**COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**

**Reporting Period: 2012-2015**

Country Office: Jamaica

1. Executive Summary:

UNDP Jamaica has accompanied the Government’s efforts to achieve sustainable development in Jamaica. The Country Programme Document (CPD) 2012-2016 was aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2012-2016), which sought to ensure optimal coherence and coordination of the assistance provided by various UN agencies and was anchored in Jamaica’s Vision 2030 National Development Plan. Aligned to its CPD, the CO provided strategic support to Jamaica to meet their MDGs, while promoting sustainable growth.

UNDP supported the Government of Jamaica in reform of the Justice System, which has seen an increase in human and administrative capacity of the courts. The case management capacity of the courts, the Ministry of Justice and the Office of Public Prosecutions has increased, because of critical training exercises, updated performance indicators and measurement, and improvements in the ICT infrastructure. Greater participation of civil society in decision-making continued through the 10 Parish Safety and Security Committees (PSSCs), which were established under the UNDP supported Parish Safety Project which ended in 2014. The CO continues to provide technical guidance for the setting up of the National Human Rights Institution, which is expected to be achieved in 2016. Climate change adaptation and mitigation progressed with UNDP's support for Jamaica's Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC (CPD 43). The CO was instrumental in the setting up of the National Conservation Trust Fund of Jamaica in 12/2014 and is providing further support for mechanisms to capitalize and operationalize the Fund. Database under the UNDP supported National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan Project. In the area of disaster management, UNDP supported Roadmap to Seismic Safety presented to the Government of Jamaica in 2014, informed the development of the Draft National Building Act. The Roadmap called for and outlined specific measures to improve Jamaica’s building codes and standards to enhance disaster resilience. Furthermore, in addition to setting up a Risk Reduction Management Center and a Disaster Risk Information Platform to strengthen the resilience of one of the most vulnerable Parishes to disasters at the local level, the CO also assisted Jamaica in establishing a first of its kind framework for seismic risk reduction.

CO’s help to Jamaica to successfully pass the Insolvency Act (renamed the Banking Services Act) in Parliament in 2014 is noteworthy. Along with the revamped Bankruptcy Act it will advance reformist business climate in Jamaica. Managing its development assistance is key for Jamaica to achieve its vision 2030 and optimize IMF’s conditionality. The CO obtained Jamaica’s buy-in and successfully prepared a development effectiveness framework. UNDP successfully supported a Commission of Enquiry to investigate the events of May 2010 that resulted in deaths of over 70 civilians by Jamaica’s security forces.

UNDP also provided capacity building support to several Government Agencies, including facilitation of south south cooperation initiatives with Chile, Peru, Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Building on its comparative advantage, mandate and experience, UNDP will support the country in achieving its SDGs particularly in the areas of access to basic services and social protection, justice reform, citizen security, natural resources management and climate change adaptation and mitigation. UNDP will leverage its resources, global knowledge and networks and strong partnerships with government, development partners, the private sector and civil society organizations in this process. Gender approaches, knowledge management and South-South cooperation will continue to be utilized to facilitate innovation, and scale up good practices.

**II. Country Programme Performance Summary:**

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| **Outcome** | **Total Expenditure 2012-2015** | **Key Indicators of outcome** | **Progress made against indicators** |
| **Outcome 1:**  Institutional capacity at the local level improved to generate growth and employment in rural areas (Outcome 38) | $824,812 | 1. Number of rural parishes with increased institutional capacity to build linkages between local economies and national/global markets (indicator no longer being tracked) | 1. Some progress |

**Progress and achievements:**

This outcome was mainly linked to the Rural Youth Employment project, which provided training to youth in various areas including: Business Development, Apiculture, Cash Crops, Goat Rearing, Good Agricultural Practices, Basic Accounts and Record Keeping, Marketing Distribution and Sales. The capacity of the parishes/communities to have requisite infrastructure to provide youth with livelihood options in value-added agriculture was enhanced with 275 Beehives procured and distributed, 2 containerized honey processing facilities set-up, construction of 4 goat housing units and 1 Greenhouse and the drawings for 3 agro processing facilities completed. This has provided youth with real and substantial access to employment/livelihood activities. Capacity for transfer of knowledge and access to relevant information to enhance performance of these various initiatives was supported through forging of relationships with various state agencies with particular mandates and technical expertise to work with beneficiaries on on-going basis.

