JAMAICA

Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

Multiannual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

1. <u>The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in Jamaica</u>

Jamaica is the largest democracy in the English-speaking Caribbean, and the largest and most populated island in the region with 2.97 million people. The country is a key regional opinion former and actor through the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). It partners with the US, Canada and recently with the UK through region-to-country free trade arrangements - these are its most important allies outside of the immediate region. Jamaica has opened relations with China, albeit their full potential still remains unused.

For the EU, Jamaica offers important economic and security related opportunities. Jamaica ratified the EU-CARIFORUM Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) in 2018, and the EU is its second trading partner, USA being the first. In addition, crime related issues and drug trafficking are high on EU's cooperation agenda with the country, due to spill over effects onto the European continent.

1.1. Basis for programming

The National Development Plan – Vision 2030 (NDP) is the country's long-term strategic development plan, which provides a comprehensive planning framework in which the economic, social, environmental and governance aspects of national development are integrated. It focuses on achieving 4 national goals and 15 outcomes and seeks to put Jamaica in a position to achieve developed country status by 2030.

A series of Medium-Term Socio-Economic Policy Frameworks (MTFs) implements the NDP and identifies the priority strategies and actions under each of the country's 15 national outcomes for each of the three-year period from 2009 to 2030. The MTF thus translates the NDP, from a roadmap to action, sets out the timeframe for implementation and identifies the main agencies and stakeholders responsible for implementation of each priority strategy and action. The fourth MTF covering the 2018 – 2021 is currently under implementation.

Jamaica's NDP does not take into account the impact on the country's long-term development of pandemics such as Covid-19, which is likely to be significant given the high share of tourism, remittances and bauxite to the GDP (15%, 10% and 5% respectively). Nevertheless, the government has commenced work to review and revise the NDP in an effort to adapt it to the challenges, shocks and risks presented by the global pandemic.

An assessment of Jamaica's development plans showed that the NDP, its MTFs and sectoral policies are strongly aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), supported by the United Nations System. Jamaica's planning documents reflect either full or partial alignment with 91% of the 115 SDG targets deemed relevant for the country. The NDP is thus the axis around which SDG implementation is organized, and the Road Map for SDGs Implementation approved by the Cabinet in June 2017 identified the three-yearly MTFs as the main tool for implementation and monitoring.

The European Union's (EU) partnership with Jamaica in 2021-2027 will focus on the implementation of reforms to support Jamaica's goal of achieving an inclusive and resilient digital economy and society, on improving the country's resilience to natural hazards due to a better climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk management, and ultimately, on

providing support to address crime and violence. All of these actions will encompass protection of vulnerable groups (including people with disabilities, women and youth).

The EU and Jamaica fully align in their priorities regarding the digital agenda, the one of climate change, as well as in human development sector. Jamaica's digital priority fully aligns with that of the EU's detailed inter alia, in the Digital4Development Strategy. Jamaica's green deal priority is also in line with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, ratified by Jamaica in 2017, and is integrated into the NDP/MTFs. In particular, Jamaica is already committed since last June 2020 to attain a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The NDC introduces an unconditional target of Greenhouse-Gas Emissions (GHG) by 25.4% compared to Business As Usual (BAU, base year 2005) and a conditional target of 28.5% compared to BAU by 2030. The Government of Jamaica also increased disaster mitigation commitment and is actively supporting the UN's Sendai Framework implementation for Disaster Risk Reduction. Governance, Security and Human Development are integral part of the EU-Caribbean Partnership and Jamaica Vision 2030, contributing to advancing towards the SDGs and facilitate the transformative changes necessary to ensure a sustainable and resilient regional and national post-pandemic recovery. The EU's priority to be a stronger global actor and the new European Consensus on Development provide a solid strategic framework where citizen and human security plays a crucial role in responding to the core development priorities highlighting the importance of the security/development nexus.

In addition synergies with other EU programmes operating in the regional area will be sought where relevant, such as for the INTERREG programme financed under the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

The EU Delegation considers that the National Development Plan constitutes a strong basis for the 2021-2027 programming exercise and implementation of the future cooperation, and that our priorities align due to the relevance for Jamaica of the green, digital and growth goals of the European Commission. In accordance with the EU Gender Action Plan III, interventions for each priority sector will be influenced by targeted gender analysis and the rights based approach principles, agreed in the National Policy on Gender Equality and reflected in the EU Human Rights Country Strategy for Jamaica, will be utilized.

All actions taken under this programming exercise shall comply with EU legislation, in particular EU restrictive measures (sanctions) adopted pursuant to Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

1.2. Status of joint programming

There is an excellent ongoing dialogue on strategic issues with the EU Member States (MS) present in Jamaica: Belgium, France, Germany and Spain; however, there is limited involvement in cooperation programming because none of them has development cooperation projects.

1.3. Priority areas of the EU's cooperation with Jamaica

Priority area 1: Sustainable and inclusive economy (focusing on digital transitioning)

This priority area combines the following three mutually reinforcing pillars:

- Broadband infrastructure and connectivity expansion through a significant investment in Jamaica's information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure, with the provision of targeted digital resources and services for human capital development. This component will support Jamaica's priority to achieve island-wide broadband coverage and increased connectivity in unserved and underserved areas.

- Human capital development will be achieved inter alia through upskilling/reskilling the actors of the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and the integration of digital pedagogy, in the curricula of teacher training institutions at the early childhood and primary school levels of the education sector – the foundation of all learning – as well as in the national TVET agency; this will complement on-going efforts at the Secondary level.

- The integration of specialized digitalization business development support services in the business ecosystem to enhance the growth of the MSME sector including the cultural and creative industries and the nascent technology sector to provide these services and others that promote digital entrepreneurship and internationalization. Internationalization activities will leverage the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) to expand market access and penetration for MSMEs.

