF (IOM Development Fund)
- MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund)
- SDG Fund
- UBRAF (Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework)

#### Thematic Funds

- Global Child Protection Thematic Funds

#### UN Agencies

- UNICEF, UNDP, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, FAO, UN WOMEN, ILO, UNESCO, OHCHR, WFP, UNEP, UNAIDS, IOM, UNODC

#### Implementing Partners

- Government Ministries, Departments, Agencies
- UN Agencies
- Civil society/Non-Governmental Organizations (CSO/NGO)
- Academia
- Regional organization

#### Collaborating Partners

- Other government departments, agencies
- Civil society/ Non-Governmental Organizations (CSO/NGO)
- Academia

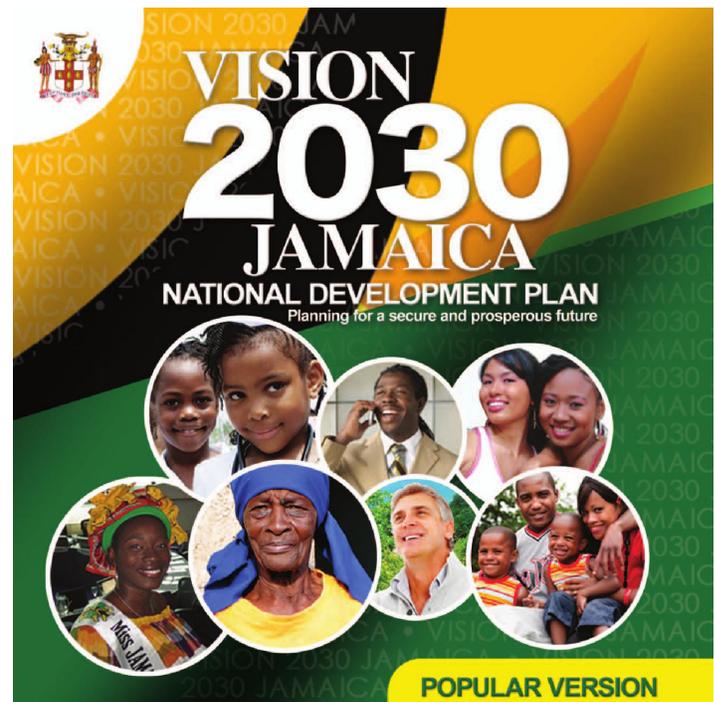
# Key Developments in Jamaica

The national development plan (NDP) of Jamaica is very closely aligned to the 2030 Agenda under its own Vision 2030 “Jamaica, the place of choice to live, work, raise families and do business”.<sup>2</sup> Linkages between the NDP outcomes and the SDGs are clearly defined and commitment towards their achievement is reflected in sectoral plans and targets. However, progress on the SDGs has been mixed with challenges remaining across all 17 goals. Several SDGs are also expected to suffer set-backs due to the impact of the COVID-19 related global crisis (including SDG 1, SDG 4, SDG 5 and SDG 8).

Prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, Jamaica boasted a stable macroeconomy evidenced by low inflation and interest rates; public debt on a firm downward trajectory; seven consecutive years of economic growth and sufficient international reserves. The financial sector was also considered stable with adequate loss reserves and a sufficiently capitalized banking system. Based on the October 2019 Labour Force Survey conducted by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), Jamaica’s unemployment rate fell to a record low of 7.2 per cent (women: 8.6 per cent; men: 6.0 per cent). The unemployment rate increased to 7.3 per cent (women: 9 per cent; men: 5.9 per cent) based on STATIN’s January 2020 Labour Force Survey<sup>1</sup>. The employed labour force also peaked at 1,269,100, the highest level ever recorded. On the social side, the poverty rate for 2018 was 12.6 per cent, a decline of 6.7 percentage points compared to 2017<sup>2</sup>.

Poverty levels continue to be a challenge with 13.3 percent of households living below the poverty line as of 2017, though the current global crisis resulting from COVID-19 will likely have increased that rate. The Jamaican population structure is at an advanced stage of the demographic transition: a large working age population (15-64 years), decreasing child population (0-14 years), and increasing dependent elderly population (65 plus years), as the total fertility rate (2.4 children per woman, 2019) and population growth rate (0 per cent; 2019) decrease and life expectancy at birth increases.

Exposure to violence and crime, which are closely linked, start from childhood and can trap entire communities into vicious cycles of violence. Jamaica had the second highest femicide in 2017 and the 4th highest homicide rate in the world (49.1 per 100,000 people) in 2019 with homicide being the number one cause of death for adolescents. The underlying culture of violence and ‘toxic masculinity’ has led to high levels of gender-



Jamaica’s NDP, dubbed Vision 2030, has 4 overarching goals. Goal 1: Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential; Goal 2: The Jamaican society is secure, cohesive and just; Goal 3: Jamaica’s economy is prosperous; Goal 4: Jamaica has a healthy natural environment.

based violence (GBV) from an early age (21 per cent of 15-19 years old girls report having experience sexual violence).

Due to the country’s geographic location and the adverse impacts of climate change, it is prone to hurricanes, floods, landslides, droughts, and earthquakes. The country is heavily impacted by the global COVID-19 pandemic, with a projected economic contraction of about 10 percent in 2020, while measures to contain the virus are disproportionately affecting vulnerable communities, especially those working in the informal sector, women, young people, children, adolescents, elderly, and PWD.

## UN’s Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic, which started out as a severe and acute public health emergency, has since become an economic crisis that has had significant impacts on social systems and services globally, threatening many of the development gains made in Jamaica. For the Latin America and Caribbean region, ECLAC anticipated that the shocks stemming from the

<sup>1</sup> <https://statinja.gov.jm/PressReleases.aspx>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.vision2030.gov.jm/National-Development-Plan>

<sup>3</sup> <https://jis.gov.jm/unemployment-rate-falls-to-7-2-per-cent/>



On Wednesday, 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) characterized the coronavirus (COVID-19) viral disease as a pandemic. The UN jumped into motion supporting Jamaica's response efforts.

pandemic will cause regional economic activity to plunge by 9.1 per cent in 2020.

Jamaica's COVID-19 Socio-economic Response and Recovery Plan (SRRP) localized urgent socio-economic support. The UN-supported SRRP was designed to operationalize a gender and human rights-based multidimensional approach to respond, recover and build back better from the impacts of COVID-19 in critical areas. The Plan was guided by national development strategies, as well as the main tenets of the national COVID-19 response and recovery plan to ensure the highest level of support and complementarity to the dedicated efforts of the Government to safeguard the country's citizens and institutions. The Plan provided an integrated support package to protect the needs and rights of people living under the duress of the pandemic, with particular focus on the most vulnerable groups, and people who were at risk of being left behind. To support Jamaica's SRRP and the COVID-19 response in Jamaica, the UNCT mobilized \$2,370,079 USD (including \$1,024,250 USD from the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), and \$1,959,557 USD of funds were repurposed for the COVID-19 response from UN Agencies. In addition to these approved programmes, the UNCT in Jamaica also developed an additional three pipeline programmes still under consideration by the fund.

The first programme, Suppress Transmission of COVID-19 and Save Lives in Jamaica, was implemented by PAHO, UNFPA, Ministry of Health and Wellness (MoHW) and the National Family Planning Board. This programme responded to needs

within the Jamaican health sector by ensuring equal access to essential health services, while also addressing critical gaps in the response to COVID-19. Results included:

- Ensured all healthcare workers, including sexual and reproductive health workers, had PPE and training on its use. Supplies included: 2,022 disposable gown isolation, 10,000 disposable surgical respirator FFP2/N95-masks, 10,000 disposable surgical masks (type IIR), 17,000.00 sterile surgical gloves and 17,000.00 Examination. Gloves.
- Procured supportive equipment for the effective use of 28 ventilators.
- Implemented the Go Data@ surveillance system, with PAHO donating 25 Android tablets, with the contact tracing application installed.
- Provided 16,000 doses of Depo Provera to the National Family Planning Board.
- Reached 228,055 people with a national risk communication and community engagement campaign for COVID-19 that used 152 new multimedia-based products.
- Deployed mobile units to reach vulnerable groups, including women and the elderly.
- Established 21 essential service hotlines for women, men, and the elderly and trained 80 volunteers to service them

- Implemented a multi-month dispensing policy for ARV and other essential medicines, along with social support measures for PLHIV.
- Bolstered the testing capacity with procurement and handing-over of extraction kits and built capacity and readiness for large scale testing.
- Held trainings on molecular detection of COVID-19 and on IPC for suspected cases.

The second COVID MPTF programme, Safeguarding and Protecting the Most Vulnerable: Enhancing Jamaica's Shock Response Social Protection Mechanisms in Support of Vulnerable Groups, including Children, helped to safeguard the poorest and most vulnerable while assisting them through socio-economic hardships caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This programme was implemented by UNICEF, FAO, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Finance and the Public Service, Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries and the Rural Agricultural Development Authority. Results included:

- Extended existing social protection programmes vertically and horizontally to approximately 3,937 households (13,000 people) who received a US\$30 increase in PATH benefits, totalling 8,451 payments between August to December 2020.
- 757 of the most poor and vulnerable households with pregnant and lactating women and 2,180 of the most poor and vulnerable households with children with disabilities were reached with additional social protection
- 1,000 households with children ages three to five years old and experiencing food insecurity because of the impacts of COVID-19 received food care packages.
- The programme established the protocol to trigger immediate humanitarian support and cash transfers in future emergencies and Memorandum of Understanding signed.
- The programme also established pathway/protocol for an agricultural buy-back programme linked to social protection mechanisms to support the female headed farmers and others in extremely vulnerable conditions during pandemic recovery phase.
- 200 farmers participated in this agricultural support /buy-back programme.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MOAF) has designated locations where farmers and buyers meet to transact business and farmers are paid immediately with cash and cheques or by electronic funds transfer the



In Jamaica, the United Nations COVID-19 Multi-partner Trust Fund, administered by FAO, supported female farmers with guaranteed markets for their produce.

next day. This proved a significant change from a norm where farmers were paid weeks after a transaction. Digital payments now allow for payment in one to two days.

