



UNITED NATIONS
JAMAICA



JAMAICA PARTNERSHIP LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Cover Photo Credit: © UNDP Jamaica Multi- Country Office

Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries

Copyright disclaimer: All images appearing in this document, except where indicated, are products of the UN system, its partners and their works. Any part of this document may be used to advance learning and discussion for education, research and development processes.

Content

Executive summary	5
Introduction	6
Methodology	8
2030 Agenda Partnership Accelerator	9
Partnering for development	10
Existing mechanisms for engaging partners	10
ODA support to national development	11
Existing partnership landscape	12
Areas with potential for establishing or deepening partnerships	20
Recommendations	23
References	26
Appendices	27

Acronyms and abbreviations

CARE	COVID-19 Allocation of Resources for Employees
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDP	International Development Partners
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JCDT	Jamaica Conservation Development Trust
JET	Jamaica Environment Trust
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support
MDA	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MFI	Multilateral Financial Institution
MLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MOEY	Ministry of Education and Youth
MOHW	Ministry of Health and Wellness
MSME	Micro, Small, Medium Enterprise
MSP	Multi-stakeholder Partnership
MSDCF	Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
MTC	Multilateral Technical Cooperation
MTSEF	Medium Term Social and Economic Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NEPA	National Environmental and Planning Agency
NPGE	National Policy on Gender Equality
NPSC	National Parenting Support Commission
NSAP-GBV	National Strategic Action Plan to end Gender-Based Violence
OCA	Office of the Children's Registry
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PAHO/WHO	Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization
PIOJ	Planning Institute of Jamaica
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PLA	Partnership Landscape Assessment
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDR	Sustainable Development Report
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
UN	United Nations
UNCCA	UNCITRAL National Coordination Committee for Australia
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
VNR	Voluntary National Review



Executive summary

Integrated partnerships, extensive collaboration, and engagement across all sectors of society is the transformative approach to development at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To be able to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), multi-stakeholder partnership involving governments, private sector, non-government organizations and other stakeholders are crucial for Jamaica.

Today's complex development challenges require genuine collaboration between sectors and organizations in order to successfully support the achievement of sustainable development. More specifically, the interconnected nature of Jamaica's development challenges demonstrates a clear need to seek out increasing cooperation among various stakeholders across various sectors and industries at the local, regional and international levels to support its achievement of the SDGs.

This Partnership Landscape Assessment for Jamaica is intended to help map existing partnerships for achieving the SDGs. Specifically, the Assessment seeks to provide an overview of the landscape of development actors engaged in partnerships: government, private sector, international development partners, and other stakeholders. It is also intended to identify thematic areas and issues where there is strong potential for new partnerships across sectors in Jamaica, and with regional and global institutions and donors, and make recommendations on how the UN Country Team (UNCT) could most effectively contribute to building these partnerships.

The Assessment highlights that the need for strong technical partnerships must be coupled with an even greater need to improve access to development financing options which continues to be a challenge for Jamaica, particularly due to its classification as an upper-middle-income country. Jamaica will need to intensify its efforts at identifying alternative and innovative sources of financing to bridge the development financing gap and deliver on the transformational ambition of the 2030 Agenda. Therefore, while domestic partnerships have been critical in supporting the achievement of the SDGs, financing provided through bilateral and multi-lateral partnerships have continued to sustain efforts to achieve the SDGs. Furthermore, within the Jamaican context, partnerships exist not just vertically with international partners, but also horizontally among local organizations and such partnerships are not confined to any particular type of activity or resources.

Important to note, the PLA data suggests that majority of stakeholders believe that the existing mechanisms to bring the UN system and other partners together in-country require further strengthening. Among the key actions recommended for the UNCT to undertake to improve its relationship with external partners are the sharing of lessons and experiences amongst organizations working on similar issues, facilitating opportunities to discuss UN strategy and plans, as well as the development of joint strategies in specific areas.

With the completion of this PLA, the hope is that its findings will support the forging of new partnerships and engagement strategies, as well as the setup of new platforms not only for the UN but more broadly in support of the achievement of Vision 2030 Jamaica and the SDGs.

Introduction

Jamaica is a small open economy, with a robust political democracy, located in the Caribbean. With a population of approximately 2.8 million¹, the country has struggled to achieve sustained, inclusive economic growth and human development since its independence in 1962.² Despite its tepid economic performance and high debt, Jamaica is designated an upper middle-income country, which limits its access to concessional funding. In recent years, the island has made progress under agreements with the International Monetary Fund³, to stabilize the economy, reduce public debt, and drive economic growth. The country's poverty rate, as highlighted in the 2022 VNR, is trending downwards from a high of 19.3 per cent in 2017 to 11 per cent in 2019. The country, however, faces other development challenges. Crime and violence, including violence against women and girls (VAWG), remain high, and there are serious concerns about issues such as youth unemployment, the quality of education, and social cohesion.⁴

Jamaica, similar to many countries globally, has had mixed progress on the SDGs and faces significant challenges in achieving the goals. ⁵The global Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has likely, not only to have exacerbated the existing challenges but created new ones. Based on its current course, Jamaica is assessed to be on track to meet only two of the SDGs (SDG 8-decent work and economic growth and SDG 5- Gender Equality), but with *'increased effort'*, the country can achieve specific targets and potentially other SDGs (Sachs et al, 2021). The 2022 VNR indicates that while Jamaica has had policy success for achieving the SDGS, the country remains hampered by fiscal constraints to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs (PIOJ, 2022).

Integrated partnerships, extensive collaboration, and engagement across all sectors of society is the transformative approach to development at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Jamaica has a mature relationship with its International Development Partners (IDPs). IDPs have supported development projects in Jamaica even prior to independence in 1962. Though evolving from a simple transactional relationship driven by donor agenda, the relationship still has room for further growth. This is particularly so in providing greater support to IDPs in the coordination of partnerships and the monitoring and evaluation of partnership outcomes.

¹ https://statinja.gov.jm/Demo_SocialStats/PopulationStats.aspx

² World Bank, (2014). Country Partnership Strategy 2014-2017

³ In 2013, The GOJ signed the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) for SDR 615.4 million (about US\$932.3 million) for the period of April 2013 to March 2017.

⁴ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/jamaica/overview#1>

⁵ United Nations Jamaica (2021). Common Country Analysis, Jamaica. Office of the Resident Coordinator for Jamaica, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, and Bermuda.