Overall, UNDP provided training, practical experience, production inputs & final production facilities that allow for value-added agricultural production and utilised an integrated approach aimed at strengthening technical, social & business skills as all round development of the beneficiary is key to sustainability. Partnerships were established with the Rural Agricultural Development Agency (RADA), the European Union, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Caribbean Agricultural Research Development Institute (CARDI). Based on the recommendations of the final evaluation of the Rural Youth Employment Project (RUYE) concluded in 2013 an initiative to promote youth employment was included in the annual work plan for the output, Support to Effective Implementation Project (SEIP). The last work done under SEIP was in October 2014 and contributed to some results seen in 2014, such as the approval of the Jamaica Social Protection Strategy. UNDP facilitated a study tour of four government staff on Social Protection and Poverty Reduction to Chile and Peru in conjunction with the International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG) in Brazil. The Study Tour aimed at, among others, collecting evidence for the participants to feed inputs into elaborating a new long-term anti-poverty strategy for the country. This tour included Government officials from the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the governments of Chile and Peru. Jamaica has used the information, knowledge and experiences gained in these two countries to inform the development of the National Policy for Poverty in 2015 which has been submitted to Cabinet.

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| **Outcome** | **Total Expenditure 2012-2015** | **Key Indicators of outcome** | **Progress made against indicators** |
| **Outcome 2:**  Policy, legislative and institutional frameworks strengthened to promote financial sustainability and equitable growth (Outcome 37) | $1,032,614 | 1. Number of policy, legislative and institutional frameworks developed to promote financial sustainability and equitable growth 2. Number of ministries operating in accordance with the National statistical system (indicator no longer being tracked) 3. Number of reports and plans for improving the effectiveness of aid utilization and reporting on progress towards achieving national and millennium development goals completed | 1. Two acts were developed to promote financial sustainability and equitable growth (the Insolvency Act and the Banking Services Act passed by Cabinet in 2014) 2. No progress 3. Five (Development of the National Development Effectiveness Strategy; the Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework Report; Country Analytical Framework 2015; Support to Forum on SIDS 2014, HDR 2014, and Post 2015 Agenda: A Jamaican Synthesis (2014); Report on the Consultations on Localizing the Implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda (2014)) |

**Progress and Achievements:**

This outcome has shown measurable change and significant progress has been achieved. In line with vision 2030 Jamaica National Development Plan and strictures under the Economic Reform Programme, Jamaica has made significant progress in improving macro-economic stability through the enhancement of the policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks. Building on the results achieved through the CO’s contribution in 2014 such as the passage of the Insolvency Act and Omnibus Banking Act (renamed Banking Services Act) the country is advanced in completing a key output under this CPD outcome which is the development of the National Development Effectiveness (DE) Strategy that is customized to the Jamaican context, from the Development Effective Framework which was developed in 2014. The DE strategy when finalized and implemented will ensure that development assistance is used effectively and efficiently and that development cooperation is coordinated, harmonized and aligned to national development priorities. This will in turn will promote financial sustainability and equitable growth. The CO will endeavour to have the strategy completed within the present CPD period. The other main output directed towards this CPD outcome is the Enhancement of Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity of government and other counterparts for the effective and efficient delivery of national priorities. This enhanced capacity together with the CO support contributed to the completion of the Medium Term Socio-economic Policy Framework (MTF) which was passed in the parliament in 2015. In addition, as a response to a request of the government, extensive technical support was provided by UNDP to develop an M&E Framework for the National Strategic Action Plan on Gender Based Violence (GBV) which will soon be presented to Parliament for approval.

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| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure 2012-2015** | **Key Indicators of outcome** | **Progress made against indicators** |
| **Outcome 3:**  National capacity strengthened to ensure citizens security and human rights (Outcome 39) | $251,308 | 1. Existence of state institutional framework for oversight of protection of human rights 2. Status of assessment of HIV-AIDS related domestic legislation and identification of gaps in compliance with international human rights instruments (revised indicator) | 1. To a small extent  2. Assessment of HIV-AIDS related domestic legislation completed (Legal Reforms, Social Change: HIV/AIDS, Human Rights and National Development in Jamaica, 2013; HIV/AIDS legal Assessment for Jamaica: Plan of Action, 2013) |

**Progress and Achievements:**

The 'Legal Reform, Social Change: HIV/AIDS, Human Rights and National Development" legal assessment report developed under this outcome and outlined several challenges in current laws where issues related to gender would need to be addressed. Identifying the weak areas in Jamaican laws related to gender is one of the first steps in eliminating gender inequality in national policies. Furthermore, advocacy on reforming the Sexual Offenses Act will support equality in treatment of sexual violence regardless of gender identity and strengthen measures to protect women and girls in particular as a particularly vulnerable group.