In addition to bringing in new funding support for Jamaica's COVID-19 response, the UNCT also repurposed significant resources from current programmes and core funds to ensure a quick, coordinated and effective response through:

- Increasing GoJ's capacity to coordinate ODA allocated to the country for COVID through the development of an online coordination platform.
- Conduct of a Socio-economic impact assessment of COVID-19.
- Purchase of equipment for COVID-19 response
- Education, Child protection, Health, Social protection, Assessment (impact assessment), Communication and Advocacy.
- Provision of risk communication and community engagement COVID-19 SRH messages incorporating family planning, equity in households, GBV, pregnant women and PLHIV.
- Small grants to CSOs to mitigate the impact of increased family violence due to COVID-19.
- Virtual Learning Support Programme in West Kingston

# Chapter 2: UN development system support to national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework

## 2.1 Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

In 2020, several activities were undertaken by UN Jamaica covering most of the 17 SDGs, with exceptions for SDGs 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 14 (Life below Water), and 15 (Life on Land). (See Annex 1 for detailed list of the number of activities and resource allocation).

Most activities were centred around SDGs 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) with 43 activities, SDG 5 (Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment) with 39 activities, followed by SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) with 18 activities.

In 2020, UN agencies supported the government primarily through the provision of technical guidance and capacity development/support.

### i. Summary of MSDF CIP indicators against baseline and targets

COVID-19 impacted work in 2020, particularly activities related to community-based data gathering, training activities or in person exchange platforms. Due to restrictions aimed at stemming the spread of COVID-19, some UNCT activities had to be suspended or cancelled and strategic programme focus for 2020 re-oriented to this new context and its emerging and urgent needs. These delays or suspension of activities also impacted how financial resources were utilized during the year and had negative effects on implementation rates.

In reviewing of the progress of the MSDF CIP indicators for year 4 of 5 of the MSDF, progress was determined on whether the indicator target was achieved, partially achieved or whether there was no progress. In cases where there was no data for 2020, progress was measured overall to date. While analysis has shown significant indicator progress in 2020, achievement in regard to CIP outputs (see Annex 2) is still lagging. In 3 of the 4 outcome areas, there has been some progress over the baseline. The first outcome was considered seriously delayed due to lack of progress data for 3 of the 5 indicators and partial progress for 2 indicators. Outcome 2 showed achievement in 1 out of 6 indicators; Outcome 3 saw achievement in 3 out of 5 indicators; and Outcome 4 showed achievement in 4 of the 6 related indicators (see Annex 2). At the end of 2020, only a third

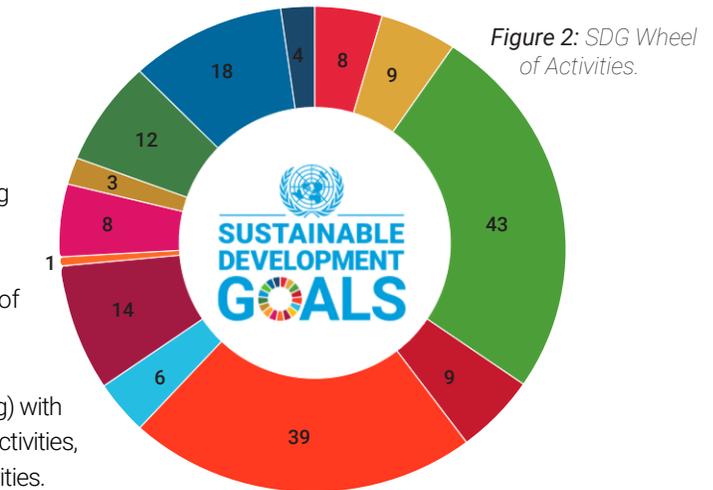


Figure 2: SDG Wheel of Activities.

In addition, the UN has increased the ability of rights holders and duty bearers to foster positive practices and norms to protect children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect by increasing the capacity of over 5,000 women, children and men to identify, prevent and/or report violence. The UN also assisted the country in adopting inclusive and sustainable solutions for energy efficiency (EE) and access to renewable (RE)/alternative energy by increasing the number of public hospitals retrofitted with RE and EE technologies with LED lighting solutions. UNEP and UNDP increased the number of surveys, assessments and guidelines to guide the implementation of RE and EE technologies through the completion of a gap assessment of local sustainable curricula, development of Framework for a sustainable ESCO Business Model (including a Roadmap and a qualitative market assessment) and the development of a draft National guidelines for solar PV operations and maintenance, as

well as completing a RE and EE Training Needs Assessment for public health facilities.

Furthermore, the UN supported the development of the Sixth National Report (6NR) to the Convention on Biological Diversity which will provide a final review of the progress in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The UN also developed a monitoring framework for the national Water Sector Policy. The policy and regulatory framework for the Water Resources Management sector of Jamaica was strengthened through the handing over of the Monitoring and Evaluation framework. The framework will allow the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation to efficiently track, assess and report on the results of the National Water Sector Policy. Finally, an Agricultural Disaster Risk Management Plan was developed by FAO.

## 2.2 Cooperation Framework priorities, Outcomes and Outputs

### Pillar 1: An Inclusive, Equitable, and Prosperous Caribbean

Technical and capacity support was provided to Jamaica during 2020 to access to quality education and life-long learning for enhanced employability and economic development as well as access to equitable social protection systems, quality services and sustainable economic opportunities.

#### Technical Support

Technical support was provided to STATIN in all aspects of census operations to ensure quality preparation for the 2022 Population and Housing Census in Jamaica. This support included the revision of overall census operations plan; the Field operations plan; the Tabulation plan, including formats; the Publication plan; the Analysis plan; the Manual and computer data processing plans; and the quality control plan. A quality assurance review was also conducted to a set of identified census documents to ensure quality control procedures for pre-enumeration and enumeration activities. UNFPA partnered with the University of the West Indies to examine and promote a culture of data appreciation in the English and Dutch speaking Caribbean.

An assessment of the social impact of the COVID-19 outbreak for children and adolescents was conducted by UNICEF from adults in 500 households island wide. It examined the economic issues being faced by households as well as child discipline, distance learning and access to healthcare in the context of the pandemic. The study results pointed to increased use of harsh disciplining methods in the home, which was also significantly higher in households reporting a reduction in income. A significant area of concern was children's mental health, as households with children noted an increase in



UNESCO's support to Maroon communities included the promotion and retention of their rich indigenous culture, history, heritage and traditions.

children's levels of anxiety, fear, frustration, and depression in response to the pandemic. Eight in ten households with children have experienced a reduction in income, with households losing an average of 46 per cent of their income. 44 per cent of households experienced food shortages, and this is higher among female headed households (56 per cent). Preliminary results were released via webinar, traditional media and social media. The comprehensive narrative report was finalized in January 2021. (<https://www.unicef.org/jamaica/reports/effect-covid-19-pandemic-jamaican-children-preliminary-results>)

#### Capacity Development

The UN continued to enhance the capacity of the Government to monitor, evaluate and report on progress towards attainment

of the goals of Vision 2030 and advancement of the SDGs. The Government's capacity to identify financing mechanisms to mobilize additional resources for the achievement of the SDGs was strengthened through the completion of an Innovative Finance Report and Policy. This report provides an analysis of innovative financing mechanisms that are applicable to the Jamaican context and aligned to the eight priority areas set out in the NDP. The policy note will be used as a mechanism to effectively engage senior technocrats in the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service amongst others. Consequently, it will facilitate an increased capacity to utilize new and innovative financing mechanisms to advance the financing of the country's development priorities towards achieving the goals of Vision 2030 Jamaica and advancing the SDGs in Jamaica. This report along with ongoing consultation with the Government and private sector was the pre-cursor for the development a Joint Programme proposal to develop Jamaica's first Impact Investment Fund and strengthen the country's nascent Innovative Financing ecosystem.

In the Caribbean region, technical and political dialogue on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) was convened, demonstrating strong commitment and action by Governments with the support of international, regional and national organizations. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, UNESCO also conducted capacity development support to TVET teachers and practitioners. UNICEF trained 95 senior early childhood officers and 101 practitioners on the IRIE Classroom Toolkit (ICT) methodology which includes a positive behaviour component aimed at violence prevention in schools. The ICT material was also aligned to the national 0-5 curriculum that will benefit 2,700 early childhood institutions island-wide beginning in 2021. The Early Years Care and Support Sub-committee is on track to being established in 2021 using the recommendations of the UNICEF-funded research on mapping of services for children born with congenital malformations. The research findings were launched and disseminated nationally and regionally in early 2020 at a regional conference on disability issues.

## **Pillar 2: A Healthy Caribbean**

### **Technical Support**

UNICEF worked with the MOHW to develop a social media-based health education programme for young people in quarantine covering mental health, sexual and reproductive health, nutrition and physical health and wellbeing. This was expanded to reach adolescents affected by school closures and UNICEF supported an MOHW virtual health fair, which engaged 1,500 young people and featured interactive sessions on various aspects of adolescent health with a strong focus on mental health. The National Family Planning Board also engaged 1,300 young people with online sessions which were focused on the link between good mental health and sexual decision making, as well as girls' empowerment.

PAHO and UNAIDS provided technical support for the Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV and Syphilis Validation and made progress towards achieving international validation standards for the elimination of vertical transmission of HIV and syphilis in Jamaica to <2%. The prevention of mother to child transmission program was integrated into routine Maternal and Child Health and may be attributed to strong political will, commitment and funding; the intersection of academic-public-private collaboration and oversight and point of care rapid testing and treatment for HIV and syphilis.