Partnerships at the national and global levels are important to the achievement of all the SDGs as they 'bring together resources to improve chances of favourable outcomes'⁶. But partnerships don't just happen. They require a clear problem identification and critical analysis of how development issues are to be addressed, who the stakeholders are, what is the role of stakeholders, how stakeholder support can be leveraged to the partnership's benefit, in what areas and capacity stakeholders can be involved, and if the stakeholder has the capacity to fulfil their role within the partnership. Partnerships, to be effective, must be strategic, funded, and guided by evidence.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships involving governments, private sector organizations, non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders, have been central to the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In Jamaica, multi-stakeholder partnerships, particularly those involving the UN System, have been instrumental in the country's efforts to achieve the SDGs. These partnerships are pursued within existing frameworks such as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) and the Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (MSDCF). The AAAA is important as it commits governments to explore 'coherent funding modalities and mobilise resources, building on country-led experiences' for the achievement of the SDGs (para.11). The MSDCF, developed for the English and Dutch Speaking Caribbean, recognizes the contributions of and the pivotal role of the UN in fostering and engaging in effective partnerships towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Jamaica's 2018 and 2022 National Voluntary Review Reports (VNR) also points to the importance of leveraging local and international partnerships and mobilising the collective strength of all partners to work towards the achievement of the SDGs (PIOJ, 2018 & 2022).

United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

Since 2017, the UN and the governments in the region have worked with a multi-country framework to be more efficient, leverage regional synergies and adopt collective approaches. The 2022-2026 United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (MSDCF) document represents the second generation of this framework. It was collegially developed by the six UN Country Teams covering the 22 countries and territories in the English and Dutch speaking Caribbean and their host governments, in consultation with regional organizations, the private sector, development partners, civil society organizations and other

stakeholders.

The MSDCF 2022-2026, is the chief instrument for planning and implementation of the UN development activities towards the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda. In the Caribbean, as elsewhere, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic aggravated and revealed existing structural vulnerabilities and provided the opportunity to 'build back better'. To address these vulnerabilities, the UN and the governments in the region have committed to pursuing significant structural changes in the economies and governance systems of these countries. This commitment is set out in the MCSDCF, which focuses on four key pillars:

1. Economic resilience and shared prosperity
2. Equality and well-being
3. Resilience to climate change and shocks, and sustainable natural resource management
4. Peace, safety, justice, and the rule of law

These four pillars are anchored in eight key outcome areas (see Figure 1).

The Vision embodied in the MSDCF is for the Caribbean region to become more economically, socially and environmentally resilient, possess a greater capacity to achieve all the SDGs, and become a place where people choose to live and reach their full potential. The MSDCF outcomes cover all SDGs, recognizing their interconnected nature and are guided by the principle of 'leaving no one behind'. In Jamaica, the MSDCF will be implemented by the UN System through the Country Implementation Plan (CIP), which crystalizes what the UN's integrated work in Jamaica will be.

The present assessment is intended to help map the areas of existing and potential partnerships for the implementation of the MSDCF and the SDGs. Specifically, the PLA will provide an overview of the landscape of development actors engaged in partnerships: government, civil society, private sector, international development partners, and other stakeholders. It will also further identify thematic areas and issues with strong potential for new partnerships across sectors in Jamaica, and with regional and global institutions and donors before presenting recommendations on how the UNCT and others can most effectively contribute to strengthening strategic partnerships for SDG implementation in Jamaica.

The assessment, where relevant, has primarily examined these areas within the context of the MSDCF and the Sustainable Development Goals.

⁶ Prof. Aldrie Henry Lee, Sir Arthur Lewis Institute for Social and Economic Studies (SALISES), University of the West Indies.

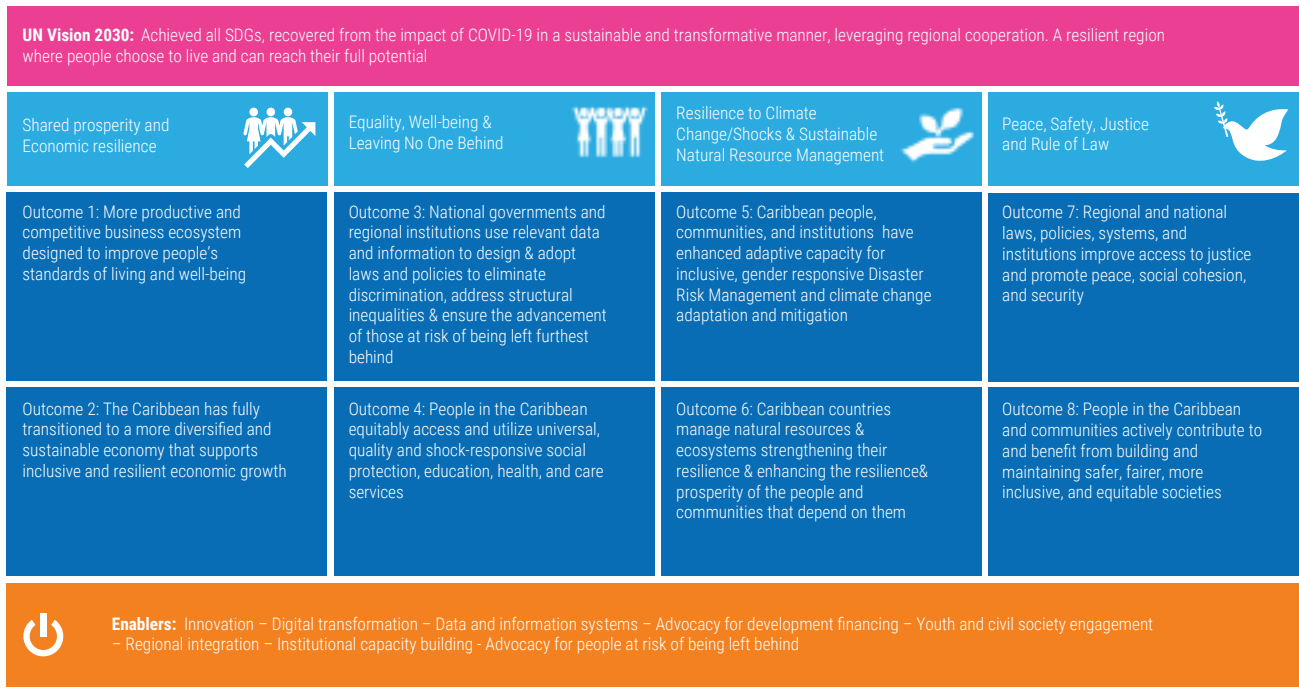


Figure 1

Methodology

The methodology for the development of this Partnership Landscape Assessment for Jamaica included a comprehensive desk review which incorporated the proceeding from the three-day Partnership forum held in October 2021, key stakeholder interviews, and two online surveys.