Priority area 2: Climate change and environment

This priority area combines the following two mutually reinforcing pillars:

- Increase resilience to impacts of climate change and disasters through improving the governance framework for climate action, mobilizing climate financing, increasing public awareness on the triple planetary crisis (climate, nature and pollution) and promoting behaviour change, promoting data collection, analysis and research and increasing resilience of essential infrastructures. The Updated National Climate Change Policy and Urban Renewal strategy will be the frameworks for this support and help to contribute to sustained economic and social development.

- Enhance sustainable management of natural resources, by protecting the ecosystems, the ecosystem services analysis and promoting the implementation of nature-based solutions. This will help to contribute to improved local planning and green development.

These two mutually reinforcing pillars will include a focus on gender equality. Strong participation of the Civil Society is expected, especially related to local actions to further reach the most vulnerable people. Additionally, by targeting critical support to infrastructures, schools will be an important area of focus in terms of making them more resilient (Safe School Campaign), as well as using the schools at community level, as a starting point for community awareness on preparedness and adaptation to climate change. Students will be the triggering factor for replication of knowledge at community level.

Priority area 3: Good Governance and Human Security

Under this priority area, the EU will continue to promote improved governance, human rights and security in Jamaica, with the primary focus on preventive and protective measures, considering that crime is both the result of social and governance failures as well as a business, with its own risks and rewards.

The application of responses that address the causes and consequences of the challenges affecting human security calls for effective governance and integrated actions to ensure lasting responses to the most difficult deficits in peaceful coexistence, respect of human rights and development.

Progress and sustainable results in reducing violence will require an engendered and holistic approach working on its cultural, social, environmental and economic determinants, including addressing the identified governance challenges, and recognizing the existing connections between the causes of violent crimes in general and gender-based violence in particular.

The EU will promote strengthening of e-governance and adoption of digital solutions to support data collection and sharing, transparency and oversight for the security sector.

1.4. Justification and context

Sustainable & Inclusive Economy (focusing on digital transitioning):

Island-wide expansion of a secure broadband network, a technology-enabled society, world-class education and training and an enabling business environment are envisaged at the level of Vision 2030 – Jamaica's National Development Plan. However, these strategic priorities face significant constraints:

Low broadband penetration: fixed broadband penetration is 11.65 % and mobile penetration 59.76%. It is highly skewed to urban centres while the vast majority of the rural population remain unserved and underserved.

Lack of competition and low digital technology adoption: there is a monopoly on international connectivity and lack of competition for business-to-business (B2B) services outside of Kingston, which leads to inadequate and expensive connectivity and contributes to low economic growth, stifling of entrepreneurship and foreign direct investments (FDI), as well as falling behind globally on key ICT readiness indices. Additionally, low digital technology adoption by MSMEs, which employ almost 90% of the working labour force, along with an informal sector estimated to be 40% of the formal sector are also inhibiting factors. Within this context, it is in the EU's interest to support efforts by Jamaica to tackle informality including the strengthening of its labour inspection capacity and to include actions to address discrimination across the labour market in Jamaica, particularly affecting women and people with disabilities in line with ILO Conventions C100 and C111.

Digital divide: Furthermore, despite the fact, that Jamaica's expenditure on education as a proportion of GDP is comparable to countries of similar ranking, a recent World Bank Report revealed deep inequity in terms of access and quality across the sector. This has been exacerbated by a deepened digital divide resulting from the massive shift to on-line learning in the wake of the pandemic. 30% of public school students live in areas with no internet access.

<u>Lack of digital pedagogy</u>: Many teachers are unfamiliar with the tenets of digital pedagogy, while at the same time using their personal resources to bring remote learning to students outside of the classroom. While members of the single digital and technology umbrella group are actively involved in Jamaica's digital transitioning initiatives, the organization faces financial constraints, which limits their capacity to advocate effectively as a strong body.

Within this context, transitioning to a digital economy, based on a solid regulatory framework that puts data protection, privacy and creating a level playing field for the digital economy at its core, will be instrumental to achieving the SDGs in Jamaica. In relation to SDG 12, it is in the EU's interest to support efforts in Jamaica to recycle electronic waste and equipment in order to ensure a sustainable and green economy

Jamaica's digital economy and society priority is in line with the logic expressed in the European Consensus on Development. On the 2 May 2017, the European Commission published the Staff Working Document (SWD) *"Digital4Development: Mainstreaming digital technologies and services into EU development policy"*. It is a comprehensive strategic framework on Digital4Development, setting out four priority areas for intervention: i) connectivity; ii) digital literacy and skills; iii) digital entrepreneurship and decent job creation; iv) use of digital as enabler for sustainable development (e.g. e-agriculture, e-health, e-governance, etc.). This and other measures are in support of the EU scaling up its investments in digital partnerships globally. Priority Area 1 is fully aligned to this integrated EU response.

The three components of priority area 1 are closely interlinked. Island-wide broadband coverage is pivotal for achieving progress in Jamaica's digital agenda. It is positioned as the backbone of the island's economic recovery from the pandemic and a key facilitator of sustainable economic growth. In line with the overall cross-sectoral approach, the education dimension of the first priority area will align with the second priority's actions to strengthen related ecosystems to improve social, economic and environmental sustainability of communities focusing on schools. Furthermore, given the disabling effects of crime and violence on businesses and society, the priority area 1 will enhance the activities under the priority area 3. In this regard, priority area 1 planned support will be an important contributor to the facilitation of the broader application of digital technologies in the provision of governance, security, education and business services.

Climate Change and Environment:

The Green Deal is a common priority for Jamaica, the Caribbean and the European Union. The EU will support the achievement of three outcomes of Vision 2030 (#13 Sustainable Management and Use of Environmental and Natural Resources; #14 Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change and # 15 Sustainable Urban and Rural Development) and the Climate Change Policy Framework implementation for Jamaica. This alignment to the National Development Plan is achieved by reducing the risks posed by climate change to all of Jamaica's sectors and development goals, with also specific attention to gender mainstreaming of all actions.

In recent history, the island has seen an increase in the number of extreme events resulting in significant damage to infrastructure and livelihoods across all sectors. According to the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) Damage and Loss Assessment Reports between 2000-

2017, Jamaica experienced 15 storms, hurricanes, droughts, and flood events that cost US$ 984.23 million. This reflects 1.3% of the country's GDP.