Progress towards achieving this outcome was further made in 2015 with the contribution of the CO to the strengthening of the national system to combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP). Output level results included the completion of the first Integrated TIP Information Database to be housed in the Ministry of Justice and the development of a draft brochure to provide information on the utility of the TIP Database and promote sharing of TIP Data. The Trafficking in Persons Database that has been developed, facilitates the collection and sharing of primary qualitative and statistical data, articles, research reports and other relevant documents on Trafficking in Persons in Jamaica. The resource is designed to provide a dichotomy of ‘victim-centred’ and ‘trafficker-centred information’ as well as legislative data. The three core institutions targeted as priorities to share data are: Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF), Office of the Children’s Registry (OCR), and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP’s Office). This database directly enhances the country's capacity to track and monitor human trafficking. The aim of the data sharing protocol is to facilitate the accessibility and integration of data and data-collection systems across stakeholder groups to support the advocacy work on TIP. This activity will over time reduce human trafficking cases in Jamaica. It will also strengthen cooperation between law enforcement departments to increase national capacity to secure convictions and punishment of human traffickers. A brochure was developed to support the Information and Data-sharing Protocol which has been designed to establish a code of practice for members of the National Anti-trafficking Task Force. The brochure will encourage improved data sharing among institutions represented on the National Anti-trafficking Task Force. Members of the task force include relevant Government Ministries Departments and Agencies, CBOs, and NGOs whose mandate assists in the prevention, prosecution and/or protection of trafficking victims. Due to implementing delays experienced by the intervention, the population of the Database with data was not started but this is expected to take place in 2016. The CO also provided support for the completion of a Situational Analysis of Human Trafficking in Jamaica. This Study and the TIP Database will provide important information for the development of a policy on combating TIP, which is expected to be completed in 2016.

In addition, UNDP continued to assist the Government in strengthening human rights. The capacity of 44 Resident Magistrates were enhanced in the use of the Human Rights Based Approach as a result of the first landmark seminar on Human Rights Training for Judges. The seminar was a collaboration between the Government, UNDP and other UN agencies. The integration of the Human Rights Based Approach in the M&E Framework of the National Action Plan for Ending GBV was also facilitated by UNDP in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister.

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| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure 2012-2015** | **Key Indicators of outcome** | **Progress made against indicators** |
| **Outcome 4:**  National and local government capacity developed towards ensuring equitable services and citizen security with emphasis on community safety (outcome 40) | $755,658 | 1. Existence of National Policy on International Migration 2. Number of local authorities able to formulate and implement local plans. 3. Number of parishes with capacity development plans (new revised indicator) 4. Status of submission of green paper (National Policy on International Migration) (new additional indicator) | 1. National Policy on International Migration and Development exists  2. 12 parish Safety and Security Committees able to formulate and implement local plans (12/14 of all parishes in Jamaica)  3. 0 parishes with capacity development plans (based on 2015 project)  4. Green paper not submitted |

**Progress and Achievements:**

The Parish Safety and Security Safety Committees, a new parish safety mechanism developed under a UNDP Project, were established in 12 parishes across Jamaica (surpassing the target of 10 parishes). This mechanism, envisaged in the 2010 National Crime Prevention and Community Safety Strategy and included in the Local Government Reform Agenda, supports the State in safety and security initiatives as well as enables citizens to participate in governance in relation to parish safety. This approach has given the police an opportunity to work closer with the communities. This has had positive impact on the reduction of crime and violence which saw a 17% decrease during 2014. Additionally, different tools were developed, e.g. "Handbook and Toolkit on Parish Safety and Security" which will help enhance the capacity of local authorities to contribute to improved safety and the "Guiding Terms of Reference for Local Governance Organizations in Jamaica". It is expected that the Guiding TOR will enhance the proper functioning and strengthening of local governance organizations to ensure good governance and sustainable development at the local level. Although the Parish Safety project was operationally closed, the mechanism established at 10 local authorities to facilitate greater participation of civil society in decision-making (parish safety and security committees (PSSC) established in 2013-2014) continued to operate with varying degrees of success and effectiveness. Seven of the ten PSSCs established continued to actively engage citizens and other stakeholders to identify threats and recommend improvements to safety and security of the municipalities through the provision of trainings, safety audits, and collaboration with NGOs and private sector on community safety projects. Due in part to establishment and ongoing actions in this mechanism, the local authorities are better able to formulate and implement their local plans.