The desk review focused on the key frameworks driving the work of the UN system in Jamaica, the MSDCF, the UN Common Country Analysis (UNCCA), and the Medium-Term Social and Economic Framework 2018-2021. Also reviewed were the 2018 and 2022 VNRs and Jamaica's Socioeconomic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 and Policy Options in Jamaica. Additional material to help set the context of the overall socioeconomic landscape in Jamaica were also included in the review.

The proceedings of the three-day Partnership Forum held in October 2021 were used as a secondary data source to complement the key informant interviews. Participants in this Forum included private sector partners in different key economic sectors, government partners, international organizations, academia, civil society and youth.

Key stakeholder interviews were held with partners in the government, civil society, academia, the private sector,

and international development organizations operating in Jamaica. The interviews focused on partner perspectives on the importance and role of partnership in achieving the SDGs, areas in which they currently have partnerships, as well as challenges and mitigation strategies in forming and maintaining effective partnerships for development.

A focus group discussion with CSOs was also convened to share and discuss existing partnerships to support the achievement of the SDGs and the opportunities and challenges that exist for advancing and creating new partnerships to achieve SDGs. Also, two online surveys were launched and sought to identify the areas in which key partners in Jamaica were functioning, the partnerships they had and the pertinent areas they are working in to achieve the SDGs. Also, the survey sought to better understand how partnerships between the UN, and other stakeholders have occurred at the country level in the context of the UN's country programming and what opportunities exist to improve partnerships over the next 5 years in line with the new Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (MSDCF).⁷

⁷ List in annex 3.



2030 Agenda Partnership Accelerator



**PARTNERSHIP
ACCELERATOR**

**MULTI-STAKEHOLDER
PARTNERSHIPS AND
ENGAGEMENT FOR
THE 2030 AGENDA**

The 2030 Agenda Partnership Accelerator is a collaborative initiative by United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and The Partnering Initiative, in collaboration with various UN entities. The initiative aims to help accelerate effective multi-stakeholder partnerships and engagement in support of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Direct partnership training support and advisory services are offered to member States and UN Entities/Resident Coordinators/Country teams wishing to foster stronger collaboration between stakeholders and sectors and enhance their capacities in forging new multi-stakeholder partnerships and partnership platforms.

The Partnership Accelerator has supported the RCO in preparing for this assessment, including in the organization of the Jamaica Partnership Forum.

More information

<https://partnershipaccelerator.netlify.app/>

Contact

Mr. Ola Göransson
Sustainable Development Officer, Outreach and Partnership
Branch, Division for Sustainable Development Goals
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Email: goranssono@un.org

Partnering for development

Sustainable partnerships are essential to achieving the SDGs. MSPs offer a dynamic platform that supports sharing information, promising and emerging practices, resources and skills, and the development of pragmatic solutions across a wide array of sectors and industries. MSPs provide an integrated and diverse gateway for addressing the environment in which Jamaica pursues the 2030 Agenda, which includes many partnerships involving local (including the private sector and civil society) and multilateral, regional and bilateral, partners. Partnerships have also been established with the Jamaican diaspora.

Partnerships for SDGs:

"An ongoing collaborative relationship between or among organizations from different stakeholder types aligning their interests around a common vision, combining their complementary resources and competencies and sharing risk, to maximize value creation towards the Sustainable Development Goals and deliver benefit to each of the partners".

SDG Partnership Guidebook, UN DESA & The Partnering Initiative



Existing mechanisms for engaging partners

Jamaica's achievement of the SDGs is guided by a national implementation and monitoring system that includes and integrates multiple stakeholders and institutions. Partnerships with IDPs in Jamaica are coordinated by the PIOJ at the national level. However, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), academia, CSOs and the private sector can, and often do, act independently to establish partnerships as required by their work.

PIOJ, through its External Cooperation Management Division, works with development partners to harmonize Jamaica's development priorities with the country programmes of each IDP. This engagement is anchored in Vision 2030 and the associated Medium-Term Economic and Social Framework, through which the SDGs are implemented in Jamaica. Using these Frameworks as a roadmap for the design and implementation of development projects, and a guide to leverage resources, PIOJ engages IDPs to guide partnerships to focus on national development priorities. These partnerships may be in the way of technical assistance, direct project financing, commissioning research to further explore options for financing in a particular priority area, loans, and capacity-strengthening through knowledge management, training and skills transfer. As the coordinating agency, PIOJ convenes periodic donor planning consultations with IDPs, identifying development priorities in accordance with government priorities as expressed through various sectoral policy statements and strategic plans, as well as the overarching NDP.

Outside of the PIOJ's coordinating mechanism, multilateral and bilateral partners also engage directly with other key development stakeholders in the public, private, and third sectors. These partnerships are often based on grant funding for technical assistance and research, community-based interventions, interventions targeting vulnerable groups, and in crisis or disaster response. These partnerships are fluid, depending largely on the initiative of the parties, rather than guided by a robust government coordinating mechanism. While these efforts all help in advancing the SDGs, the fragmentation makes it more difficult to systematically identify gaps in financing and programming, avoid duplication, and consolidate both financial and human resources for maximum effectiveness.

Partnerships exist not just vertically with international partners, but also horizontally among local organizations; between GOJ and CSOs; GOJ and the private sector, and the private sector and CSOs.

ODA support to national development

The 2022 Voluntary National Review (VRN) highlights that IDPs continued to collaborate with Jamaica to advance the Vision 2030 Jamaica–National Development Plan and, by extension, the SDGs, through the alignment of ODA to the GOJ’s priorities articulated in the two successive MTFs, 2015–2018 and 2018–2021. ODA is provided in the form of budget support, investment loans, grants and technical assistance from multilateral and bilateral sources (VNR, 2022).

By 2020, the overall value of new and ongoing projects funded by IDPs was US\$2.3 billion and targeted the economic and social infrastructure, environment and climate change, and productive sectors, as well as administrative areas, which included public sector reform and governance. The People’s Republic of China has become the largest bilateral partner accounting for over 30 per cent of active cooperation programmes.

A declining trend in ODA has been observed in the five-period moving averages from 2006, observed at US\$736 million in 2010 and US\$357.9 million by the end of 2020. The average decline in new ODA is largely reflected by the decline in loans,

which over the same period have fallen from US\$626.8 million (period average) to US\$253.8 million at the end of 2020.

Grant financing has had a smaller relative decline from US\$110.2 million to US\$104.02 million in 2020. This reduction in ODA grant financing is largely attributable to Jamaica’s designation as an upper-middle-income country. While overall ODA is decreasing, the sustained inflow of grant financing across periods is still beneficial to a Small Island Developing State like Jamaica which depends on cheap concessional financing for development projects and other areas of technical cooperation.