UNAIDS provided technical assistance for the development of an HIV sustainability and transition plan. The Sustainability and Transition Plan seeks to provide a guide for Jamaica to assume increasing domestic responsibility for its HIV program, preparing to transition efficiently while extending and sustaining the disease control gains that they have achieved.

In addition, UNAIDS supported the Fast-Track Cities (FTC) initiative which is a global partnership between cities and municipalities with a commitment to end HIV, tuberculosis, and viral hepatitis by 2030. The draft City Implementation Plan for Kingston was developed, and a workshop will be held with key stakeholders, including representatives of the municipal Authority, to discuss the proposed activities and clarify any implementation concerns. The City of Kingston's web portal was also developed. This web portal includes 4 health dashboards with data on HIV, Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), mental health and environmental health along with a directory of health services for the 4 sub-regional health authorities.

UNFPA and UNAIDS provided technical and financial support to the development of the national Transgender Health Strategy 2021-2016. A Comprehensive Condom and Lubricant Programme Strategy was developed by UNFPA in championing triple protection (prevention of HIV, other STIs and unintended pregnancies). This strategy incorporates support to condom programming (male and female condoms and lubricants) that is comprehensive and covers both supply and demand. Moreover, UNAIDS co-convened a national partnership between UNAIDS, MoHW represented by the National Family Planning Board, UN Women, UNDP, the Jamaican Network of People Living with HIV (JN+), USAID/PEPFAR, and the Global Fund Country Coordination Mechanism to tackle HIV-related stigma and discrimination in six settings, including healthcare, education, workplace, justice, community, and humanitarian. The partnership builds on previous efforts and provides strategic guidance, technical assistance and information, coordination, and coherence to the national response to HIV-related discrimination in Jamaica. In 2020, the partnership developed a five-year operational plan responding to the National Strategic Plan on HIV and has informed the new country dialogue for the development of the new Global Fund grant. Technical support was provided to civil society partners on human rights programming, the national Technical Working Group on Enabling



The Kingston Fast-Track City Plus programme is implemented in partnership with the Kingston and Saint St. Andrew Municipal Corporation, the Ministry of Health and Wellness, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, and PAHO/WHO.

Environments and Human Rights, and the national Legal and Policy Review Committee, led by the NFPB.

PAHO/WHO, in collaboration with the MOHW, finalized the health sector COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SPRP), in keeping with the UN/WHO SPRP framework. A COVID-19 Recovery Plan, utilizing the IHR (2005) capacities framework, was developed. This strategy underpins the opportunity to Build Back Better by integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures, as outlined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015 – 2030. The development and implementation of a health emergency operations plan and a complementary recovery plan with a monitoring and evaluation framework is critical to achieving milestones for each phase of recovery.

The World Health Organization’s Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) is an international public health treaty and a guiding framework for the global fight against the tobacco epidemic. Jamaica has been a Party to the FCTC since 2004. As a signatory to the FCTC the country is required to develop a series of policies and measures aimed at addressing the global tobacco epidemic. PAHO provided technical support for the completion of the Tobacco Control Legislation 2020; it was tabled in the House of Parliament in December 2020. The development of a comprehensive tobacco control legislation and associated guidelines will ensure Jamaica meets the treaty obligation.

### Capacity Development

In 2020, with support from UNICEF and PAHO/WHO Jamaica was able to certify 3 additional hospitals as Baby-friendly (i.e. ready to protect, promote and support breastfeeding) in

accordance with World Health Organization (WHO)/UNICEF standards, bringing the percentage of hospitals certified to 30 per cent. In 2020, preparations continued towards Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) certification and hospitals have signalled their readiness to be assessed for certification. Maternity facilities maintained their adherence to standards, even in the face of redeployment of staff and the accompanying pressures of COVID-19. UNICEF has also supported the establishment of infant and young child feeding rooms at two regional facilities.

UNICEF supported breastfeeding education and outreach at antenatal and postnatal clinics at 350 public health centres and hospitals – providing maternity care serving a total of 46,800 women. Additionally, UNICEF support for exclusive breastfeeding was strengthened during the period with the strengthening of the National Infant and Young Child Feeding Network (NIYCFN). A total of 185 NIYFN members were trained as breastfeeding support group facilitators. As a result of this capacity building, 43 breastfeeding support groups have been established across the island. Due to the impact of COVID-19, Breastfeeding Week was observed largely through online and other activities. UNICEF’s support achieved an exposure of 30,000 readers and a video produced received 37,000 views. A one-hour Instagram Live information session led by a popular local social media influencer received 24,000 views with 70,000 impressions. The MoHW has established a new National Infant and Young Child Feeding Network and has equipped 200 outreach workers and facilitators with skills and equipment to lead infant and young child feeding support groups for women, men and their families across Jamaica.



With UN support in its implementation, The Child Diversion Act ensures that children in conflict with the law and who appear before the court and at police stations are not summarily shunted into the penal system.

### Pillar 3: A Cohesive, Safe and Just Caribbean

#### Technical Support

During the period under review, the capacity of public policy and rule of law institutions to support justice sector reform was enhanced. Specifically, Civil Society Organizations' participation in justice reform was enhanced through an exposition of two position papers focused on (i) the Barriers to Accessing Justice for Persons with Disabilities in Jamaica and (ii) Jamaican Children in Conflict with the Law. Access to justice related services and information was also strengthened. One rural courthouse was renovated to enhance the protection of victims and witnesses particularly children. An additional two courthouses (the Supreme Court and the Westmoreland Parish Court) have been equipped with water coolers, smart TVs, computers, office chairs etc. Two mobile justice units have been operationalized to increase access to a range of justice services and legal information by underserved communities such as rural populations.

The OHCHR Senior Human Rights Advisor (SHRA) worked closely with the Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights - MOFAFT in providing technical assistance and support on different human rights issues. Despite the COVID-19 challenges, the third UPR session for Jamaica was successfully concluded in November with technical assistance from OHCHR and the session was publicly broadcasted through Jamaican social media channels. The Government delegation was led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Inter-ministerial committee has approved the establishment of a human rights tracking database. This database will support reporting to treaty bodies,

like for the UPR. The database however will still need to be endorsed by the Cabinet. In 2021, the SHRA will continue working with MOFAFT to ensure the establishment of the database system.

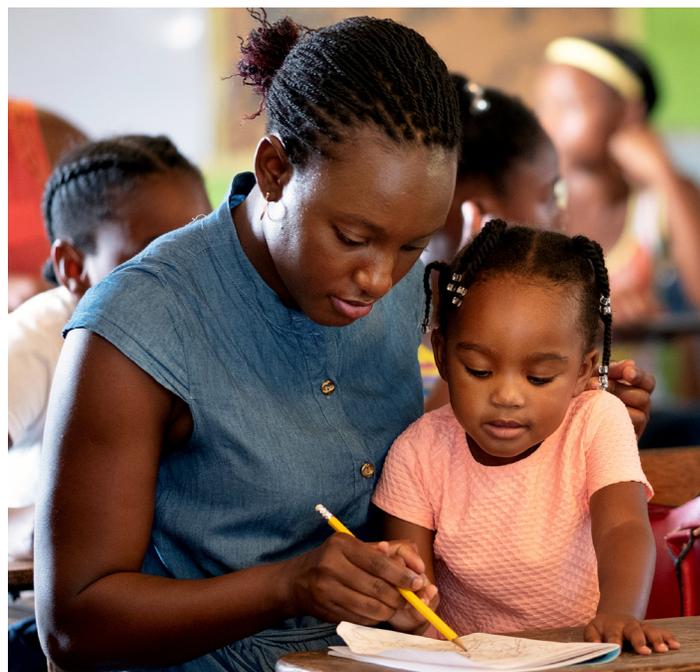
#### Capacity Development

The Ministry of Justice (MOJ), with support from UNICEF, continued its focus on the implementation of the Child Diversion Act through the National Child Diversion Programme building on the foundation laid during 2019. The programme aims at conditional channelling of children in conflict with the law, away from judicial proceedings and incarceration. This was done through the development and implementation of procedures, structures and programmes that enable many of these cases to be dealt with by non-judicial bodies, thereby avoiding the negative effects of formal judicial proceedings and a criminal record. UNICEF's further assisted the MOJ with building a strong stakeholder network for child diversion. This network facilitated coordinated and integrated efforts and strengthened the administrative and programmatic framework of the NCDP, benefiting 149 children. Training packages were developed and stakeholders from various sectors and MOJ Programme staff completed training in diversion practices. Additionally, 17 mental health professionals were hired by the government to provide social interventions for children who were diverted. Institutional arrangements were made with social service providers to ensure counselling in drug abuse and sexual reproductive health for children who came into contact with the law.

As a part of its efforts to tackle police violence, OHCHR has undertaken a project funded by the UPR Trust Fund to educate police recruits on human rights approaches, standards and requirements pertinent to their law enforcement roles. OHCHR organised 3 training sessions in cooperation with the NPCL, with the purpose of engaging officers on key areas for human rights considerations. The training workshop focused on building the capacity, knowledge and skills of police recruits to understand, identify and respond to acts of discrimination and to build their legal literacy and procedural awareness of the child protection system, including responding to children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with the law using child sensitive approaches. Additionally, these trainings sought to shift attitudes and biases among police recruits towards marginalized and vulnerable groups, such as LGBT persons, PLHIV and PWD with a total 453 participants (327 Men and 126 Women).