The government continued to further the International Migration for Development Policy and has seen the policy move to green paper status, a significant step on its way to approval. Further, as the policy speaks to migration integrated into all factors of service delivery and national development, the UNDP has taken important steps to facilitate such in plans to target a specific subset of migrants (involuntary returned migrants) in a new project expected to be approved in 2016. This project will enhance the capacity of local authorities to plan for migration issues and to mainstream migration and issues of migrants into service delivery. Another major output was the finalization and submission to Cabinet of a National Policy and Plan of Action on International Migration and Development as well as the approved draft Diaspora Policy. The latter is of special importance as the Diaspora contributes significantly to national development in critical sectors such as health and education. Cash and non-cash contributions from Jamaicans overseas have been important in improving household income and Jamaica's foreign currency reserves (according to Bank of Jamaica Remittances Report 2014, remittances account for 14.6% of GDP). Both policies seek to ensure that international migration is adequately measured, monitored and influenced to serve the development needs of Jamaica. The formulation of a Capacity Development Strategy geared towards the strengthening and building of capabilities in the Government to effectively implement the National Policy and Plan of Action was also developed and approved under the project and will be implemented in the Phase II of the Joint IOM-UNDP Project for which Jamaica was automatically selected due to its outstanding performance during the first phase.

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| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure 2012-2015** | **Key Indicators of outcome** | **Progress made against indicators** |
| **Outcome 5:**  Effective responsive, accessible, and fair justice systems attained to promote the rule of law, including both formal and informal processes with due consideration to the rights of the poor, women and vulnerable groups (outcome 41) | $2,471,014 | 1. 20% reduction of cases that go to the court system through increased use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms. 1b. Backlog of cases reduced from 50% to 30%. (indicator no longer being tracked) 2. Number of strategic plans, policies and/or process guidelines developed to facilitate the reform and modernisation of the Justice Sector (new indicator) | 1. Some progress   2. 5 (Comprehensive Justice Sector Reform Implementation Plan,2014; Ministry of Justice Communications Strategy and Action Plan, 2015; Legal Reforms, Social Change: HIV/AIDS, Human Rights and National Development in Jamaica, 2013; HIV/AIDS legal Assessment for Jamaica: Plan of Action, 2013; Capacity Assessment of Legal Aid Service Providers focusing on ability to serve persons affected by HIV/AIDS, 2014) |

**Progress and Achievements:**

UNDP continues to strengthen state capacity to deliver alternative dispute resolution (ADR) services and psycho-social support to citizens in communities most affected by sustained levels of crime and violence. This was achieved by activities under the Commission of Enquiry (COE) project intervention through a combination of state and non-state actors, namely, the Dispute Resolution Foundation, Victims Support Unit, Peace Management Initiative and Legal Aid Council. During 2015 the emphasis was on increasing the accessibility to alternative dispute resolution by having a series of onsite interventions within a select group of communities in West Kingston. Though unable to measure the percentage increase in ADR to the targets as per the CPD indicator, the country office has made a concerted effort to support the capacity of those agencies (through training in communication, support for staff overtime of critical officers) based in the communities thereby improving the quality of the ADR services and supporting the institutional framework envisioned by the government. Additionally an assessment has been completed to identify the vulnerabilities of women and girls in these communities. This is a significant step as the government begins the process of mainstreaming programming from its Citizen’s Security and Justice Programme to other state entities and partners such as those currently being strengthened under UNDP’s COE project. The assessment has identified key areas for these key partners to support stronger reporting and investigation on gender based violence.