Grant resources totalling \$2.7 billion (US\$18.6 million) were provided by several IDPs for the GOJs response to the COVID-19 pandemic, of which \$2.5 billion (US\$17.3 million) was new resources while \$186.3 million (US\$1.3 million) was reprogrammed funds under on-going projects. These grant resources were concentrated in the areas of health, governance, social protection, education and research, as well as agriculture. Additionally, loan resources to the tune of \$24.4 billion (US\$170.0 million) in budget support financing from the IDB and World Bank, were provided to assist the government as it sought to respond to the pandemic. In 2021, development partners continued to support the GOJs response and recovery efforts in mitigating the effects of the pandemic.

The VNR further notes that this year, it is anticipated that the GOJ will bolster the country’s collaboration with development partners through multilateral assistance that will support the areas of digitalization; education; social protection; data management; environment and climate change; citizen security and MSME start-ups, as well as bilateral partnerships, targeting the areas of violence prevention, social justice, youth empowerment and environmental protection, inter alia. Areas which are all strongly aligned to outcomes of the UN MSDCF.

Overall, it is expected that ODA will continue to identify strategic investments, especially technology-based ones, which can significantly propel Jamaica to meeting its SDG targets, as well as fill financing gaps related to the GOJ’s priorities in the medium-term, particularly in response to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Jamaica’s 2022 Voluntary National Review Report on the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals

<https://hlpf.un.org/countries/jamaica/voluntary-national-review-2022>





Existing partnership landscape

The UN system has supported Jamaican efforts to address the structural, policy and programmatic deficits which threaten attainment across all SDGs by facilitating a Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) analysis to help refocus energies to meet the SDGs. This is notably consistent with the goals of the MSDCF, which focuses on supporting structural transformations to achieve the fundamental change needed to achieve the goals.

In the online Partnership Landscape Assessment surveys administered to identify and examine the types of multi-stakeholder partnerships, actions, and mechanisms for engagement that are utilized in Jamaica to achieve the SDGs, more than a third of respondents indicated that a UN entity was a key partner.

Partnerships are not confined to any particular type of activity or resources. The respondents tell a story of wide and varied

partnerships, covering a plethora of areas and benefits. Technical expertise was the most common partnership resource (75 per cent of stakeholders benefitted from the expertise) provided by UN partners, and 56 per cent said training and capacity development were the main resources provided by their UN partner(s).

Nonetheless, data suggests that majority of stakeholders believe that the existing mechanisms to bring the UN system and other partners together in-country require further strengthening. The survey further highlighted that focus of the MSDCF provides greater and new opportunities for strengthen UN partnerships with other development actors including bilateral donors, IFIs, private sector including financial institutions, foundations, and civil society. Appendix 5 provides a mapping of existing and potential partners for the current 2022-2023 Country Implementation Plan (CIP).

Among the key actions recommended for the UNCT to undertake to improve its relationship with external partners are the sharing of lessons and experiences amongst organizations working on similar issues, facilitating opportunities to discuss UN strategy and plans, as well as the development of joint strategies in specific areas.

The assessment also revealed some key factors that would influence an organization's decision to select the UN as an implementing partner for its work. These factors included the level of technical expertise available within the UN, capacity to deliver effectively, the availability of resources in tandem with delivery timeframe, evidence of similar work done in Jamaica or other SIDs, as well as the UN's own willingness to partner. Also mentioned were the need for evidence of a good relationships with key stakeholders, congruence of objectives and priorities between entities, as well as the call for increased coordination of efforts and synergies with regional and multilateral development partners.

The PLA also involved a broader look at partnerships in support of national development in Jamaica, primarily through the lens of the MSDCF priorities. This analysis follows.

Equality and well-being

The goals under this dimension form the core of Jamaica's social development thrust. As such, the sectors operating in this area have benefitted throughout history from relatively high levels of public investment, including with support from local and international partners. Poverty alleviation, social protection and improving education and healthcare are all long-standing and widely known government priorities. Not surprisingly, therefore, several private-sector and non-profit organizations have, individually, and in partnership with GOJ concentrated their programmes and interventions around these goals. Where these partnerships exist in poverty eradication, they often address the issue in multiple ways. For example, the GOJ will partner with the private sector to provide breakfast for children in some schools, and it will provide school lunches, as well as a cash transfer to families

on the Programme for Advancement Through Health and Education (PATH).⁸

National partnerships in support of these goals have always existed but were strengthened during the COVID-19 response. The private sector, through its various activities spearheaded by PSOJ and private sector Foundations such as Grace Kennedy Foundation, provided JMD125 million in care packages – including food- for the neediest Jamaicans. The Private Sector Vaccine Initiative supported the government on the roll-out of the vaccination programme, hosting vaccination drives at private sector companies for staff, family and friends. Within the IDP community, PAHO/WHO's partnership with entities such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Government of Canada and the German Embassy in Kingston significantly bolstered Jamaica's COVID-19 response.

Nonetheless, there remain several areas which are currently underserved. For instance, the COVID-19 pandemic has renewed focus on education. As children return to the classroom Jamaica has to redouble its efforts to ensure that student pandemic-related attrition and learning loss is addressed, even as it tries to close education quality gaps that existed pre-pandemic. The full impact of the pandemic on education participation and outcomes is not yet clear,⁹ and as these effects emerge, partnerships may have to focus on a range of child development issues such as mental health and cognitive development, which move beyond the traditional interventions/programmes to address education gaps. It is evident that as Jamaica emerges from the pandemic, support for the education sector must be wide ranging, addressing both the psycho-social and academic needs of students.

⁸ PATH is the government's conditional cash transfer programme for families in living in poverty.

⁹ Caribbean Policy Research Institute (2021). Time Out: The Impact of Covid-19 on Education in Jamaica. https://www.capricaribbean.org/sites/default/files/public/documents/report/time_out_the_impact_of_covid_on_education.pdf.





Special attention will also have to be paid to the education needs of children with disabilities, who, like all students, had their education severely disrupted by the pandemic. Education providers will require additional support to address the multiple issues emerging from two years of decreased access and learning and developmental loss.

The pandemic has also turned the spotlight on the deficiencies, and strengths, of the public health system. Health care is another area that has always benefitted from consistent, strong IDP support. This support has been used to drive several rounds of health sector reform initiatives since the 1980s, including those geared at decentralising health care administration, improving care for some sub-groups, such as pregnant women and babies, and people living with HIV. Despite these efforts, in 2020 the remaining structural weaknesses in the sector were exposed by the demands of the pandemic in the areas of physical capacity, human resources, specialized equipment, and administrative dexterity. Partners responded to the need to bolster capacity in all these areas, working with the government to reallocate resources to support the response. This is true of both local partners and IDPs.