Furthermore, the SRHA in Jamaica, in cooperation with UNODC, conducted 3 days training session for Law Enforcement Officers on “Integrity, Ethics and Accountability in Law Enforcement”. OHCHR covered two main areas of the training: Human Rights Based approach to Policing and the introduction of OHCHR new “Guidance on Less-Lethal Weapons in Law Enforcement” which was published in 2020. The training was attended by approximately 250 participants from around the region. UNICEF trained community resource persons and violence interrupters on Psychological First Aid in volatile communities in Kingston & St Andrew, St. Catherine, St. James and Clarendon. 42 targeted youth workers capacities in psychological first aid were strengthened; 111 additional resource persons were trained in Psychological First Aid; Play at home programmes were developed to replace street play due to the pandemic, reaching 123 participants across 11 sessions. 363 young people reached in positive peer relationships campaigns and 207 parents engaged in positive parenting interventions and six CBOs developed/revised their child protection policies. Additionally, 10 volatile communities were targeted to establish Violence against Children (VAC) protocols (Child Protection Policies (CP)/Community Safety Plans (CSPs) to better protect children from all forms of violence; CP policies and CSPs are promoted as good practices for communities island-wide.

As part of UNICEF’s strategy to strengthen positive parenting strategies, Formative Research on Parenting Practices Report was completed and research findings have been used to develop parenting training tools and communication resources, including the adaptation of an online parenting messaging system, a community-based training package targeted at parents with children from birth to 18 years, a national parenting support website, and a curriculum-based parenting programme for adolescent mothers. UNICEF also supported the Women’s



Established through public-private and UN partnership the Parent Support Helplines provide tools for parents and caregivers to manage the new challenges, such as school closures, brought on by COVID-19.

Centre to pilot test a new parenting education curriculum which was developed specifically to equip teen mothers with information and skills regarding child development, health, nutrition, and protection. Parenting Support Helplines were established (36 lines in 14 parishes) and operationalized (NPSC, FFPI, Victoria Mutual Foundation) received more than 875 calls. Face-to-face and online parenting training workshops were also conducted with UNICEF’s support, reaching more than 190 parents and caregivers living in highly volatile communities.

Institutional strengthening of the Government’s Violence Interruption programmes, supported by UNICEF, was implemented by the PMI. The activity included standardized training packages and establishment of a more reliable monitoring and evaluation framework that facilitates greater accountability and sustainability. This will facilitate the Government’s institutionalization and replication of the program in vulnerable communities. The indirect beneficiaries are the children at risk of exposure to violence in these targeted communities. 120 (90 boys, 30 girls) high school students aged 13-18 at risk of suspension/expulsion were targeted for home school support; 100 parents were engaged to facilitate parent/child relations and referrals where necessary. 50 families received grief counselling through home-based therapy and treatment; 22 therapeutic community-based Trauma Reduction/Impact of violence sessions were conducted in targeted communities where 108 (70 boys, 38 girls) children aged 6-12 years engaged (71% having lost a family member to gun violence, 39 % lost their father). 85 parents were engaged to facilitate positive parenting practices through a Parenting Support Workshop with support of Parent Mentors.



These farmers in Clarendon once depended on expensively trucked water. Now, through UN Human Security Trust Fund support, they have on-farm irrigation systems that have allowed them to increase crop production by up to 30 per cent.

#### **Pillar 4: A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean**

The legal and regulatory framework to ensure conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems was strengthened during the period under review.

##### **Technical Support**

UNEP conducted a Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) to identify and prioritize technologies for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The purpose of the TNA is to assist developing countries to identify and analyse priority technology needs, which can form the basis for a portfolio of environmentally sound technology (EST) projects and programmes to facilitate the transfer of, and access to the ESTs and know-how in the implementation of the UNFCCC Convention. Therefore, the TNAs are central to the tracking of an evolving need for new equipment, techniques, practical knowledge and skills, which are necessary to mitigate GHG emissions and/or reduce the vulnerability of sectors and livelihoods to the adverse impacts of climate change. The TNA Report and the Barrier Analysis and Enabling Frameworks (BAEF) Report were completed (<https://tech-action.unepdtu.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2020/04/tna-report-jamaica-1.pdf>).

UNEP also supported the development of the National Cooling Strategy to provide context and define actions to transform the Cooling and Refrigeration market to more sustainable and climate-friendly cooling. The National Cooling Strategy has been submitted to Cabinet for approval.

The legislative and policy framework for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP) was enhanced through the completion of comprehensive assessment report. This report will support the development of a context specific NIP reflecting comprehensive and current information on POP management practices, their use and impacts on human health and the environment. UNDP provided technical support to update the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention on POP.

UNDP also supported the Government in the implementation of actions to allow for the seamless ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol is an international agreement to gradually reduce the consumption and production of hydrofluorocarbons or Ozone Depleting Substances from the earth's atmosphere. During the period under review, public awareness of the Kigali Amendment was also enhanced through the development of two television and radio features. The features communicated the likely changes that will follow the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and how the various sectors may be impacted.

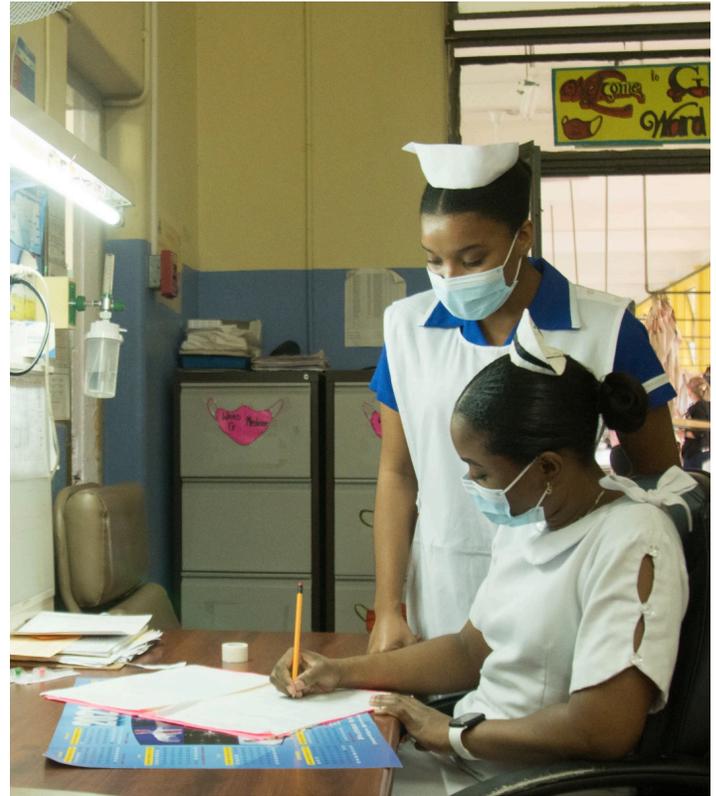
As part of the project's COVID-19 response plan, UNDP's Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (EnGenDER) project provided 1200 nutrition and hygiene packages which were distributed to impacted households, including the elderly, the disabled, and women affected by Gender Based Violence. Procurement processes have commenced to revise the National

Transport Policy and to develop a Transport Strategy and Action Plan. The review of the Policy will facilitate the adaptation of the policy to the changing needs of Jamaica's transport system and the advancement of the transportation sector while ensuring gender equality and climate change considerations are given a central role.

UNEP supported the enhancing of the legislative framework in Jamaica to reduce plastic marine litter from land-based activities in an integrated and environmentally sound manner and demonstrate the potentials of plastic waste prevention and sound management while catalysing action for the reduction of plastic marine litter generated by land-based activities. Focusing on the Rae Town community (coastal Kingston neighbourhood, suffering the most from the wave of plastic pollution) to demonstrate sound plastic management the project supported policy development and public education, and empowered Rae Town citizens to find innovative solutions to the plastic problem, from creative upcycling and income-generating opportunities to environmental warden initiatives. Under this initiative, Rae Town residents were encouraged to participate in clean-up activities following the 4 R's of: Refuse, Reuse, Reduce, Recycle. Environmental wardens have been trained in the community to prevent improper waste management. Rae Town residents have collected thousands of pounds of plastic from their local environment and shoreline. These hauls of "waste" are increasingly becoming new means of livelihoods. From plant pots to playground furniture, Rae Town residents are exploring the potential for repurposing plastic for use within the community. Residents are also encouraged to participate in competitions to find new ways to re-use plastic waste to benefit the community. This project is proof that, when policy makers and the public work together, systemic and sustainable change is possible.

### Capacity Development

In 2020, UNDP contributed to the reduction of Jamaica's public sector energy bill through the introduction of renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) technology in the health sector. Specifically, the installation of a 76kW grid-tied PV system was completed at the May Pen hospital. Annual system generation is 115,000kWh with annual savings of JMD3.5 Million Dollars. Additionally, three health facilities (Sir John Golding Rehabilitation Hospital, National Chest Hospital, and Bellevue Hospital) have been retrofitted with LED lighting. This has resulted in an overall energy reduction of 40,000 kWh and cost savings of J\$1,572,287.01. A total of 30 tonnes of CO2 emissions have been reduced to date and a reduction of 25 barrels of oil over a period when hospitals and related services were under increasing pressure due to the pandemic<sup>4</sup>.



The National Chest Hospital is one of three public hospitals in Jamaica that have been completely retrofitted with energy efficient light bulbs.

In order to increase the rate of licensing and certification of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) technicians in Jamaica, a legal assessment was completed to determine the requirements for establishing a certification and licensing framework by UNDP. Notably, some 22 RAC technicians' capacity was enhanced in energy efficient and climate friendly alternatives to HCFCs and low GWP.

UNDP also focused at implementing the recommendations detailed in Business Acceleration Strategy streamlined for the Development Minerals sector in Jamaica during the period under review. Specifically, progress was made in developing the Handbook on Strategic Business Planning for the development minerals sector's players, as they try to implement strategies to enable them to cope in the COVID-19 affected environment. Twelve artisan and private sector mining operators, including an Association, the local Ministry of Mining beneficiaries received small grants totalling US\$60,000. These grants seek to strengthen the resilience of impacted miners to cope with the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic through the development and implementation of COVID-19 response plans. The National Minerals Policy was passed by Parliament and the Senate in March 2020. The Policy will facilitate management and development of Jamaica's mineral resources.