<u>High vulnerability to global warming</u>: Jamaica is a country rich in biodiversity and natural resources, but at the same time is highly vulnerable to climate change-induced hazards, floods, droughts, hurricanes, rising sea levels as well as earthquakes. It is one of the most at-risk countries in the world, as most of its population is at risk of one or more hazards and impact of disasters on its GDP is high.

<u>Highest impact on poverty areas</u>: the poor have been identified as most vulnerable and least able to adapt; women, children and people with disabilities are also particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Because of its vulnerability, Jamaica has recognized the need for both adapting and mitigating towards climate change impacts. Jamaica has also signed (but not yet ratified) the Escazu Agreement that strengthens the link between human rights and environmental defence.

<u>Economic losses</u>: natural disasters result in significant economic losses due to the destruction of infrastructure, reduced tourist flows and high reconstruction costs altogether estimated at about 6 times more than more developed regions. Epidemics (such as COVID-19) further accentuate this vulnerability (lack of livelihoods, unemployment, social tensions).

<u>Livelihoods threatened because of environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity</u>: the natural environment is vitally important to major economic sectors in Jamaica and thus for the well-being of Jamaica and its people, but it is under serious threat. Environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity compounded by climate change are threatening the livelihood of communities in coastal and inland zones. Decreasing these negative environmental trends, as well as informing rightly about the ecosystems service, will be crucial to improve growth prospects and social indicators to address economic hardship and social problems. Waste Management is also crucial.

Environmental preservation and climate change adaptation and mitigation is thus high on the Government's agenda. However, gaps are registered in the country's climate change and environmental governance. In addition to a comprehensive legislative, regulatory and institutional framework, there is a need to get the technical and financial resources.

This priority is fully complementary with Digital Transitioning and Human Security priorities:

- Digital innovations are a powerful enabler to support actions against climate change. Both the green and digital transformation are closely interlinked with each other. The rapid increase of greenhouse gas emissions caused by the rapid digital transformation needs to be addressed, while in many sectors, such as urban development, the transition to a sustainable growth model increasingly depends on technological innovations.
- In complex urban environments, complementarity in the actions will be sought with ongoing Citizen Security programme and Spotlight initiative, so as to tackle the most vulnerable in communities. When working on urban development and climate change, there is a need to have a comprehensive approach to the geographical space to include all dynamics in further development.

This priority area will be in line with the priority area defined in Green Transition of the Regional MIP, and in line with the commitments under the Paris Agreement. The priority will

also establish synergies with the ongoing GCCA+ and Forestry programmes in Jamaica, the regional ongoing programmes particularly with the ACP-EU natural disaster risk management programme and the Caribbean Biological Corridor Programme in case Jamaica is also included in this programme. The priority will seek synergies, in line with NEXUS approach, with DP and DRR interventions funded by DG ECHO in the country and more globally in the Caribbean.

Good Governance and Human Security:

A high level of crime and violence, including gender based violence, violence against children, and violence against social leaders, along with persistent poverty and inequality, economic downturn, low quality and access to basic public services, affect human security in the most vulnerable communities and impose hardships on people, especially youths, women and children, undercutting prospects for peace, stability, safety and sustainable development.

Human insecurity threat complexity: threats are complex, entailing multiple forms of human insecurity and unequal enjoyment of rights by vulnerable populations. When they overlap, they can grow exponentially, spilling into all aspects of people's lives, undermining entire communities. The application of comprehensive responses that address the multidimensional causes and consequences of such complex challenges calls for effective governance and integrated actions among a network of stakeholders to ensure lasting responses to the most difficult deficits in peaceful coexistence, respect of human rights (including labour rights) and development.

Root causes of vulnerabilities: prevention is the core objective of human security while good governance requires coordination, inclusion and participation, addressing the root causes of vulnerabilities, focusing attention on emerging risks and emphasizes early action, strengthening local capacities to build resilience, and promoting solutions that enhance social cohesion and advance respect for human rights and dignity.

New governance structure: the Government of Jamaica has acknowledged this complexity in the formulation of the Citizen Security Plan (CSP), which put in place a new governance structure for the sector. This is based on the principles of coordination and whole-of-government approach, efficient monitoring and evidence based decision-making, as well as accountability through a bipartisan, independent and inclusive oversight mechanism encompassing all civil society sectors.

Quality basic services, safer spaces, social interventions and community involvement to prevent crime as opposed to the more traditional law enforcement approach: drawing together the expertise and resources of a wide range of actors from Government, private sector, civil society and local communities, the programme allows for synergies that capitalize on the comparative advantages of various stakeholders.

The EU is already supporting this approach through the EUR 20 million "Support to Citizen Security in Jamaica" budget support program, formulated within the 11th EDF MIP after the mid-term review and initiated in December 2020. Moreover, the Spotlight Initiative will be under implementation until December 2022. These initiatives contribute to SDGs 5, 10, 11, 16. Finally, the Justice Sector Reform budget support programme (EUR 24 million), the Justice, Security, Accountability and Transparency (JSAT) Project (EUR 11.4 million) and the Poverty Reduction Programme phase IV (EUR 12 million) are closing in 2021 with results that still

need to be fully evaluated. The foreseen action is in line with the Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Justice and Security in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Governance and human security remain a priority for Jamaica and for the EU in line with the EU Global Strategy and regional agreements. The Citizen Security Plan approach of the Jamaican government is considered promising, however its specific policies and interventions need to be further improved based on performance assessment and then scaled up to a larger number of communities to produce a sustainable impact. The ongoing budget support programme provides also a strong base for policy dialogue between EU and Jamaica in the next seven years, while the Crime Monitoring and Oversight Committee will remain the main interlocutor for dialogue with and participation of Civil Society.