Even so, there remain some non-pandemic areas of health and wellbeing that are particularly underserved. As the MSDCF notes, the Caribbean, including Jamaica, already faces a number of health issues such as high mortality, morbidity, and disability from noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). In this context, COVID-19, and the shift of resources away from these other critical health concerns, has resulted in major setbacks for sustainable development. One key area of loss is programmes designed to address the social determinants

of health, focusing on prevention and health promotion and wellbeing, encouraging people to lead a healthy lifestyle. As the pandemic's call on resources subsides, partnerships in the health sector can focus on disease prevention and health and wellbeing rather than investments in direct delivery of institutional health care.

Poverty alleviation is a consistent area of policy focus in Jamaica, and while there are a lot of partner activity directly and indirectly in this area, much of it is being done at the community level, making it more difficult to assess its scope and impact. Large poverty alleviation programmes such as PATH have been supported by budget support and technical cooperation programmes with MFI and MTC for more than a decade. The National Policy on Poverty and the National Poverty Reduction Programme acknowledges that the technical and financial resources flowing to the GOJ through IDPs is critical to the success of initiative to reduce poverty in Jamaica. These resources have and can continue to be used to promote research to strengthen the evidence base of programmes, to provide opportunities for best practice modelling and observations, and provide technical inputs for programme development and design. Partnerships in these areas can be further expanded to help Jamaica meet this critical dimension of the SDGs.



Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Resources Management

Jamaican progress on these goals has been relatively weak, although there are several areas in which partnerships with the government, CSOs, and the private sector have helped to move the needle. Notwithstanding weaknesses in governance and enforcement, despite a strong institutional and policy set-up, activities related to these goals have attracted growing partnerships. Non-governmental organizations and community-based groups have emerged as vital partners in this dimension (table 2). Partnerships with the private sector have been effective but can be fraught with uncertainties. The 'political correctness' of environmental issues attracts private sector partners who may be interested in leveraging their partnership for public visibility, rather than making long-term commitments to achieve the national environmental protection and development goals (known as "Greenwashing"). Nevertheless, local NGO-government partnerships and NGO-IDP partnerships have been key in much of Jamaica's success in this area. For instance, the government has partnered with several NGOs for the management of protected areas. Key

partnerships forged under these formal agreements have included the management of national parks, marine parks, fish sanctuaries, forest reserves and game sanctuaries and reserves. These partnerships have been important in ensuring that these and other protected areas are not violated/breached. These entities have day-to-day oversight of the protected areas on the behalf of the government,¹⁰ and through their networks of local and international partners, these entities mobilize resources, both technical and financial, to enforce the protected area status of the sites.

IDPs have also been instrumental in ensuring protection of these areas. The success in getting the Blue and John Crow Mountain site designated as a World Heritage site was a direct result of close partnerships with the UNESCO Regional Office in Kingston. These entities, along with other NGOs and CBOs, also play a vital role in conservation and sustainable development outreach and education efforts. Through further partnerships with local community-based special interest groups, such as fishers and NGOs, these entities carry out on-the-ground training and other types of outreach activities in communities to raise awareness and promote sustainable

¹⁰ The National Park is really the responsibility of the GOJ, with National Environmental and Planning Agency (NEPA) having direct responsibility.



livelihoods. UNDP, UNEP, IDB, and the European Union have been key funding and technical partners in NGO and community led outreach and education initiatives. There have also been key partnerships between local CBOs and NGOs and regional and international NGOs, such as CANARI and the Nature Conservancy, in resource conservation outreach and education initiatives.

Conservation Education and outreach activities have also led to partnerships between multiple actors to focus on waste management. In this area there are partnerships which exists between the GOJ, NGOs and IDPs. There are also strong local partnerships between NGOs, CBOs and the private sector. The Jamaica Environment Trust (JET) has been instrumental in promoting recycling in Jamaica and through there school environment programme they have been at the forefront of waste management education for children. The FAO office in Kingston, UNESCO, UNEP, GEF and the Commonwealth Foundation have been key partners of JET.

Locally, the primary JET partner in waste management is Recycling Partners of Jamaica (RPJ). As the designated national recycling entity, RPJ is involved in the promotion of sustainable waste management practices and provides livelihood opportunities for various groups, including women and persons from vulnerable inner-city areas, through collaboration with MOEY.

Climate change resilience, a key government priority area, has seen the fastest growth in partnerships between the GOJ, the private sector, NGOs/CSOs and IDPs. UNDP, UNEP and UNFCCC through partnerships with GEF and the World Bank have provided much of the financing for the country's climate action and resilience agenda. The Caribbean Development

Bank is a key funding partner for community disaster risk reduction education and outreach initiatives in Jamaica. An emerging area for partnership in climate change resilience is with youth led organizations such as the Jamaica Climate Change Youth Council.

Through its small grants programme, GEF has been a key financing partner for governmental and non-governmental entities working in the areas of conservation, sustainable development, and climate change. The GEF Small Grants Programme has been particularly instrumental in supporting the development of new partnerships with youth groups.

Jamaica also benefits from the GOJ/Adaptation Fund Programme, as well as four projects under the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR).¹¹ There have also been several activities at the local/parish level to develop DRM and CCA plans,¹² and improve access to clean water in several parishes.¹³ Work in this area also tackled the important issue of data quality and availability through the Improving Climate Data and Information Project.¹⁴

As part of efforts to further advance environmental and sustainable development, and share information regarding resource conservation, local partnerships between government entities and academic institutions have been

11 PPCR projects include the Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project, Adaptation Programme and Financing Mechanisms for the PPCR in Jamaica, Promoting Community-Based Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector Project and Financing Water Adaptation in Jamaica's New Urban Housing Sector.

12 Annotto Bay, St. Mary.

13 Clarendon, St Catherine, St Mary, St Thomas, St Ann, Manchester and Trelawny.

14 The project, valued at USD6.8 million, is funded by the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) through the World Bank.



established to facilitate research and development. The National Environment and Planning Agency have existing partnerships with The University of the West Indies, University of Technology and Northern Caribbean University. Through MOUs, these partnerships have sought to expand research conservation and development.

This dimension has emerged as one in which activities and partnerships have increased substantially over the last two decades. This is particularly true in the third sector, where the private sector and CSOs have led advocacy and action on environmental protection in Jamaica. Much of the older work and partnerships focused on life on land and in water, but now the scope of these partnerships is expanding to tackle the multi-dimensional issue of climate change. Though recognized as an important sustainable development issue, leadership in the sector is still nascent, and coordination of resources for climate change action is emerging, but not yet cohesive.