<sup>4</sup>[Jamaica's Lightbulb Moment by UNDP Multi Country Office in Jamaica - Photo Stories from UNDP Jamaica - Exposure](#)



The United Nations, European Union and the Government of Jamaica signed the Country Programme Document (CPD) for the Spotlight Initiative, Jamaica. The programme's launch received support from the highest level of government with the presence and endorsement of The Most Hon. Andrew Holness, Prime Minister of Jamaica.

## 2.3 Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

Through collaboration with government, private sector, academia, civil society and other IDP stakeholders the UNCT positioned itself as strategic partner in the national response and recovery efforts and in the country's SDG implementation activities.

### COVID-19 Response

The scale and impact of COVID-19 is unprecedented and could reverse many development gains. The challenges are numerous and daunting, with a need for an integrated and rapid response to the humanitarian crisis coupled with medium and longer-term plans to revitalize social and economic development.

The UN like all other development stakeholders recognize that adequate, innovative and quality funding is crucial to address the growing needs in Jamaica. The UNCT fully recognized that the funding landscape for COVID-19 would have its challenges for Jamaica given its status as an upper middle-income country. Nonetheless, due to the scope and impact of the pandemic, resource allocation was prioritized. In the weeks following the onset of the crisis, a number of tools and instruments were used to respond quickly to the needs of our government partners. Some of these measures have included the re-purposing of programmes to shift funds toward the COVID-19 response as well as the development of proposals in response to the call from the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) for COVID-19 Response. The UNCT in Jamaica benefited from the first call of the COVID-19

MPTF with an allocation of US\$1,000,000 for 2 programmes. The combined total of repurposed and mobilized funds for the COVID-19 response in 2020 stood at USD\$ 4,329,626.

The socio-economic response and recovery plan embraced the spirit of the UN system working as one to respond to this pandemic. In order to ensure a coherent and coordinated response among UN entities, integrated responses coordinated between different funds and programmes were strongly encouraged. The SRRP, which is driven by nationally owned solutions, also counted on the active engagement of the Government of Jamaica, donors and other development partners, as well as the private sector and academia.

### Government

As representatives of the state, national government is critical for guaranteeing country ownership of the UN's initiatives with the capacity to ably ensure that interventions are implemented in a timely and effective manner alongside existing programming and in support of national policy and legislative frameworks.

Engagement at the ministerial and inter-ministerial level to foster coordination is always deemed crucial. As such key government institutions for the COVID-19 response related activities included: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade; Ministry of Health and Wellness; Ministry of Education,

Youth and Information; Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation; Ministry of Finance and the Public Service; Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries; Ministry of Local Government and Community Development; Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport; Ministry of Labour and Social Security; Ministry of Labour and Social Security; Rural Agriculture Development Authority, the Statistical Institute of Jamaica and the Planning Institute of Jamaica.

In 2020 the UNCT sought to leverage its relations with the relevant government counterparts and made every effort to engage at both the ministerial and technical levels to ensure the effective coordination of its activities. Government partners undoubtedly played a critical role in helping to define where activities and investments were to be targeted and how. This level of government engagement was also seen as critical in strengthening the UNCT's ability to successfully engage with other non-state partners to foster a common agreement and understanding to avoid duplication of work.

### **Engagement with bilateral donors and other development partners at the local level**

Participation in donor groups, sector groups or other formal mechanisms established in country, has been recognized as an effective way to showcase the UN's country level response plan, as well as network and build relationships with other partners. As such the UNCT in 2020 made every effort to participate in the regular Development Partners Meetings organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFAFT) as part of the COVID-19 response. Further efforts were also made by the UNCT to establish separate engagement mechanisms with specific partners, to complement the discussions of the Development Partners forum, based on alignment of the information shared by various stakeholders. The RCO and UNCT therefore sought to engage with traditional and non-traditional donors in-country to identify synergies and lay the foundation for resource mobilization based on the UN's plan and on-going actions to respond to COVID-19.

### **Engagement with the Private Sector**

As the Government of Jamaica lead efforts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and to accelerate progress towards the effectively mitigating its impacts, there is no doubt an important role that the private sector has to play in the COVID-19 response. The UNCT therefore acknowledged the need to foster greater private sector engagement in its response and recovery effort and its work to achieve the 2030 Agenda. In 2020, the UNCT sought to monitor and map the private sector support to COVID-19 response in the country and to engage bilaterally with key private sector entities such as the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica (PSOJ) and the Jamaica Chamber of



Eve for Life, an implementing partner of the Spotlight Initiative, provides life coaching support to survivors of gender-based violence.

Commerce (JCC) to discuss complimentary partnerships.

The Country Team also leveraged its convening power to bring the private sector representatives together by hosting a virtual Private Sector Dialogue. This event brought together some key stakeholders from the Private Sector including the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica (PSOJ), the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, the Small Business Association of Jamaica (SBAJ) and the ATL Pension Fund. Representatives from several philanthropic organizations also participated including the Caribbean Philanthropic Alliance, the Digicel Foundation, and the Victoria Mutual Foundation. The Dialogue further provided an opportunity to garner recommendations for future engagement between the UNCT and the Private Sector around specific themes. The hosting of this Forum presented a further opportunity to not only focus on pandemic issues but to also introduce the local private sector to the work and opportunities available through the Global Compact to scale-up investment and undertake concrete actions towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

### **Joint Programme Partnerships**

Through its joint programmes the UNCT in Jamaica continued its efforts to enhance national development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

#### **a. Human Security Trust Fund**

In 2020 the UN furthered its efforts to deliver as one in Jamaica incorporating the Human Security Approach. The HSTF joint programme, which focuses on Strengthening Human Resilience in Northern Clarendon and West Kingston, included key strategic partnerships. Among them was the collaboration with the University of the West Indies Mona to train 25 West Kingston Youth Leaders in Community Management, as well



The HSTF supported digital platform ([www.hellorain.org](http://www.hellorain.org)) provides course material in rainwater harvesting for homeowners, farmers and technicians.

as a partnership with the HEART Trust NTA to train 30 youths in Northern Clarendon in entrepreneurship. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the programme also sought repurpose some resources and respond with the provision of 181 tablets and equipping of a virtual learning centre to enhance the online learning environment in West Kingston.

The HSTF programme also led to the establishment of Hello Rain, a new digital platform (see [www.hellorain.org](http://www.hellorain.org)) for rainwater harvesting in partnership with Diaspora AI.

Other key partners for the HSTF programme in 2020 included government ministries, municipal councils, community development committees, CSOs, private companies and schools.

#### **b. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS**

The UNAIDS Secretariat in Jamaica mobilized and implemented resources through its Unified Budget and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) and its Cosponsors Division of Labour, which includes its 11 cosponsor organizations composed of UN agencies, funds and programmes. Responding to the challenges faced by the trans community in Jamaica many of whom face substantial socioeconomic challenges due to exclusion, stigma and discrimination, and may have migrated from rural to urban areas for survival; with substantial barriers to healthcare, housing and access to basic social services as a result of their gender identity or gender expression - a collaboration between UNFPA, UNAIDS and Transwave, through UBRAF, led to the development of a National Comprehensive Transgender Health Strategy for Jamaica. The strategy includes six (6) strategic areas and ten (10) goals, with a mission to promote evidence-based care, education, research, public policy, and respect and dignity for trans, transgender and gender non-conforming Jamaicans so they are free to pursue all aspects of their civic, social, economic, emotional, and intellectual lives. Recognizing

the social determinants of health, the Strategy is structured around the socio-ecological model (Legislation and Policy; Community; Organizational; Interpersonal; Individual) and is intended to be accessible to potential implementing partners, government authorities, international development partners and other potential investors who consider how the objectives synchronise with their own visions, missions, and goals.

#### **c. Joint SDG Fund**

The UNCT developed two joint programmes under components 1 & 2 of the SDG Fund which are aimed at reinforcing the SDG financing architecture and catalysing strategic investments. The Joint Programme (JP) proposal under component 1 - Improving efficiency, effectiveness and equity in Public Expenditure in Jamaica for SDG acceleration – was successful and is to be implemented by UNICEF, PAHO and UNDP. The JP will strengthen the Public Finance Management capacity of the Ministries of Finance and Public Service; Education, Youth and Information; and Health and Wellness thereby ensuring efficient, effective and equitable resource allocation towards the achievement not only of the SDGs, but also of the country's national outcomes reflected in Jamaica Vision 2030. This increased capacity, together with diagnostic budget analyses, development of financial simulation models and budget tracking systems, will enable the reprioritization of funds to services which affect the most deprived and vulnerable populations including children and women and people with disabilities. Work on this joint programme will engage the government and include collaboration with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. The programme was launched in December 2020 and will run for 2 years.

Furthermore, UNDP and UNICEF have also been approved for pre-funding based on the proposal submitted for component 2 - Financing the SDGs: Jamaica's Innovative Impact Investment

Fund. The Joint Programme (JP), once approved, intends to introduce a results-based innovative financing model that addresses the challenges of nascent financial ecosystems in SIDS like Jamaica, which have not been able to attract sufficient funds from the global capital market to invest in national and local sustainable development projects. The Innovative Impact Investment Fund will leverage catalytic first loss capital from the Joint SDG Fund to attract additional capital from multiple classes of investors including the public and private sectors. This blended finance vehicle will allow for greater levels of private investment to be mobilized to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs and Jamaica Vision 2030. The Fund will be complemented by an Impact Venture Studio, a purpose-built innovation and acceleration platform designed to generate a robust deal flow of investable high potential impact aligned to the SDGs. The integration of a venture studio model with an impact investment fund structure, is an incremental innovation designed to meet the challenges of introducing advanced financial instruments in a developing early stage private equity market where the entrepreneurial ecosystem is not yet fully developed. To date this JP has garnered much attention and support from the government, as well as the local private sector and philanthropic organizations.