Under the 11th EDF, budget support has been instrumental in advancing the reform process in the areas of Justice, Forestry, Public Finance Management and Citizen Security. The use of the Budget Support modality in the EU-Jamaica cooperation programme resulted in a productive policy dialogue on government systems, policies and reform agendas. As a result, budget support has proven to be a very effective instrument to assist the Government in addressing some of key socio-economic challenges facing Jamaica and ensured that there was ownership of results throughout the process, which could lead to sustainability of outcomes.

1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

This country MIP will have a duration of 7 years with a financial allocation for the initial period 2021-2024. A review is foreseen in 2024, which will provide the necessary flexibility to adjust to new contexts. Additional ad hoc reviews will be possible where and when needed. With the current MFF set to expire in 2021, there is a relatively good synchronisation between the political cycle (general elections took place in summer 2020), timing of the fifth MTF 2022 – 2024 and the review of the post-programming period.

2. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives

Transition to a digital economy and society will be the main highlight of overall actions. It will have universal application to the overall economy and the way of life for all Jamaicans (government, businesses, civil society and the citizenry in general). The digital divide should be substantially reduced, inclusiveness in the society expanded and the business environment better support MSMEs to participate more effectively in the global digital economy. The three elements of the EU support will enhance access to quality education for a wider cross section of the society.

2.1. Priority area 1: Sustainable & Inclusive Economy (focusing on digital transitioning)

Related SDGs: Quality Education (SDG 4), Gender Equality (SDG 5), Decent Work & Economic Growth (SDG 8), Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10), Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure (SDG 11).

Indicative sectors (DAC codes): 110 Education; 220 Communications; 250 Business and other services

Civil society: activities detailed at Point 3 will ensure engage and participation of civil society including social partners.

Major risks/ mitigation measures: Lack of appropriate funding and investments could delay widespread deployment of high-speed broadband internet infrastructures. To mitigate the risks, funding mechanisms and instruments such as EFSD+ could be used to support and facilitate broadband infrastructure investments.

Some small businesses may be reluctant to adapt and embrace digital transformation, as this requires significant structural and process changes. Mitigating measures: awareness campaigns on the benefits of digital transformation among MSMEs and umbrella organisations.

Digital skills shortage may undermine the digital transformation process. Mitigating measures: Jamaica Vision 2030 regards the information and communications technology sector as playing a central role in the transformation of Jamaican economy. As a result, the Government, in close collaboration with the private sector and training and educational institutions, remains committed to supporting the upskilling and reskilling of the workforce with a view to tackling the digital skills gap.

The slow rollout of digital infrastructure in poor remote communities and rural areas as well as the digital inequality among youth could further exacerbate the digital divide. The Government of Jamaica has reaffirmed its commitment to taking the necessary measures to address digital inequality.

2.1.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific Objective 1: to increase access to gender-responsive, accountable and effective digital skills and literacy products and services, especially for the vulnerable.

Specific Objective 2: to increase use of robust, affordable and secure broadband infrastructure for end users, businesses and the government, including last mile technology for poor remote communities.

Specific Objective 3: to promote the digital transformation of existing MSMEs and the growth of the technology sector.

2.1.2. Expected results per specific objective

Expected Result A.1: Digital pedagogy integrated in training curricula of teacher-training institutions
Expected Result A.2: Increased access to digital pedagogy training for new/ in-service teachers in general and for TVET instructors
Expected Result A.3: *TBC - specific to the Ministry of Education. Will be informed by the Education Transformation Report once finalized*

Expected Result B.1: Increased broadband coverage
Expected Result B.2: Reduced connectivity cost
Expected Result B.3: Increased last mile connectivity

Expected Result C.1: Increased adoption of digital solutions by MSMEs
Expected Result C.2: Increased access to international markets by MSMEs
Expected Result C.3: Improved business formalization services in the business ecosystem

2.1.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

Please refer to Annex 1 – Intervention Framework

2.1.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

As regards the deployment of broadband infrastructure and support for last mile technology for remote poor communities, the provision of first investment risk guarantee for sovereign loan as well as a blending operation respectively, are envisaged in order to enable the government to overcome risk associated with increasing loan stock during the Covid-19 induced economic downturn. Additionally, a loan and private guarantee are envisaged in the framework of a blending operation in favour of the Development Bank of Jamaica (DBJ): to increase access to finance for targeted MSMEs.

2.2. Priority area 2: Climate Change and Environment

Related SDG: Climate Action (SDG 13), Sustainable Cities and communities (SGD 11), Life below water (SDG 14), Life on land, (SDG 15), Gender Equality (SDG 5), Partnerships to achieve goals (SDG 17).

Indicative sectors (DAC codes): 410 General Environmental Protection, 430 Other multisector, 740 Disaster prevention and preparedness

Civil society: Dedicated Calls for Proposals will be organized for the Civil Society under this priority, complementing what has been done in the past. We will also ensure that there is an involvement of CSO in the discussion of the updated framework on Climate Change policy and independent oversight.

The purpose will be to ensure tackling the local and community level with concrete actions, in parallel of the work elaborated at national level with the updated framework policy on Climate Change. The benefit of the CSO will be to reach to most vulnerable people in a concrete and tangible manner and their role will be of intermediary between the national actions and local actions to be implemented with their knowledge of the field. The CSO will also support targeting the most vulnerable groups. Actions will be funded both under the budget of this priority and under support measures.

Major risks/ mitigation measures:

- Increased poverty causing more people to engage in activities that continue to degrade the natural environment, including the unsustainable use of natural resources. Mitigation measure: expansion in sustainable economic activities, local and international stakeholder engagement.
- Disasters caused by natural events and epidemics resulting in increased social vulnerability through further destruction of key economic assets, housing, communication, water supply, energy and agriculture. Mitigation measure: Establishment of contingency and mitigation plans that can be part of the intervention.

2.2.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific objective 1: to improve resilience to impacts of climate change and disasters caused by natural events affecting sustained economic and social development.

Specific objective 2: to enhance sustainable management of natural resources.