Consequently, climate change programming and finance, though receiving increasing attention, is a key area for the expansion of activities. Possible activities include the strengthening of the data capacity of the key partners in the public sector, as well as their capacity to coordinate and structure sector-wide activities which are focused on the achievements of the Vision 2030 and the SDGs.

Other related aspects of this dimension which remain underexplored and underserved in Jamaica include SDG 11, sustainable cities and communities, and SDG 7, affordable and clean energy. The Canadian High Commission has indicated its interest in focusing some of its new funding on mitigation/solution of urban-based environmental degradation, but this is not an area that has attracted either strong government or partner commitment and attention.

Economic resilience and shared prosperity

A diverse dimension, prosperity is particularly concerned with how economic growth can occur while protecting and respecting the rights of people to clean natural environment and a work environment, and society, that respects their human – and in particular, economic rights.

Perhaps the most well-known national and international partnerships in Jamaica are those that promote economic growth. Having struggled for decades to achieve and sustain economic growth, Jamaica has formed partnerships with local private sector umbrella organizations, trade unions, and international organizations to address the problem (see table 3).

Nationally, these partnerships are built around initiatives to create consensus and get cooperation for Government policies to stimulate growth and promote prosperity. An Example of collaboration within this area includes the government-appointed private sector-co-led body, the Economic Policy Oversight Committee (EPOC), which reports to the public on the country's economic performance against agreed economic indicators.¹⁵ This national partnership between the GOJ and the private sector has enhanced the credibility of information on economic performance, promoted transparency in economic planning, as well as increased social capital between government, workers, and international partners. Furthermore, prosperity goals are also supported by international partners who provide both technical and financial assistance to the government as budget support and expert advice. Key partners in the area are the World Bank, the IDB, the European Union and China.¹⁶

¹⁵ The success of EPOC led to the tabling of Bill in 2020 to establish a Fiscal Council in Jamaica which will have a similar oversight of fiscal actions.

¹⁶ See earlier discussion on ODA to Jamaica.



The private sector has also received support from international partners in this dimension of the SDGs. As an example, the IDB has provided funding support (USD 8.7 million) to the SME sector¹⁷ and set up business incubators for start-ups.¹⁸ The European Union has provided grant financing to Jamaica in the areas of productive and economic infrastructure, development of the digital economy, including expanding broadband infrastructure and connectivity, as well as digitization of support services for SMEs.¹⁹

Investments in the development of the digital economy has been identified as a growing, but still underserved aspect of this dimension. This is particularly important in expanding financial inclusion of some sections of the population which remain outside the formal economy.²⁰

Safety, Justice and Rule of Law

By framing safety and security as sustainable development concerns, Vision 2030 affirms that its solution requires approaches that include building social cohesion, as well as strengthening institutional capacity to cultivate social order, alongside improvements in policing. This multipronged approach has been supported by all the other specific plans and policies to address crime and violence in Jamaica in the last decade. It is reflected in intervention plans such as the National Crime Prevention and Community Safety Strategy

¹⁷ [Boosting Innovation, Growth and Entrepreneurship Ecosystems in Jamaica.](#)

¹⁸ [RevUp Caribbean Incubator](#) (USD 950,000).

¹⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/mip-2021-c2021-9099-jamaica-annex_en.pdf.

²⁰ The Bank of Jamaica estimates that 65% of wage earners receive their pay in cash, and only 30% of Jamaicans save through a regulated financial institution. National Financial Inclusion Strategy, 2016.

(NCPCSS), the National Security Policy,²¹ Plan Secure Jamaica, the Citizens Security Plan (CSP),²² and the legislation to establish Zones of Special Operations. The same multi-partner, whole-of-society approach to crime prevention and response is also used in plans addressing violence against subpopulations such as women (the National Strategic Action Plan against Gender-Based Violence, NSAP-GBV), and children (National Plan of Action on Children).

Violence and crime prevention, the aspects dealing with strengthening the justice system and the rule of law, eradicating corruption, and building strong institutional foundations for governing are all critical to the achievement of peace.

Jamaica, through its multilateral and bilateral partners, has made significant investments in justice reform, implementing the Justice Reform Implementation Plan (JRIP) 2015-2020.

It is noted that a wide range of partners are involved in this area (see table 4). Nationally, there is a Crime Monitoring and Oversight Committee led by the private sector, which monitors performance on crime indicators and targets, pointing out areas in which the country is falling behind. Civil society has also taken a prominent role in violence prevention. Organizations such as the Violence Prevention Alliance (VPA), through its membership, works at the community level to build resilience and counteract the violence-producing influences of some communities. Others, such as the Peace Management Initiative (PMI), work directly with communities to diffuse violence-inducing situations (through its Violence Interrupters Programme) and mediate conflict in volatile communities.

²¹ This policy was first developed in 2005 and revised in 2014.

²² This is a thematic element of the overall Plan Secure Jamaica.

Several large MFI and MTC partners provide support to reduce crime and improve the Jamaican justice system. Critical partners have been the European Union which provided funding for the implementation of the JRIP 2015-2020 and has also indicated an interest in funding a second round of reform activities in the justice sector. The European Union has also provided funding for a programme of activities to eliminate VAWG in Jamaica under the Global Spotlight Initiative being implemented through the UN System in Jamaica.

The IDB has provided long-term funding for the Citizen's Security and Justice Programme (CSJP), a multi-prong violence prevention programme, which recently ended after more than a decade. Other partners such as the Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office has provided Jamaica with support for the modernization and reform of the police force, and the establishment of effective oversight for the police.

The United Nations, through all its agencies, have been involved in some way in the effort to create and sustain peace. The work of the UN system in education, child and youth resiliency, community development, and direct violence prevention, including violence against children and women, all dovetail in the multi-agency, multi-prong approach to crime-fighting articulated in the government's policies and plans.

The area of social inclusion is a significant element of promoting safety. In Jamaica, social inclusion is a concern for several groups, including people with disabilities, and members of the LGBTQI+ community. While discrimination against PWDs is outlawed by both the Constitution and the new Disabilities Act, there is no law or policy to prevent discrimination against the LGBTQI+ community, as a whole or individually, as the right to sexuality is not recognized in Jamaica. Much of the advocacy for the inclusion of marginalized groups in Jamaica is done by the CSO/NGO partners in Jamaica. Organizations such as the Combined Disabilities Association (CDA), the Jamaica Association for the Deaf, Jamaica Association of Intellectual Disabilities are among those advocating and providing services for PWD. Much of their work is funded by IDPs through project financing, and by donations from local charities and foundations.