#### d. Spotlight Initiative

In its inaugural year, the Spotlight Initiative in Jamaica forged key partnerships with the Government of Jamaica, Civil Society Organizations, government organizations, the EU, social influencers, and the media in an effort to achieve its ultimate vision of transforming the society into one where women and girls can live free from family violence or the threat of such violence. Since the formulation of the CPD, the Government of Jamaica has shown strong and consistent support for Spotlight. A number of Ministries, Departments and Agencies played a role in supporting the prevention of and response to violence against women and girls, and many of these are being engaged across the 6 pillars. At the national coordination level, Spotlight relates closely with the Planning Institute of Jamaica, and in particular, the External Cooperation Management Unit, which has responsibility for all grants and projects with international partners and facilitates smooth implementation and high-level risk management for Spotlight. Civil Society remains a key partner for the Spotlight Initiative, and the links with individuals and organizations therein were strengthened over the course of year one. Through individual procurement processes as well as two Joint Call for Proposals, Spotlight has established partnerships with several CSO's to support the implementation of initiatives targeting eliminating VAWG. The CSOs are tasked with developing innovative programmes to address violence against women and girls at the community level, assist with the provision of quality support services for survivors, and amplify efforts to bring about constitutional, legal, and institutional change. To reflect the principle of leaving no one behind, the



Jamaica's Spotlight Programme was selected to participate in the global #WithHer campaign to raise awareness about gender-based violence and global efforts to address the issue by engaging new audiences to show their support in social media.

CSO's engaged thus far are diverse in nature, some representing key marginalized groups including women and girls living with HIV, the LGBTQ community and women and girls with disabilities.

Several unique and responsive partnerships have been established under this Initiative. For instance, COVID-19 stay-at-home measures and movement restrictions put young mothers and pregnant adolescents at increased risk of negative sexual and reproductive health and rights outcomes, such as repeated unplanned pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (including HIV), as well as gender-based violence. In response to these increased risks, UNFPA and the Women's Centre for Jamaica Foundation (WCJF), a Jamaican government agency that is mandated to provide adolescent girls aged 17 or under, who have dropped out of school due to pregnancy, the opportunity to continue their education and ultimately re-integrate into the formal school system, collaborated on a project to address two urgent needs. The first being to reach adolescents with information on how to reduce risks of GBV, unplanned pregnancies and STIs during COVID-19. This information was shared in the form of eight short video-clips, produced with the support of youth, to sensitize about GBV and its prevention and encourage responsible sexual practices among the adolescent population during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. The video clips were disseminated through social media. The second need addressed by the project was to strengthen the capacity of WCJF managers and counsellors to safely identify, respond to and refer pregnant adolescents/ adolescent mothers who are at risk of or survivors of GBV.

## 2.4 Results of the UN working more and better together

In keeping with the principles of Delivering as One, the UNCT in Jamaica has taken concerted steps to work collaboratively in recent years to channel finance towards the SDGs and connected national priorities. As part of this process, the UNCT developed and approved a protocol on the UN Joint Proposals Development process to mobilize resources in a coordinated, transparent and participatory manner, taking full advantage of existing UN technical expertise.

The UNCT has several coordination mechanisms which support the UNCT mandate in Delivering as One under the UN reform. The following are a list of current coordination mechanisms for the Jamaica Country Team that were developed and/or confirmed in 2020.

- Program Coordination Group (PCG) (a subset of UNCT)
- Operations Management Team (OMT)
- Communications Group (UNCG)
- UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETT)
- Protection from Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (PSEA) coordination group
- UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS (UNJT)

The SHRA supported the UNCT in working better together by supporting several activities in HRBA. These activities include assistance to the UNCT in making its submission to the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in November 2020. Specifically, the SRHA supported UN agencies with the information contained in the reports of independent human rights experts and groups, known as the Special Procedures, which included human rights treaty bodies and UN entities and information provided by other stakeholders including regional organizations and civil society groups. The SRHA also supported the UNCT in its review of the Sexual Offences Act, the Offences Against the Person Act, the Domestic Violence Act and the Child Care and Protection Act. The parliament's joint select committees review/report was deemed, by the UNCT, to expose vulnerable groups to undue risk and human rights breaches.

Several Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) trainings took place in November 2020 for agencies supported by the RCO's SRHA. Two workshops were held titled, 'Advanced Workshop for RCOs and UNCTs on Good Practices in Advancing Human Rights and Leave No One Behind' workshops. These trainings were to help RCOs and other interested staff from UNCTs to: (a) learn how countries have involved civil society in their consultation processes and/or used human rights mechanisms in their programming; (b) understand how the different guidance materials issued can help UNCTs with the above, and; (c) jointly



Ngozi Wright, aged 7, addressed the Jamaican Parliament in a Special Session on November 19, 2019. The historic moment and her call to end violence against children continue to reverberate through the UNCT's response to family violence.

identify good practical tips to apply this knowledge in their country-level work. In addition, the SHRA also supported a local basic training on key human rights concepts, including the human rights and the CCA process and Human Rights Based Approach and Results Based Management.

The UNCG made a strategic effort since 2019 to foster greater inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) and other vulnerable groups as these efforts provided significant input into the 2020 Gender, Disability and Youth Assessments for the UNCT and the proposal developed for the 4th Call for the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD). Organizations for Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) were consulted with the aim of strengthening the involvement of PWDs within the joint programmes and activities of UN Jamaica. These consultations from programme design to implementation have resulted in procurement and utilization of sign language interpretation for joint activities and events; the use of subtitles and closed captions in the development of audio-visual content; ensuring accessibility requirements have been met for all external buildings being used for UN Jamaica events; the development of agendas and resource material in braille; the inclusion of OPDs in the agenda development and the selection of their own resource persons (translators); and the inclusion of PWDs as facilitators and 'edutainers'.

### i. Communicating and Advocating Together

The UNCG, in pursuit of its mandate to Communicate As One, led the implementation of a communication strategy over the 2017 – 2020 period. This strategy focused on expanding information flows on the work of UN Jamaica through the UN Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF), and on fostering public ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The overall goal of the strategy is to contribute to an enabling environment for the implementation of the MSDF and to foster public ownership of and participation in the SDGs. The primary result was an improvement in knowledge, awareness, and participation in the work of UN Jamaica and the SDG in Jamaica. UN Jamaica's contribution to sustainable development are highlighted in 2020 were in the areas of Gender Based Violence (Spotlight programme) and SDG implementation. Activities in 2020 included celebration on UN75, Human Rights Day, International Women's Day, and the launch of the Spotlight programme. Jamaica also was one of 7 countries engaged in the global SI campaign #withHER. The RCO mobilized \$12,500 USD to design and implement the UN75 campaign through: a Global UN75 Survey amplified by local SMS and social media, a UN75 Magazine to print audiences of over 600,000, (and more online) and for UN75 paraphernalia that was shared with agencies for staff and partner sharing. Another main event in 2020 included UN Day. Even though it was scaled down due to COVID-19, the UNCG developed and managed a virtual event that was comparable in engagement featuring the work of the UN system and the SDGs. Over 500 persons engaged in the activity on the day and days after as it remained online. This programme allowed the UN to broaden partnerships and stakeholder interests (especially youth). This event was hosted in partnerships with the UN Association of Jamaica and the Governor General's Programme for Excellence. The team was also able to engage the Product Marketing Manager at Facebook as a keynote speaker.

### ii. Implementation of Business Operations Strategy

As part of the global UN reform process, all UNCTs had to transition to an online BOS platform in 2020. For Jamaica, this involved the transition from an offline to an online BOS format, which was done with strong leadership from the RCO. This seemingly simple exercise was incredibly complex as the initial BOS Cost Benefit Analysis exercise was conducted prior to the establishment of online BOS parameters and individual agency focus. The BOS was developed in Jamaica with support of an external consultant was framed in the context of an average or collective calculation of processes and shared resource benefit. The requirement of agency level granularity proved a challenging hurdle that the OMT working groups were able to surmount with continued support and collaboration among agencies, as well



Denise E. Antonio, UNDP Resident Representative (right) and Eltha Brown Programme Coordinator on a site visit to communities which had benefited from water harvesting equipment and infrastructure under the UNDP Implemented Japan Caribbean Climate Change Partnership.

as with concentrated support from regional task teams for the Caribbean. Despite these challenges, Jamaica was able to fully transition to an online BOS and is one of only 18 countries in the LAC region (out of a total 131) to complete their online BOS transition process in 2020.

The Jamaica BOS identified four specific Service Lines for focus; Common Administration; Common Finances; Common Human Resources and Common ICT. In relation to the BOS element of Common Administration, the OMT pursued greater efficiencies in the areas of courier/express mail and closed user group services. Draft Terms of References (TOR) have been prepared to facilitate the launch of a procurement process, in order to establish Long Term Agreements (LTAs) in the first quarter of 2020. The process included data gathering and analysis of agencies specific needs and requirements under the potential contractual arrangements. With regards to common HR, the staff counselor that was previously engaged was financed for an additional contract to provide support and guidance to staff, particularly relevant during the COVID-19 pandemic.

While the RCO has provided strong leadership and support to agencies attempting to re-locate to the UN Common premises, the onset and duration of the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in unforeseen delays in the necessary construction/re-construction works to the relevant spaces. Extended periods of working from home and other related efforts on behalf of the government of Jamaica to stem the spread of COVID all but stalled work for several months in 2020 causing further delays in the movement of agencies from one premise to another. UNICEF, IOM and the RCO committed to re-locating to the UN Common premise in 2020, but due to the subsequent delays in this process, this has not yet taken place. There is a strong expectation that this will be possible in 2021.