2.2.2. Expected results per specific objective

Expected Result A.1: Improved governance framework for Climate Action and ensured transparency and accountability
Expected Result A.2: National and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and disaster risk financing enhanced
Expected Result A.3: Climate Change adaptation policy approaches developed and implemented including through appropriate science and research activities
Expected Result A.4: Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change mainstreaming enhanced in development planning, budgeting and monitoring
Expected Result A.5: Resilient infrastructures supported

Expected Result B.1: Environmental Governance and scientific and institutional capacity - with the inclusion of ecosystem services concept in policies - for sustainable management of natural resources enhanced
Expected Result B.2: Local planning and development enhanced

2.2.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

Please refer to Annex 1 – Intervention framework

2.2.4 Possibilities for Blending and guarantees:

Budget Support will be the preferred option. However, a support on sustainable cities with strong investments in resilient infrastructures could benefit from EFSD+ sovereign loan/guarantee by the EIB to national bodies, including a technical assistance component.

2.3. Priority area 3: Good governance and human security

Related SDGs: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG16), Gender Equality (SDG5), Reduced Inequalities (SDG10), Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG11)

Indicative sectors (DAC codes): 112 Basic education, 151 Government & Civil Society, 152 Conflict, peace & security.

Civil society: Civil Society, women's organizations, including private sector and trade unions, faith based organisations, university and think tanks will continue to play a necessary independent oversight role as already established within the National Crime Consensus oversight committee. This role will be further strengthened and will cover areas as advancing human rights, gender equality, steer public debate, influence decision making, advocate for anti-corruption initiative and oversight of public finance management. CSOs will be included

in evaluation of current and future actions and in the mid-term review of the MIP. An active role in the implementation of policies and actions will be promoted through call for proposals, which highlight crosscutting issues such as gender and youth empowerment, in order to reach the most vulnerable and discriminated segments of the society.

Major risks/ mitigation measures: The limited fiscal space further reduced by the pandemic, the weaknesses of the law enforcement and judiciary institutions and the presence in Jamaica of international criminal organisation can compromise the efforts to prevent crime and violence. Demand driven support to GoJ to manage efficiently the limited available resources, as well as enhanced monitoring for evidence-based decision-making will help to identify priority and effective initiatives that need to be supported. Regional initiatives and donor coordination with development partners supporting the strengthening of law enforcement stakeholders will also be pursued. Increased policy dialogue and institutional coordination between all actors will be key to mitigate the risks and sustain reforms.

2.3.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific Objective 1: Jamaica society is safer, more inclusive and resilient with emphasis on a rights-based approach

Specific Objective 2: To improve protection of women, men, girls and boys from all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres, in the workplace and online.

2.3.2. Expected results per specific objective

Expected result A.1: Strengthened evidenced-based security sector governance and coordination.
Expected result A.2: Increased access to youth and gender-responsive, accountable and effective primary public services in vulnerable communities.
Expected result A.3: Increased social and economic inclusion of youth at high risk of involvement in crime or anti-social behaviour.

Expected result B.1: Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity are better protected from all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres, in the work place and online through legislation and effective enforcement
Expected result B.2: Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity, who experience sexual and gender-based violence have increased access to essential services, legal redress and protection.

2.3.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

Please refer to Annex 1 – Intervention Framework

2.3.4. Possibilities of blending and guarantees:

Budget Support will be the preferred option for this priority.

2.4. Proposals of country Team Europe Initiatives

A Team Europe initiative for EU and Member States engagement in line with priority 1 of this MIP, Transitioning to a digital economy, has been envisaged, however remains to be endorsed. Although Belgium, France, Germany and Spain have embassies in the country, they do not have bilateral cooperation envelope.

The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 13 million) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

The EU actions in the first priority area will also contribute to the LAC Continental Team Europe Initiative, considering Jamaica's ambition to become a forerunner in the digital transformation agenda in the Caribbean region.

2.5. Subregional and multi-country dimension

In the Caribbean, EU action for the next 7 years will be framed by three mutually reinforcing Partnerships on: 1) Green Deal; 2) Economic resilience and trade; and 3) Governance, security and human development. The EU engagement in the country cannot lose sight of the importance of the articulation of bilateral, multi-country and sub-regional actions within these Partnerships. To that extent, multi-country approaches that allow to build on political opportunities and economies of scale could be promoted and supported from bilateral allocations.

2.6. Support to investments under the EFSD+

Subject to confirmation during the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative amount of up to 28% of the resources of this MIP may be used to provision EFSD+ guarantees and to finance bilateral and regional blending operations to which the country will be eligible. From this indicative amount about one third would be dedicated to EFSD+ provisioning, representing € 3 million for 2021-2024 under the priority areas Sustainable & Inclusive Economy and Climate Change and Environment.

Sustainable finance represents a real potential in the region and could help accelerate financial flows towards green, inclusive and resilient transitions.

3. Support measures

3.1. Measures in favour of civil society

The role of civil society is pivotal in the country's pursuit of development, thus wide stakeholder consultation will facilitate the development and implementation of a country roadmap in an effort to improve the impact, predictability and coherence of EU support both in policy dialogue and operational support to CSOs.

Civil Society Organisations in Jamaica are demanding an increasing role in policy dialogue with Government and in assuming an oversight role for implementation of public policies.

Additionally, the 2020 political elections confirmed the trend of a reduced citizen participation in this fundamental democratic exercise. Therefore, organised civil society can play a fundamental role in engaging people disillusioned with the traditional political party and provide opportunity for participation in the public sphere. The EU will engage in a more structured dialogue and provide specific financial support to strengthen capacities and foster networking and coordination, encouraging the creation of alliances to address specific development issues and to engage with the government in policy formulation and implementation.

With specific reference to the digital priority, the roles of CSOs, the private sector and government are inextricably linked, given the cross-cutting nature of ICT across all groups. ICT is a sector in and of itself as well as an enabler of all other sectors within the economy and society. Preliminary consultations so far reveal that whilst technology entrepreneurs are heavily vested and engaged in the digital transition efforts of the government (e.g. siting on Committees and Task Forces; as well as collaborating with the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica), they experience challenges in sustaining umbrella groups to benefit from an organized presence in the space.