LGBTQI+ inclusion is exclusively led by NGOs. These NGOs get funding mainly from IDPs, both multilateral and bilateral, and from global NGO networks. The extent of such funding is difficult to determine as most bilateral and multilateral support for this area is given directly to CSOs and NGOs and are not included in the Jamaican government's formal reporting on ODA.

Generally, citizen security remains a crucial development issue, and one around which significant resource mobilization and investment have taken place in Jamaica. This area, given

its layered complexities, continues to absorb significant government and partner resources. Resources are spent directly on security measures, or indirectly on crime prevention measures.

Reforms in the justice sector have also received consistent support from IDPs, both bilateral and multilateral partners by way of budget support to GOJ to, for example, build courts and expand the size of the judiciary, and technical assistance programmes to review and strengthen capacity in key operational areas such as court management.

Though considerable work is being done in this area, there are important areas which could benefit from more investments to strengthen their long-term contribution towards meeting both Vision 2030 and the SDGs. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is an important tool being promoted by the GOJ to reduce the backlog in the courts and improve the pace at which legal disputes are resolved, producing timely justice outcomes, and thereby bolstering confidence in the justice system. Wide-scale implementation of ADR strategies such as Mediation, Restorative Justice and Child Diversion are key to achieving these objectives and could benefit from greater investments and partnerships in their roll-out and sustainability.

Furthermore, the integration of PWD in development, is expected to garner more attention with the recent coming into force of the Disabilities Act. Both public sector (Council for Persons with Disabilities) and CSOs working with PWDs will need to strengthen their capacity to monitor implementation of the Act, receive complaints on behalf of their membership, provide guidance and, perhaps, tangible legal assistance to members whose rights have been infringed, as well as to provide data to drive advocacy for full implementation of the Act. Partnerships in these areas are currently limited but will become necessary for the fulfilment of the rights laid out in the law.

Moreover, more work and greater collaboration is needed preventing and responding to VAWG among women with HIV and those with disabilities. Research conducted under the Spotlight Initiative in Jamaica has found that there were limited services for survivors of VAWG with intersecting vulnerabilities such as HIV/AIDs and disabilities. The study found that while it is important to improve the technical capacities of NGOs and CSOs, as well as their standards and protocols to deliver support services to victims, there is also a need for more emphasis on effective and efficient institutional, organizational and systemic arrangements that can provide sustained support for these women.²³

23 Mortley, N (2021). Violence Against Women and Girls: Causes Impacts and Support Services in Jamaica. Unpublished Report.

Areas showing strong potential for establishing or deepening partnerships

The assessment has shown several areas with potential for establishing or deepening partnerships for the achievement of the SDGs in Jamaica. Several of these areas align with the priorities identified by the MSDCF which will guide the work of the United Nations in the region for the period 2022-2026.



Economic resilience and shared prosperity

SDG Financing

Under this priority, a key area for potential expansion in partnerships is in general SDG financing. This is particularly true in activities to build economic resilience and diversify the economy. Although there are projects aimed at building the capacity of SMEs and supporting their sustainability, more can be accomplished through more broad-based partnerships with this sector. These partnerships can reflect the United Nations strengths in technical expertise and resource mobilization through partnerships with other donor partners.

Digitalization

This includes digitalization of the public sector, CSOs, and private sector, and in several spheres. Digitalization in the public sector to increase operational efficiencies is ongoing but can be accelerated with new investments. More robust digital infrastructure can also help to address the paucity of data in all SDG areas if systems are designed to provide critical data collection services even as they improve efficiency. This can support strengthening of the statistical system to provide data in a wider range of SDG areas.

Equality and well-being and leaving no one behind

Education

Education recovery and progress will require strategies to increase partnerships to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the educational attainment of all children. This is particularly true for vulnerable groups, such as those in State care, with disabilities, in conflict with the law, or those living and working on the streets. Activities in this area will require involvement of stakeholders beyond the traditionally defined education sector. This would include community groups which can provide after-school academic and psycho-social support for students and their families in their own communities. At the macro level, the MOEY may require significant technical and financial support to implement key aspects of the new Education Reform Report as the system moves into a post-pandemic era.

Health

The health sector will need to refocus its efforts to address the root causes of ill health in Jamaica, and prevent, rather than treat non-communicable diseases, and other preventable health conditions. Developing and implementing activities that address social determinants of health and incorporating CSOs and faith-based organizations in this effort provides an area in which partnerships can have a transformational effect, and push Jamaica towards meeting the SDGs.

Capacity building

Partnerships with academic and research institutions to strengthen the capacity of CSOs and MDAs to produce and use data in all key goal areas are needed. This need was identified by all the key experts interviewed for this assessment. MDAs, as the policy and legislative gatekeepers and implementors, are core partners for development. However, efforts to monitor progress towards the SDGs have shown weaknesses in the national statistics system, and the capacity to collect, analyse and use data for policy development. CSOs have also faced the same challenges, and to a much larger extent. Strategically focused technical expertise can help to develop effective SDG response strategies for Jamaica.

Resilience to climate change and shocks, and sustainable natural resource management

Climate change

Climate change mitigation as well as financing and climate-resilient investing are two areas for the deepening of partnerships. Although these are areas in which government has started to focus and mobilize national and international resources, the efforts have not yet translated to the local level where the critical change must take place. Therefore, partnerships with local level CSOs working in disaster risk management, and environment education and protection can help to concretize the importance of climate change resilience, and support behaviour change towards this goal.

Peace, safety, justice, and the rule of law

Citizen Security

There is still much work to be done although this area has attracted significant national, international, private and third sector resources. The multi-prong approach to restoring security to which the government has committed means that there are several non-hard policing areas in which resources can be deployed to support direct policing efforts. NGOs which concentrate on mobilizing resources for CBOs doing resilience building work in communities provide an avenue through which UN agencies and other IDPs can directly support crime prevention, peace management, and community cohesion and resiliency building programmes which together can contribute to this dimension of the SDGs.

Violence Against Women and Girls

Though the UN, particularly through the Spotlight Initiative, currently has a strong presence in work on VAWG, activities focused on preventing and responding to the experience of women with intersecting vulnerabilities, especially those with disabilities is limited. Investments in this area to provide technical assistance to agencies like the Council for PWDs and the Combined Disabilities Association, and others working with women and girls with disabilities would help address a so far neglected area in VAWG prevention and response.

Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR)

The justice sector has been in a process of reform since 2007 when the first Task Force on Justice Reform presented its recommendation to the GOJ. Despite the many accomplishments, some areas continue to need the support of partnerships to cement their place in a reformed system. Two of these main areas are Restorative Justice and Child Diversion. Both programmes are designed to improve efficiency in the justice system, and to improve access to justice at the community level.