## 2.5 Evaluations and Lessons Learned



UNESCO supports annual celebrations of Reggae month in Jamaica. Since 2018 Reggae has been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

With part of the preparatory process for the conclusion of the current cooperation framework and development of its successor, RCO's across the region initiated a comprehensive and coordinated evaluation of the Caribbean MSDF. The MSDF evaluation is the main accountability instrument for gauging the UN Development System's collective contribution within the Caribbean, determining whether respective UN Country Teams (UNCTs) are prioritizing support and contributing to the development of regional countries and territories. The overall purpose of the evaluation is to:

- Gather key findings and lessons learned to inform the next UN MSDF planning cycle;
- Improve UN coordination in the Caribbean; and
- Support greater accountability towards agreed national objectives and priorities in the countries

The evaluation will also identify synergies, gaps, overlaps and missed opportunities. It will ultimately assess whether the UNCTs contributed to transformative change that goes beyond the scope of programmes and projects to help a country progress towards achieving the SDGs. It will advise on the overall strategic positioning of the UN Development System in a given country and on priorities and considerations for future support. As the UN System in the Caribbean starts preparing for a new cycle, the evaluation will inform the approach moving forward and ensure it is evidence-based. The MSDF evaluation which started in 2020 is currently ongoing and will be completed at the end of March. Findings from the evaluation will be used as guidance for the development of the MSDF II.

### Preliminary findings

Preliminary findings from the evaluation show a strong focus on gender, youth, and employment. The issue of migration was

also seen as an emerging important aspect of UN's activities. It was reported that the MSDF covered a wide range of activities in the social sectors and had an adequate focus on human rights. Overall, there is a widely shared perception among UN Staff and national counterparts that the UN is working on the right issues/challenges. Furthermore, UN activities in the region have covered all 17 SDGs, with the most clustered around the first five SDGs. In terms of cooperation, the MSDF CIP showed many good examples of inter-agency cooperation that have taken place on a bilateral basis. In addition, the COVID-19 response was considered swift and was valued by the counterparts, and that UN agencies have cooperated well in response to the crisis

### Challenges

General challenges identified with the MSDF were that work around the Sustainable Development Goals is not coordinated sufficiently well among UN agencies. Also, there is a need for more effective mainstreaming of SDGs into national policy, planning and budgeting processes. There is limited familiarity of MSDF among UN agency staff. Across the region, a large number of UN agency staff reported to not using the CIP or MSDF to plan their activities. Furthermore, there are inconsistencies in how the agencies perceive/understand the MSDF vs. the CIP. While there is an overall awareness of the MSDF among government counterparts, there is limited understanding of its content, processes, implications, and results. Civil society representatives however seem better informed on the MSDF, perhaps because of their greater interest in the work of the UN system. In addition, there is greater awareness of national counterparts on the work of the UN agencies in specific areas of cooperation, rather than the broader MSDF. Participants also pointed out the challenge of low visibility of the MSDF among communities.

## 2.6 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

### i. Financial Overview

The distribution of financial resources in 2020 can be found in Figure 4. The largest proportion of resources were allocated to SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, 15.8%), followed by Good Health and Well-Being (SDG 3, 14.7%), followed by SDG 1 (No Poverty, 14.2%).



A table of the financial gap in UNCT contributions identified by SDG, according to Required Resources and Resources Available for 2020 can be found in Annex 1. The data shows that the majority of the SDGs had the required resources to adequately implement, with the exception of SDG 4 (Quality Education) where only 15% of the required resources were available. In addition, SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) shows that none of the required resources were available<sup>5</sup> (Figure 5). No work was recorded for SDGs 7 (Affordable Clean Energy), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 14 (Life below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land).

**Figure 5:** Financial gap in UNCT contribution identified by SDG, according to required resources and resources available for 2020.



The darkest color in each bar represents available resources. The lightest color in each bar represents required resources (financial resource gap).

<sup>5</sup>The financial gap however may be due to incomplete data entry by agencies.

**Table 1: Financial Resource Table, 2020**

<b>MSDF Outcome/ Priority Area*</b>	<b>Total Required Resources (Annual)</b>	<b>Available Resources (Annual)</b>	<b>Resources Mobilized (Annual)</b>	<b>Delivered/ Expenditure</b>	<b>Implementation Rate</b>
<b>Priority 1:</b> An Inclusive, Equitable and Prosperous Caribbean	8,070,183	6,674,829	2,307,466	2,965,908	44%
<b>Priority 2:</b> Healthy Caribbean	5,610,140	5,675,953	600,000	3,035,480	53%
<b>Priority 3:</b> A Cohesive, Safe and Just Caribbean	8,388,586	11,088,586	2,086,490	8,567,382	77%
<b>Priority 4:</b> A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean	3,764,755	3,542,195	--	3,096,658	87%
<b>Totals</b>	25,833,664	24,241,563	4,993,936	15,954,428	66%

*\*Data in this table are not fully reflective of resources available or delivered due to incomplete data entry by UN Agencies.*

Financial data for 2020 shows an overall 66% implementation rate, reflecting expenditures close to 16 million USD. Resources mobilized in the current table reflects what was mobilized in 2020 under UN Joint Programmes, namely the SRRP, the SDG Fund, HSTF and MPTF funding schemes. MSDF Priority area 4 had an overall higher implementation rate; work under Priority area 3 is reflective of the work completed under the funds mobilized especially Spotlight and the SRRP. Lower than expected implementation rates under the Priority areas may be due to suspended activities related to COVID-19 restrictions. It should be noted that any discrepancies may be reflective of the agencies' inputs through the UN INFO information platform. In addition, expenditure and related data shared in this report are based on development cooperation data entered by all the UN country team members into the joint work plan established on the platform. Limitations in the extent of data quality, accuracy and completeness may be possible due to human error, incomplete reporting by agencies and ongoing technical issues with the existing digital platform; the data excludes regional programs since financial information isn't routinely inputted by country.

#### **i. Resource mobilization**

In keeping with the principles of Delivering as One, the

UNCT in Jamaica has taken concerted steps to work collaboratively in 2020 to channel finance towards the SDGs and connected national priorities. As part of this process, the UNCT developed and approved a protocol on the UN Joint Proposals-Development process to mobilize resources in a more coordinated, transparent and participatory manner, taking full advantage of existing UN technical expertise. The UNCT has gone from one joint programme in 2019 to 9 new joint programmes developed/initiated in 2020. These joint programmes are:

- Spotlight Initiative
- 5 projects under COVID MPTF (2 approved -'Safeguarding and Protecting the Most Vulnerable: Enhancing Jamaica's Shock Responsive Social Protection Mechanisms in support of vulnerable groups including children' and 'Improving efficiency, effectiveness and equity in Public Expenditure in Jamaica for SDG acceleration'; plus 3 pipeline projects)
- Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan (SRRP)
- SDG Fund: Component 1 – 'Reinforce the SDG financing architecture' and Component 2 – 'Catalyze strategic investments' is currently in the pipeline
- UNPRPD MPTF (developed but not approved)

<b>Project</b>	<b>Funds mobilized</b>
Spotlight initiative	\$6,600,000
Socio-economic Response and Recovery Plan (SRRP)	\$1,345,829 (new) \$1,959,557 (repurposed so not included in funds mobilized in 2020)
SDG Fund	\$1,213,225
COVID MPTF	\$1,024,250 (funded)
<b>Total new funds mobilized in 2020:</b>	\$10,183,304

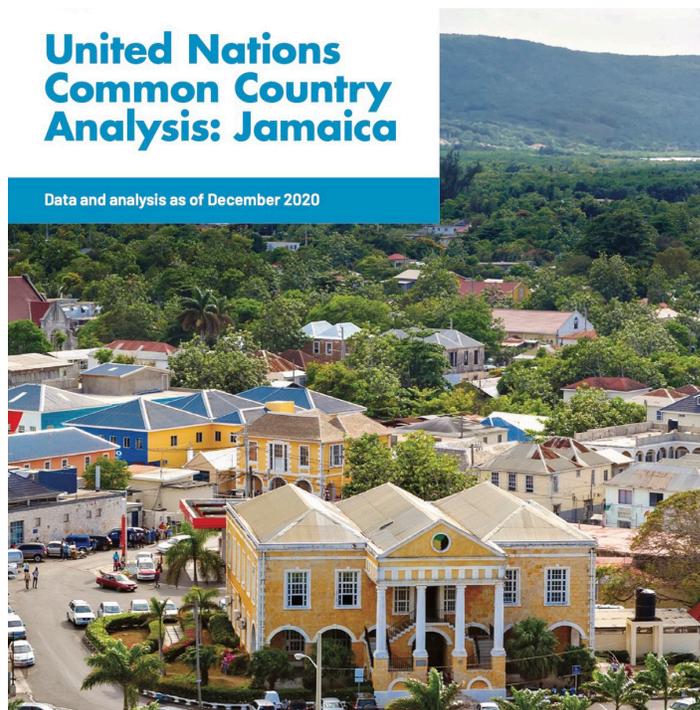
In addition to the funds mobilized in 2020, the RCO/UNCT worked closely to ensure efforts continue with the development of pipeline projects and key joint initiatives in 2021 with potential for scale up such as the SALIENT initiative, of which Jamaica is a pilot country as well as exploring further joint partnership opportunities in the area of SDG impact investment and innovative financing.

# Chapter 3: UNCT key focus for next year

As a multi-country office, the Jamaica RCO supported the development of several Common Country Analyses in 2020. The CCA which was designed to reflect the UN's integrated, forward-looking and evidence-based joint analysis of the context for sustainable development was developed for Jamaica, Bahamas, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands. The CCA development processes especially for the Bahamas and Bermuda, has strengthened the RCO's relationships with these countries. Both of these countries have signalled interest in being part of the new regional sustainable development framework (MSDF II). The produced CCAs have been very well received at regional and HQ levels, with the CCA for Jamaica potentially being identified as a best practice along several quality criteria. The CMCA for the region will also be developed in 2021. Both of these analyses will be used to develop a rights-based, gender mainstreamed Regional Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework (2022-2026) in partnership with regional governments, RCOs/UNCTs, and key stakeholders.