Targeted support to CSOs will be provided under all priority areas. Consideration will be given to promoting women empowerment and gender equality, to reducing the digital divide and promoting digital skills & literacy, to issues of non-discrimination and to providing an inclusive environment for marginalized groups (e.g. children, youth at risk, LGBTI persons and disabled persons) in CSOs support provided.

Considered as part of civil society[1], the organised private sector is a strong advocate for resilience, economic growth and citizen security. It is a key stakeholder in policy dialogue and oversight and it has played in various occasions an important role in catalysing dialogue between government and the broader civil society on the most pressing societal and economic issues like crime and public debt. For the EU it is also a necessary partner, to accompany digitalisation and sustainable economic growth and to ensure that skills-trainings is demand-driven. To this end, the promotion to business-to-business contacts and networks between the EU and Jamaica will be of importance.

3.2. Cooperation facility (CF)

It is intended to provide targeted capacity development and institutional strengthening measures to selected public entities, agencies, line ministries and relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, to enhance their capacity to deliver on their mandate.

It will also support the programming, identification, formulation, implementation, audit and evaluation of the EU cooperation while at the same time enhance the capacity of the government of Jamaica and the relevant stakeholders to prepare, implement and manage the EU programmes and relevant Agreements, such as the EU-CARIFORUM Economic Partnership Agreement

CF will be also used to contribute to the implementation of the Government of Jamaica's national development agenda and international commitments, to carry out research, studies and

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[1] A definition of civil society for the EU can be found here: https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/our-partners/civil-society_en

technical assistance assignments and to provide policy advice and technical expertise and support stakeholders meetings, awareness activities, events, conferences, as well as training and policy dialogue between EU and Jamaica on identified priority areas.

CF will support information and communication actions aimed at enhancing the EU visibility and relevant policies. Considering today's contested information environment (marked by disinformation) and the importance of building coalitions with citizens and non-state actors to advance EU policy priorities, developing trusted channels of engagement through public diplomacy has become an essential element of our foreign policy. Dedicated long-term public diplomacy initiatives are key to build trust, enhance the understanding of the EU, support the implementation of our policy priorities and, ultimately, facilitate future cooperation across policy areas. These initiatives should allow our EU delegation to develop long term, strategic and coherent approaches to foster, engage and mobilise networks of key target audiences and potential partners such as women, men, youth, academics, influencers (e.g. media, think tanks, and business community), civil society, cultural actors and Jamaica/EU business-to-business links.

4. Tentative financial overview

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for Jamaica and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of Jamaica.

MIP JAMAICA	million €	% of total
Priority area 1: Sustainable and inclusive economy	13	43%
Priority area 2: Climate change and environment	10	33%
Priority area 3: Good governance and human security	4	13%
Support measures	3	10%
TOTAL for initial period	30	100%

Attachments:

1. Intervention framework
2. Donor matrix

Priority area 1: Sustainable & Inclusive Economy (focusing on digital transitioning)
Specific objective A: to increase access to gender-responsive, accountable and effective digital skills and literacy products and services, especially for the vulnerable

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets [2]
A1) Digital pedagogy integrated in training curricula of teacher-training institutions	A1)Number of teacher training institutions with digital pedagogy integrated in curricula with EU assistance(disaggregated by courses / programmes, early childhood / primary / TVET, rural/urban)	Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Source: MoEYI Reports[3]
A2) Increased access to digital pedagogy training for new/ in-service teachers in general and for TVET instructors	A2)Number of new teacher graduates/in-service teachers with digital pedagogy skills thanks to EU assistance (disaggregated by age group, sex, early childhood / primary / TVET, urban/rural)	Baseline: 0 Target: 400 Source: MoEYI Reports
A3) TBC - *specific to the Ministry of Education. Will be informed by the Education Transformation Report once finalized*		The Education transformation report will not be available until the end of September 2021

Specific objective B: to increase use of robust, affordable and secure broadband infrastructure for end users, businesses and the government, including last mile technology for poor remote communities.

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
B1) Increased broadband coverage	B1.1) broadband penetration rate	Baseline: 71.41% Target: 20% increased coverage
	B1.2) Number of people with access to Internet with EU support (EURF)	Baseline: 0 Target: 30,000 Source: MSET Reports[4]

B2) Reduced connectivity cost	B2.1)Monthly internet cost	Baseline: JMD6,938 per month[5] Target:JMD6,591 5% reduction Source: MSET Reports
B3) Increased last mile connectivity	B3.1) Number of public institutions with last mile connectivity with EU support (disaggregated by sector)	Baseline: 0 Target: 20 institutions Source: MSET Reports

Specific objective C: to promote the digital transformation of existing MSMEs and the growth of the technology sector

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of Verification
C1) Increased adoption of digital solutions by MSMEs	C1.1) Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support: (a) firms (EURF) – MSME only	Baseline: 0 Target:80 Source: MIIC Reports[6] with input from the Development Bank of Jamaica
C2) Increased access to international markets by MSMEs	C3.1) Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced (EURF)	Baseline: 0 Target:10 (number at start and end of EU intervention) Source MIIC Reports
formalization services in the business ecosystem	C4.1) Number of MSMEs who have registered their businesses with EU support (disaggregated by sector, sex and age group of owner/rural/urban)	Baseline: 0 Target:30 (number at start and end of EU intervention) Source MIIC Reports[7]

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[5] https://www.expatistan.com/price/internet/kingston-jamaica

[6] https://www.miic.gov.jm/content/strategic-planning

[7] https://www.miic.gov.jm/content/strategic-planning

Priority area 2 : Climate Change and Environment

Specific objective A: to improve resilience to impacts of climate change and disasters caused by natural events affecting sustained economic and social development