Through its work related to the capacity of key pillars in the justice system to implement justice reform, UNDP also contributed to improving the capacity of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) to monitor case resolution and to support the use of an ADR mechanisms. UNDP contributed to the following justice reform results: completion of the new corporate profile for the MoJ, partial completion of an M&E Framework for 50% of justice system entities, improved capacity of key justice sector employees to implement justice reform plans, increased understanding of perspectives of justice sector end users gained from two nationwide exit polls. UNDP further contributed to the implementation of justice reform through the development of a Communication Strategy and Action Plan to heighten the visibility of the justice reform programme while increasing the knowledge of Jamaicans regarding the purpose, scope, and expected impact of the Reform Programme. The CO also supported the development of a Comprehensive Justice Sector Reform Implementation Plan that outlines the steps to be taken in the reform of the justice sector. In an effort to improve the services offered by the MOJ, the UNDP also supported the development of a new Corporate Profile and Organizational Structure with proposed implementation strategies and actions. The organizational structure will adequately reflect the improved functions of the MOJ to ensure enhanced and efficient service delivery. The new structure will also contribute to the streamlining and consolidation of the social justice functions of the Jamaican Ministry of Justice. A Communications Plan was also developed aimed at building awareness for justice reform among the public sector, court users and civil society and some actions from the Plan are being implemented (http://jis.gov.jm/canada-commits-supporting-justice-reforms/). The implementation of the Communications Plan is integral to building public awareness on the services offered by justice institutions and how to access them. The initiative is also aimed at ensuring that vulnerable groups such as the poor, women, youth and persons with disability are informed on how to access justice-related services.

Another important result achieved with UNDP's contribution is an increase in the courts' management capacity through the engagement of additional human resources in court management and administration, and in the establishment of new key performance indicators for staff positions in two courts. In addition to the courts, the case management of the Ministry of Justice and the Office of Public Prosecutions also increased, thanks to critical training exercises updated performance indicators and measurement, and improvements in the ICT infrastructure, to which the CO fully contributed. As such, observations by senior officials have pointed to an already visible reduction in multiple case adjournments, and a reduction of costs and delays in the case management process.

UNDP also supported the government in promoting rule of law in formal and informal processes through its support to the Commission of Enquiry into the 2010 Tivoli incursion. Although the government has held commissions of enquiry before, this instance was significant due to the human rights concerns about the state’s culpability in the death of 73 civilians. As such, an opportunity was identified for UNDP to support the process and improve the effectiveness and responsiveness to the needs of citizens affected by the incursion in the vulnerable and largely marginalized communities of West Kingston, by providing direct support to meet their legal and psychosocial needs. UNDP’s contribution through this project included provision of legal aid services that facilitated the collection of 144 witnesses statements accepted into evidence. A range of psychosocial services were also provided to 169 community members affected by the ongoing commission. In addition, public and civil society participation in this legal process was enhanced through outreach activities in the affected communities designed to educate citizens about the purpose and functions of the commission. Upon conclusion of the Commission, UNDP will support the implementation of the proposed recommendations, and expects this to increase general perceptions of equity and fairness and build confidence in the formal judicial system.

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| **Outcome 6:**  Policy & institutional framework strengthened to manage natural resources including parks & protected areas & resilience built for the reduction of vulnerability to natural disasters & impacts from climate change (outcome 42) | $2,321,541 | 1. Number of drafted policies and completed business plans for natural resources management, sustainable land management and disaster risk reduction. 2. Consumption of ODP (tonnes) in Foam Sector (original indicator) 3. Number of HCFC 14b imported into country per year (revised indicator) | 1. 6 plans (Seville Heritage Site and Blue Business Plan; John Crow Mountain National Park Business Plan; Sustainable Land Management Policy, 2011; draft Policy for Protected Areas Management 2014; Hurricane Sandy Recovery Plan, 2013; Roadmap to Seismic Risk Reduction, 2014;)  2. Zero consumption of ODPs (based on 0 importation since 2014)  3. Zero importation of HCFC 14b |

**Progress and Achievements:**

The CO contributed to improving the policy, regulatory and management framework for protected areas (PAs), developing sustainable financing, management of biodiversity and strengthening resilience to climate change by monitoring and controlling the release of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions and ozone depleting substances. Following the establishment of the National Conservation Trust Fund of Jamaica (NCTFJ) in 2014, the CO significantly supported the steps taken to operationalize the Fund meeting administrative criteria for its capitalization. Further work has been done for capitalization through engagement of key stakeholders and partial completion of required revenue generating mechanisms. Transfer of US$750,000 funding by UNDP to the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund in December 2015 and the finalization of local revenue generation mechanisms in early 2016 should contribute to the capitalization of the NCTFJ.