The RCO also plans to develop and agree system-wide to a Country Implementation Plan (CIP) for 2021 with government agreement on the UN support it needs in coordination with GoJ, as part of the new MSDF development process. The RCO will support the UNCT to establish SIDS-specific Priority Theme Groups to pull expertise and resources around priority challenges affecting SIDS, linked to issue-based coalitions at regional level. These analyses will increase accessibility, visibility and general knowledge of UN as well as Agenda 2030 and the SDGs and position the UN as an effective, impartial and reliable partner who can contribute to raising the quality of the public narrative on issues concerning human rights and development. The Jamaica RCO will take over the chairmanship of the Regional Steering Committee for the MSDF and plans to host a regional coordination meeting in the last quarter of the year.

In 2021, the RCO will support the development of the United Nations Country Team Communications Strategy 2022-2026 and accompanying required Advocacy Plan. The OMT will lead and support evaluation of BOS ending in 2021 and the development of the new BOS, identifying 3-4 areas of joint high impact efficiencies as well as rollout BOS 2.0 and prepare the 2022-2024 workplan. A Resource Mobilization Strategy will be developed, identifying existing and emerging sources of funding for financing of development efforts for MSDF implementation, including alternative funding through IFIs, private sector, calls and grants. The RCO also plans to organize SDG solution-



Jamaica's CCA, developed through multi-stakeholder consultation identified a number of strategic areas that are key to socioeconomic development and which need to be addressed in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

oriented workshops/consultations focusing on country specific analysis and concrete options for FFD with key stakeholders. This will lead to increased accessibility of funding for the MSDF and SDG Development Agenda through coordinated resource mobilization efforts, including through expanding pooled funds and innovative financing mechanisms at the country level.

The SRHA will continue to mainstream human rights in the work of humanitarian agencies and continue remote monitoring, documentation and reporting on human rights violations and support the engagement of the UNCT, Government and CSOs with the international Human Rights mechanisms. Technical assistance and capacity building will also be provided by the SRHA to law enforcement authorities on international policing standards of law enforcement combined with targeted advocacy on crime prevention and criminal justice.

Finally, the RCO will support the UNCT in the establishment of a Duty of Care arrangement under the "First Line of Defense" programme in Jamaica. This will include the provision of expedited COVID-19 testing, treatment and isolation for UN staff members, as necessary, through collaboration with highly qualified medical professionals.

# Annex 1: Total Number of Activities and Resources Allocated per SDG, 2020

SDG		No. of activities	Percentage of resources (of total)	Available Resources	Total required Resources
1	No Poverty	8	14.12	616,400	475,075
2	Zero hunger	9	9.54	416,667	423,440
3	Good Health & Well-Being	43	14.77	645,000	548,988
4	Quality Education	9	.82	36,000	239,000
5	Gender Equality	39	8.88	387,774	425,000
6	Clean Water & Sanitation	6	0	0	6,773
7	Affordable Clean Energy	--	--	--	--
8	Decent work & Economic Growth	14	8.5	371,334	316,107
9	Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	1	15.78	688,902	484,988
10	Reduced Inequalities	8	6.23	272,016	274,378
11	Sustainable Cities & Communities	--	--	--	--
12	Sustainable Consumption & Production	3	5.75	251,119	309,119
13	Climate Action	12	3.69	161,258	109,999
14	Life Below Water	--	--	--	--
15	Life on Land	--	--	--	--
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	18	10.95	478,000	497,970
17	Partnership for the Goals	4	.96	42,000	42,000

\*As of report generated on March 17, 2021.

# Annex 2: CIP Output Indicator Matrix 2017-2020

Pillar	Output	Output indicator	2017 (Baseline)	2020
<b>Pillar 1: Inclusive and Equitable and Prosperous Caribbean</b>				
<b>Output 1.1.1 MoEYI has improved institutional capacity to perform its stewardship role in ensuring the availability of and demand for quality early childhood, primary, secondary and tertiary education services.</b>				
<b>Indicator: Extent to which Education Management Information System (EMIS) available and operational</b> (Baseline: EMIS Not available 2019); Target: EMIS available and operational) (2021)		<b>Baseline:</b> EMIS not developed	<b>2020:</b> EMIS partially developed; [reprioritized due to COVID-19 pandemic] Source: UNESCO	
<b>Indicator: Extent to which Education sector analysis and expenditure report available and disseminated</b> (Baseline: Education Sector analysis and expenditure report not available (2019); Target: Education Sector analysis and expenditure report available and disseminated (2021))		<b>Baseline:</b> Education Sector analysis and expenditure report not available Source: UNICEF	<b>2020:</b> Education sector analysis and expenditure report not available Source: UNICEF	
<b>Output: 1.1.2 Improved alignment between the education standards, ICTs, vocational training system and the industry to promote lifelong learning and economic sustainability</b>				
<b>Indicator: Extent to which an Inclusive school-to-work transition policy available</b> (Baseline: No school-to-work transition policy available (2018); Target: School-to-work transition policy available (2021))		<b>Baseline:</b> No school-to-work transition policy available Source: UNESCO	<b>2020:</b> No school to work policy available Source: UNESCO	
<b>Output 1.2.1 Government of Jamaica has strengthened capacities to effectively deliver social protection services, ensure decent working conditions and promote job creation</b>				
<b>Indicator: Extent to which a Multi-National Enterprises (MNE) communication platform operational</b> (Baseline: No dialogue platform active to support MNE advisory capacity (2018); Target: MNE dialogue platform operational (2021))		<b>Baseline:</b> No dialogue platform Data Source: ILO	<b>2020:</b> No dialogue platform developed Data Source: ILO	
<b>Output 1.2.2 Policy makers and programme managers have better access to quality population data and information for evidence-based decision-making</b>				
<b>Indicator: Extent to which GoJ is able to measure multi-dimensional poverty for men, women and children;</b> (Baseline: income-based poverty data available only (2018); Target: Multidimensional poverty index developed (2021))		<b>Baseline:</b> income based poverty data available only Source: UNICEF	<b>2020:</b> Data not yet available. Source: UNICEF	
<b>A Healthy Caribbean</b>				
<b>Output 2.1.1. National capacity to integrate and improve access to sexual and reproductive health services targeting underserved populations increased</b>				
<b>Indicator: Proportion of Health Facilities nationwide that provide services to adolescents according to the standards of quality of care.</b> (Baseline: <1% (2018); Target: 50% (2019); 70% (2021))		<b>Baseline:</b> <1% Source: UNICEF	<b>2020:</b> 75% (33/44) Source: UNICEF	
<b>Output 2.1.2 Health and community systems strengthened to reduce new HIV infections, AIDS related deaths and discrimination towards PLHIV and Key Populations</b>				
<b>Indicator1: Proportion of people living with HIV retained treatment;</b> (Baseline: 53% (2018) Target: 90% (2021))		<b>Baseline:</b> 53% Source: UNAIDS	<b>2020:</b> 48% Source: UNAIDS	
<b>Indicator2: Proportion of people living with HIV virally suppressed</b> (Baseline: 60% (2018) Target: 90% (2021))		<b>Baseline:</b> 60% Source: UNAIDS	<b>2020:</b> 71% Source: UNAIDS	
<b>Output 2.2.1 National legislative and policy framework to address NCDs strengthened</b>				

<p><b>Indicator:</b> The extent to which NCD prevention and control policies, standards, strategies, plans and legislation are completed (Baseline: Natl Strategic Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases, 2013-2018 (2018); Target: NCD policy completed (2021)</p>	<p><b>2017: Baseline</b> Natl Strategic Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases Source: PAHO</p>	<p><b>2020: Partially completed</b> Source: PAHO</p>
<p><b>Output 2.2.2 Strengthened institutional capacity for delivery of quality health services for newborns and their caregivers</b></p>		
<p><b>Indicator1: Number of Hospitals certified as Baby Friendly under BFHI</b> Baseline (2018) -2 hospitals (Alexandria and Princess Margaret) Target: 10 (2021)</p>	<p><b>Baseline: 2</b> Source: UNICEF</p>	<p><b>2020: 5 hospitals</b> Source: UNICEF</p>

# Acronyms

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<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organization	<b>MSME</b>	Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises
<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Analysis	<b>NPSC</b>	National Parenting Support Commission
<b>CEDAW</b>	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	<b>NIYCFN</b>	National Infant and Young Child Feeding Network
<b>CIP</b>	Country Implementation Plan	<b>NPCL</b>	National Police College
<b>CPD</b>	Country Programme Document	<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>CRPD</b>	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>ECLAC</b>	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	<b>PLHIV</b>	Persons Living with HIV
<b>CC</b>	Energy Service Companies	<b>PMI</b>	Peace Management International
<b>EVAWG</b>	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls	<b>PWD</b>	Persons living with disabilities
<b>FFPI</b>	Fight for Peace International	<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas	<b>RCO</b>	Resident Coordinator Office
<b>GWP</b>	Global Warming Potential	<b>RBM</b>	Results Based Management
<b>HCFC</b>	Hydro-chlorofluorocarbons	<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>IHR</b>	International Health Regulations	<b>SRHA</b>	Senior Human Rights Advisor
<b>KSA</b>	Kingston and St. Andrew	<b>SRRP</b>	Socio-economic Response and Recovery Plan
<b>LGBTI</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transexual, Intersex	<b>UNFCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>MOFAFT</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade	<b>UNPRPD</b>	United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
<b>MOHW</b>	Ministry of Health and Wellness	<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Report
<b>MOJ</b>	Ministry of Justice	<b>UNCG</b>	United Nations Communications Group
<b>MPTF</b>	Multi-Partner Trust Fund	<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>MSDF</b>	Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework	<b>USD</b>	United States Dollars



# 2020 UN COUNTRY ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

JAMAICA



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