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
A1) Improved governance framework for Climate Action and ensured transparency and accountability	A1.1) Number of national gender-sensitive climate actions aligned with regional and international commitments	Baseline: 10 Target: 20 Source: Ministry of Gender, Culture and Sports, ODPEM, Ministry of Local Government
	A2.2) Status of the development of a registry of gender disaggregated data at ministry level	Baseline: no disaggregated data Target: a registry of disaggregated data in place Source: Ministry of Gender, Culture and Sports
A2) National and local capacities for disaster risk reduction and disaster risk financing enhanced	A2.1) Number of new or improved forecasting, monitoring, information tools developed and applied	Baseline: no new tools in 2021 Target: at least 3 new tools have been created and applied Source: ODPEM
	A2.2) Number of countries and cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: (a) developed, (b) under implementation with EU support	Baseline: 0 Target: at least 20 Jamaican cities have elaborated a CC strategy Source: Ministry of Local Gvt, Ministry of Housing, UR, CC, ENVT
	A2.3) Number of national vulnerability assessments, with disaggregated data for all indicators (female, male, youth, people with disabilities)	Baseline: no national vulnerability assessments Target: at least 2 national vulnerability assessments produced with fully disaggregated data Source: Ministry of Housing, UR, CC, ENVT
A3) Climate Change adaptation policy approaches developed and implemented including through appropriate science and research activities	A3.1) Status of national Spatial Plan, National Land Policy, Agricultural Land Use Policy, Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Policy and National Hazard Risk Reduction Policy with climate change considerations.	Baseline: No approval Target: 3 new policies developed, adopted and enacted at parliament level Source: Ministry of Housing, UR, CC, ENVT

	A3.2) Number of countries and cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: (a) developed, (b) under implementation with EU support (EURF)	Baseline: 0 Target: 1 country with policy on Climate Change and Urban renewal adopted, Source: Ministry of Housing, UR, CC, ENVT
	A3.3) Number of women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, activists and environmental rights defenders acting as agents of change on fighting climate change and pursuing environmental justice, at local, national and regional level, disaggregated at least by sex	Baseline: 75 - source: Survey on CSOs of 2021 Target: At least a 350 people involved in CC actions Source: Survey in 2025
A4) Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change mainstreaming enhanced in development planning, budgeting and monitoring	A4.1) Status of a National Development Plan integrating Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) A4.2) Status of enactment and application Comprehensive Disaster Management Legislation	Baseline: not approved Target: the NDP integrates CDM aspects Source: Office of Prime Minister Baseline: No enactment Target: approved status of enactment and application of CDM Legislation Source: ODPEM, World Bank Registry, Country profiles
A5) Resilient infrastructures supported	A5.1) Number of most vulnerable groups (disaggregated by the number of women, men, girls and boys, people with disabilities) who benefit from safer and greener (Smarter and focusing on nature based solutions) infrastructures A5.2) % of new or renovated dwellings certified to be following the new National Building Code	Baseline: 0 Target: at least 10 % of infrastructure (new or renewed) are safer and greener Source: Ministry of Housing, UR, CC, ENVT Baseline: 0% Target: at least 40% of new building or renovations are certified as fully following the building code Source: Ministry of Transport and Works

Specific objective 2: to enhance sustainable management of natural resources

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
B1)Environmental Governance and scientific and institutional capacity - with the inclusion of ecosystem	B1.1) Increase in the total number of employed labour force due to green jobs from ecological	Baseline (April 2021):

services concept in policies - for sustainable management of natural resources enhanced	transition activities, disaggregated by the number of number of women, men, girls and boys, people with disabilities	Total employed labour force: 1,206,000 (being 661,900 male and 544,100 female) Total employed labour force aged 14-19: 24,000 (being 17,100 male and 6,900 female) Target: increase of 1.5% in terms of job created (jobs gains minus losses), related to ecological transition Source: MECGJC, IDB
	B1.2) Number of natural resource valuation (valuation of ecosystems services) incorporated into the national planning and budgeting processes	Baseline: 0 Target: at least 2 ecosystems have been valued and incorporated in the national planning Source: Ministry of Housing, UR, CC, ENVT
	B1.3) Status of the National Spatial Plan for Jamaica regulating the use of natural resources, including the number of actions that takes into consideration gender equality objectives	Baseline: 0 Target: the NSP has been elaborated, reviewed and adopted Source: Ministry of Housing, UR, CC, envt
B2) Local planning and development enhanced	B2.1) Status of development and Investment Manual, with a gender budget allocation	Baseline: No manual Target: an investment manual taking into account natural resources protection with gender budget allocation Source: Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, CC and Envt
	B2.2) Areas of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under (a) protection, (b) sustainable management with EU support (km2).	Baseline: 0 Target: at least 50 km2 have been protected and managed in a sustained way Source: Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, CC and Evt
	B2.3) Marine areas under a) protection b) sustainable management with EU support (km2)	Baseline: 0 Target: at least 50 km2 have been protected and managed in a sustained way Source: Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, CC and Envt

Priority area 3: Good Governance and Human Security

Specific objective 1: Jamaica society is safer, more inclusive and resilient with emphasis on a rights-based approach

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
A1) Strengthened evidenced-based security sector governance and coordination.	A.1.1 Status of an independent oversight body with a security sector mandate.	Target (every year): Oversight body fully functional, with regular meetings and at least 2 public statements/ reports every year. Baseline 2020: 0 Source: Administrative collection
	A.1.2 Public perception on the capacity of Governments to adequately address citizen's needs on security and crime within a modernized and human-rights based framework	Target (2027): Improved by 5% Baseline 2019: JCF 76.2% JDF 72.2 % Judges & Courts 54.8% INDECOM 52.2% MOCA 35.1% Department of Correctional Services (DCS) 29.6% Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) 27.7% Officer of the Public Defender 24.2% Source: Jamaica National Crime and Victimization Survey 2019 and 2027
	A.1.3 Number of CSO and grassroots civil society organisations benefitting from (or reached by) EU support (EURF)	Target: 10 Baseline 2020:0 Source: EU Call for proposal and programme reports
	A.1.4 Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support (EURF)	Target: The Citizen Security Plan is revised. Baseline 2020: 0 Source: Office of the National Security Advisor (ONSA), Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), Ministry of National Security (MNS)
A2. Increased access to youth and gender-responsive, accountable and effective primary public services in vulnerable communities.	A.2.1 Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality (EURF).	Target: 400,000 Baseline 2020: 0 Source: PIOJ, Community Renewal Programme (CRP)
	A.2.2 Perception of safety at night by residents in targeted	Target: 5 percentage point increase compared to previous JNCVS