UNDP contributed to the completion of the draft overarching policy for PA management and drafting instructions for the overarching PA legislation and 6 PA Management Plans, which will have a transformational impact on the management of PAs. Also, the completed Marine Spatial Plan for the Pedro Cays and surrounding waters will contribute to the declaration of the area as a PA. This will be significant given the importance of the Pedro Cays to the Jamaican Fishing Industry and sustainable livelihoods. The CO contributed to biodiversity management through the completion and launch of the First National Invasive Alien Species Database, which should improve collection, storage and analysis of biodiversity data. Mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation in broad national development planning progressed with the inclusion of conservation measures in sectoral plans in Jamaica's 2015-2018 Medium Term Socio-economic Framework. The CO continued to strengthen the institutional arrangements for climate change mitigation through ongoing support to the Climate Change Division, which was established in 2014. Of importance was the completion and sharing of Climate Scenarios for 2020-2080 for temperature, precipitation and tropical cyclone activity. These results will inform planning for climate change adaptation and mitigation and meeting Jamaica's reporting obligation to the UNFCCC. Reduction in the consumption of ozone depleting substances such as HCFCs continued. Jamaica, through efforts to phase out HCFCs by importers, maintained the standard of zero importation of the substance, as reported by the Jamaica Customs. This, along with the continued capacity enhancement of the national ozone unit and training of an additional 50 technicians in the refrigeration sector, contributed to the reduction of the use of HCFCs.

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| **Outcome 7:**  Energy conservation & efficiency increased & synergies between energy policies & human development considerations ensured (outcome 43) | $126,050 | 1. Number of energy policies implemented 2. Number of wind turbines installed in 2 communities | 1. National Energy Policy implemented 2. Zero wind turbines installed |

**Progress and Achievements:**

A Wind Power for Domestic/Community Feasibility Study and Regulatory Review was completed and finalized under the Capacity Development for Energy Efficiency and Security in Jamaica Project being supported by UNDP. The Study was aimed at assessing the feasibility and viability of wind power generation including identifying potential sites for small-scale wind power production and reviewing the regulatory framework in Jamaica to support renewable energy production and distribution. Based on the Study, two sites in communities were identified for the pilot deployment of small-scale wind turbines. While results were achieved in energy efficiency through the continued phase out of less energy efficient substances used in the refrigeration sector, and the submission of a project proposal to expand the use of renewable energy in the health sector, the expected gains from the implementation of a wind turbine pilot in two rural schools did not materialize. Under the HCFC Phase out Management Plan project UNDP supported training of 78 trainers and 30 refrigeration technicians on alternatives to HCFCs and on international best practices in refrigeration and air-conditioning. In addition to the increased knowledge on which refrigerants to use and how to retrofit units (refrigerators and air conditioners) from the training, technicians received critical equipment which assists the safe recovery and storage of the harmful gases. The implementation of best practices and use of alternatives to HCFCs (greenhouse gases) in refrigeration will result in increased energy efficiency in the refrigeration industry, as the hydrocarbons (HC) are more energy efficient substances. Under the Capacity Development for Energy Efficiency it was expected that the establishment of two wind turbines in rural schools would provide valuable data and information to guide the implementation of the national energy policy and sub policy. However, unforeseen difficulties were experienced during procurement of the wind turbine solution which prevented them from being established before the mandated end date of the project. UNDP received approval for its Project Preparation Grant (PPG) submitted to GEF for the development of a medium-sized project on the Deployment of Renewable Energy and Improvement of Energy Efficiency in the Public Sector. The Project will support the implementation of the National Energy Policy 2009-2030 by improving the policy and regulatory framework for energy security, and expanding the use of renewable energy as part of the energy mix and improve energy efficiency.