	communities disaggregated by sex and age.	Baseline 2019: Men: 73.2% Women: 65.9% 16-24 years: 64.2% 25-39 years: 68.6% 40-59 years: 72.1% 60 years and older: 72.3% Source: Jamaica National Crime and Victimisation Survey (JNCVS) 2019 and 2027
A3. Increased social and economic inclusion of youth at high risk of involvement in crime or anti-social behaviour.	A.3.1 Number of spaces where children and young people can be safe to play and engage in independent or organized activities that helps divert them from involvement in criminal activity and disorder in vulnerable communities provided with EU support.	Target: TBD in the action document [8] Baseline 2020 : 0 Source: Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) Social Development Commision (SDC), PIOJ
	A.3.2 Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU: (a) all VET/skills development, (b) only VET/skills development for digitalisation (EURF) – at risk youth from vulnerable communities only	Target: at least 15,000 youths certified per year Baseline 2019: 0 Source: HEART/NTA Trust

Specific objective 2: To improve protection of Women, men, girls and boys from all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres, in the workplace and online.	

Expected Results	**Indicators**	**Baseline & targets**
B1. Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity are better protected from all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres, in the work place and online	B.1.1 Number of individuals benefitting from EU-funded programmes to counter sexual and gender-based violence (EURF).	Target: TBD in the action document[9] Baseline 2020: 0 Source: EU programme reports

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[8] The target has not been established in existing government plans due the budgetary cuts for the covid-19 pandemic. It should become available with the review of the Jamaica Citizen Security Plan foreseen in 2023. The target for the EU support It will be negotiated and agreed on during the formulation of the EU support programme with involved Jamaica institutions, mainly Ministry of National Security, Jamaica Social Investment Fund and the Ministry of of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport.

[9] This target for the EU supported intervention will be negotiated and defined during the formulation phase of the programmes and will be influenced by the achievements of the Spotlight Initiative that will finalise in 2022 and from the review of the Citizen Security Plan (2023).

through legislation and effective enforcement		
	B.1.2 Status of Standard Operating Procedures for the coordination of all relevant state actors -such as police, justice sector, social services and health care actors- to end gender-based violence.	Target: Standards Operating Procedures for Coordination approved and operational for all agencies. Baseline (2020): SOPs not available or low implementation. Source: Ministry of Culture, Gender, Sport and Entertainment.
B2. Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity, who experience sexual and gender-based violence have increased access to essential services, legal redress and protection	B.2.1 Number of adequate, easily accessible and protected shelters for victims (male, female, children) of gender-based violence available	Target: 4 Baseline 2020: 2 Source: Ministry of Culture, Gender, Sport and Entertainment
	B.2.2 % of women who have been subjected to sexual and/or intimate violence by an intimate partner or ex-partner in the last 12 months.	Target : 5% Baseline (2016): 7% Source: Women's Health and Life Experiences Survey (tentatively in 2026-27)

Attachment 2: Donor matrix showing the current indicative allocations per sector in Jamaica

Donor	Project/Program	Amount	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION									
IDB	Security Strengthening Project	USD 20 M	■	■	■				
IDB	Support for the Health Systems Strengthening for the Prevention and Care Management of Non-Communicable Diseases Programme	USD 50 M	■						
IDB	Support to the Public Sector Transformation Project	USD 160 M	■	■	■	■			
IDB	Implementation of the National Identification System(NIDS) for Economic Growth	USD 68 M	■	■	■	■			
CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT									
EU	Forestry Management	EUR 16.5 M	■	■					
EU	Path from Hills to Ocean	EUR 4.9 M	■	■	■	■			
EU	Energy Management and Efficiency Programme	EUR 9.17 M	■	■	■	■			
UNDP GEF	Biodiversity	USD 6.3 M	■					■	■
UNEP	Climate Change Adaptation in urban settings	USD 2 M	■						
UNEP	Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation	USD 6 M	■	■	■				
IDB	Climate Investment Funds	USD 19.87 M	■						
IDB	Energy Efficiency	USD 40 M	■	■	■				
IDB	Strengthening Jamaica´s Capacity to meet transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement	USD 1.3 M	■	■					
Japan	Project for the Improvement of Emergency Communication System	USD 12.7 M	■						
FCDO	Essex Valley Agricultural Development Project	USD 42 M	■	■	■				
WB	Climate Resilience in Fisheries	USD 4.5 M	■	■					
WB	Climate data and info mgt	USD 6.8 M	■	■					
WB	Disaster Vulnerability Reduction	USD 30 M	■	■					
CITIZEN SECURITY									
EU	Multi Country Border Security (also covers Haiti and DR)	EUR 5 M	■	■	■	■			
EU	Support to Citizen Security in Jamaica	EUR 20 M	■	■	■	■			
EU	COPOLAD III (33 countries including Jamaica and Belize)	EUR 15 M	■	■	■	■			
EU	Spotlight Initiative in Jamaica	EUR 8 M	■	■					
IDB	Security Strengthening Project (SSP)	USD 20 M	■	■	■				
USAID	USAID Community Violence Prevention (Democracy International)	USD 15 M	■	■	■	■	■		
USAID	Local Partner Development (Family Health International) (FHI 360)	USD 16 M	■						
US Embassy	Child Protection Compact (CPC) Partnership	USD 5 M	■	■					
US Embassy	Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (to be confirmed)	T.B.D	■	■	■	■	■		
British High Commission	Serious and Organised Crime and Anti-Corruption Partnership (SOCAP)	N.A	■	■	■	■	■		
British High Commission	Programme on Youths and Safety and Security (under formulation)	GBP 15 M (tbc)		■	■	■	■	■	

Note: IDB, WB and Japan programmes are loans