**III. Country Programme Resources**

**Table 1: Proportion of CO Expenditure by Outcome**

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|  | **Programme Expenditure ($) 2012-2015[[1]](#footnote-1)** | | | |
| **CPD Outcome** | **Regular Resources (TRAC)** | **Other Resources** | **Total** | **% of Total** |
| Outcome 1: Institutional capacity at the local level improved to generate growth and employment in rural areas (Outcome 38) | 772,823 | 259,791 | 1,032,614 | 13.3% |
| Outcome 2: Policy, legislative and institutional frameworks strengthened to promote financial sustainability and equitable growth (Outcome 37) | 342,683 | 482,129 | 824,812 | 10.6% |
| Outcome 3: National capacity strengthened to ensure citizens security and human rights (Outcome 39) | 176,518 | 74,789 | 251,308 | 3.2% |
| Outcome 4: National and local government capacity developed towards ensuring equitable services and citizen security with emphasis on community safety (Outcome 40) | 134,778 | 620,879 | 755,658 | 9.7% |
| Outcome 5: Effective responsive, accessible, and fair justice systems attained to promote the rule of law, including both formal and informal processes with due consideration to the rights of the poor, women and vulnerable groups (Outcome 41) | 14,175 | 2,456,839 | 2,471,014 | 31.7% |
| Outcome 6: Policy & institutional framework strengthened to manage natural resources including parks & protected areas & resilience built for the reduction of vulnerability to natural disasters & impacts from climate change (Outcome 42) | 229,798 | 2,091,743 | 2,321,541 | 29.8% |
| Outcome 7: Energy conservation & efficiency increased & synergies between energy policies & human development considerations ensured (Outcome 43) | 47,268 | 78,781 | 126,050 | 1.6% |
| Total | 1,718,046 | 6,064,954 | 7,783,000 | 100% |

**Table 2: Proportion of Expenditure by Type of Resource (TRAC and Other Resources)**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Programme Expenditure ($) 2012-2015** | | | | | | |
| **CPD Outcome** | | **Regular Resources Expenditure**  **(RR) (TRAC)** | **% of RR Total** | **Other Resources Expenditure** | **% of OR Total** | **Total Expenditure by Outcome Area** | **% of Total Expenditure** |
| Outcome 1: Institutional capacity at the local level improved to generate growth and employment in rural areas (Outcome 38) | | 772,823 | **45%** | 259,791 | 4.3% | 1,032,614 | 13.3% |
| Outcome 2: Policy, legislative and institutional frameworks strengthened to promote financial sustainability and equitable growth (Outcome 37) | | 342,683 | **19.9%** | 482,129 | 7.9% | 824,812 | 10.6% |
| Outcome 3: National capacity strengthened to ensure citizens security and human rights (Outcome 39) | | 176,518 | 10.3% | 74,789 | 1.2% | 251,308 | 3.2% |
| Outcome 4: National and local government capacity developed towards ensuring equitable services and citizen security with emphasis on community safety (Outcome 40) | | 134,778 | 7.8% | 620,879 | 10.2% | 755,658 | 9.7% |
| Outcome 5: Effective responsive, accessible, and fair justice systems attained to promote the rule of law, including both formal and informal processes with due consideration to the rights of the poor, women and vulnerable groups (Outcome 41) | | 14,175 | 0.8% | 2,456,839 | **40.5%** | 2,471,014 | **31.7%** |
| Outcome 6: Policy & institutional framework strengthened to manage natural resources including parks & protected areas & resilience built for the reduction of vulnerability to natural disasters & impacts from climate change (Outcome 42) | | 229,798 | 13.4% | 2,091,743 | **34.5%** | 2,321,541 | **29.8%** |
| Outcome 7: Energy conservation & efficiency increased & synergies between energy policies & human development considerations ensured (Outcome 43) | | 47,268 | 2.8% | 78,781 | 1.3% | 126,050 | 1.6% |
| Total | | 1,718,046 | 100% | 6,064,954 | 100% | 7,783,000 | 100% |

Table 3. Expenditure by Focus Area

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|  | **Programme Expenditure ($) 2012-2015** | | | |
| **CPD Outcome** | **Regular Resources (TRAC)** | **Other Resources** | **Total** | **% of Total** |
| Poverty and MDGs | 1,115,506 | 741,920 | 1,857,426 | 23.9% |
| Democratic Governance | 325,471 | 3,152,509 | 3,477,980 | 44.7% |
| Environment and Sustainable Development | 277,066 | 2,170,525 | 2,447,591 | 31.4% |
| Total | 1,718,046 | 6,064,954 | 7,783,000 | 100% |

*Data Sources:*

UNDP Atlas 17-17 May 2016

Integrated Results and Resources Framework, 2015

UNDP Jamaica, Country Programme Document, 2012-2015

UNDP Jamaica, Results Oriented Annual Report (ROAR), 2012

UNDP Jamaica, Results Oriented Annual Report (ROAR), 2014

UNDP Jamaica, Results Oriented Annual Report (ROAR), 2015

1. There is a discrepancy between the figures in this report and the figures shown in the Executive Snapshot, due to the fact that some projects are/were not linked to the CPD outcome areas. The figures provided here represent expenditures for projects linked to each CPD outcome area. Thus, those are not linked to an outcome would not be included in this report. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)