Recommendations

The PLA consultations provide a roadmap for strategic shifts in the operations of the UNCT, GOJ, and other partners to strengthen and more closely align partnerships to achieve the SDGs and implement the MSDCF. The key recommendations focus on building capacity, organisational change, and building coalitions by mainstreaming and expanding collaboration.

The specific recommendations are below.



For the United Nations in Jamaica

Streamline policies and procedures

Partners believe complicated UN policies and procedures are a barrier to deepening collaboration. As such, the UN should revise its policies and procedures, becoming more flexible and facilitating new ways of working with other stakeholders. This includes developing policies and procedures which more flexibly allow for partnerships to be formed with the private sector.

Make partnerships more strategic

Identify ways to make partnerships with the government more strategic to deliver the goals and outcomes of the MSDCF, the SDGs and Vision 2030 Jamaica. This includes strengthening the effectiveness of the Joint National Steering Committee to oversee the implementation of the CIP for the MSDCF.

Build coalitions

Strengthen the UN's role in coalition building for SDG implementation, including with workers and employers' federations/groups and civil society organisations. This will create a more inclusive approach that draws on civil society, business, local and regional authorities and others including youth, and shares power more broadly and fairly. Also, promote avenues for regular engagement with UN organizations to share experiences, collective learning, and explore complementary efforts with other development stakeholders. This will assist with identifying synergies and further help define and concretize partnerships.

Support capacity building

UNCT to provide greater support in filling knowledge and capacity gaps for effective SDG partnerships at the national and sub-national levels. UNCT can specifically support capacity building for CSOs to participate more fully in available partnership opportunities. Some CSOs lack the institutional capacity to write proposals, manage grant funds, implement projects, and monitor and evaluate project outcomes. This capacity-building effort can be undertaken in conjunction with academic institutions such as the University of the West Indies, and at a local level, through community colleges. The partnership can include the development of courses for CSO workers at different levels according to their needs. Additionally, the MSDCF identifies several areas in which the national statistics system needs to be strengthened to provide data for policymaking, tracking progress, and assessing impact. The United Nations can further partner with the PIOJ and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) to work with data producers in MDAs and CSOs to develop and maintain systems that provide timely, accurate data for development planning and the tracking of SDG implementation.

Strengthen inter-agency collaboration and capacity of the UNCT

Further strengthen inter-agency coordination and collaboration amongst UN agencies, funds and programmes with ongoing support from the RCO. This will require improving understanding and building the partnering skills and competencies of team members to encourage greater partnership development and the creation of more robust, effective and transformative partnerships.

Multi-stakeholder partnership dialogues

The UN to lead the organization of the action-oriented and results-focused multi-stakeholder Partnership Dialogues to provide opportunities for reviewing progress made by existing partnerships, for sharing of good practices, lessons learned and challenges and solutions from various partners, as well as encourage the launch of new partnerships in line with national SDG priorities.

Provide technical leadership and coordination

The United Nation's technical leadership in several areas can be better leveraged to create a hub/coordinating role in priority areas, such as violence prevention and response, including VAWG, climate change, and capacity building across the MDAs. Several UN agencies already work directly in these areas, and this provides a platform for the UN to establish itself at the centre of strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships to achieve the SDGs. UNCT can also share good practice and support the development of efficient SDG partnership platforms thereby creating the mechanism through which varied stakeholders can systematically engage, and partner, with each other.

Support a more networked multilateralism

With stronger coordination between regional and international organizations, international financial institutions and public-private alliances. This will allow for an integrative approach to solutions for the complex issues addressed by the SDGs and the MSDCF, and the mobilisation of a wider range of partners within and outside the UN. Also, results-oriented collaboration must improve both within the UN as well as with external supporters.

For the Government of Jamaica

Develop a collaborative environment across sectors

and strengthen the capacity of PIOJ to coordinate the various actors across the sectors. The PIOJ is the central coordinating mechanism, but stakeholders acknowledge limitations on the Institute's capacity to provide comprehensive oversight of the partnerships for development.

Strengthen capacity to produce and use data

Using findings from existing capacity assessments of the national statistics system, work with IDPs to develop and implement a programme to strengthen capacity to produce and use data for policy development and to track SDG implementation. This programme should focus on all key data producers in the public sector, not just on the core agencies such as the Statistical Institute of Jamaica or PIOJ.

Provide clear guidance

to MDAs, CSOs and the private sector on good practices in partner engagement, including practical assistance such as templates for MOUs, for use in non-legal partnership agreements.

For other relevant actors

Raise understanding and build the partnering skills and competencies

of your team members to encourage greater partnership development and the creation of more robust, effective partnerships.

Support the organizational change required

for your institutions to become 'fit for partnering', enabling them to optimize the way they work and thus deliver more through efficient and effective partnering.

References

Bank of Jamaica (2016). National Financial Inclusion Strategy

Canari (2021). Bluefields Bay Fishermen's Friendly Society – A local green-blue enterprise in Jamaica. CASE STUDY #3: Local Green-Blue Enterprises in the Caribbean. Port of Spain: CANARI. (<https://canari.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Bluefields-Bay-Fishermens-Friendly-Society.pdf>)

Caribbean Policy Research Institute (2021). Time Out: The Impact of Covid on Education in Jamaica (https://www.capricaribbean.org/sites/default/files/public/documents/report/time_out_the_impact_of_covid_on_education.pdf)

Mortley, N (2021). Violence Against Women and Girls: Causes Impacts and Support Services in Jamaica. Unpublished Report submitted to UN Women, Nov. 2021.

Planning Institute of Jamaica (2018). Jamaica Voluntary National Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Planning Institute of Jamaica (2022). Jamaica Voluntary National Review Report on the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals

Planning Institute of Jamaica (2018). National Policy on Poverty and the National Poverty Reduction Programme.

Planning Institute of Jamaica (2020). Vision 2030 Monitoring dashboard. Accessed from <http://devinfo-cloud.org/en/jam-dashboards>

Planning Institute of Jamaica (2021). Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica, 2020. Kingston, Jamaica.

PAHO. (2020). PAHO strengthens Jamaica's COVID-19 response. Retrieved from <https://www.paho.org/en/news/6-10-2020-paho-strengthens-jamaicas-covid-19-response>

SDG Partnership Guidebook (2020), UN DESA and The Partnering Initiative

Sachs et al. (2021). The Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainable Development Report, 2021. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press accessed from <https://dashboards.sdindex.org>

United Nations (2021). United Nations Common Country Analysis: Jamaica.

United Nations Jamaica (2021). Common Country Analysis, Jamaica. Office of the Resident Coordinator for Jamaica, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, and Bermuda.

United Nations Caribbean (2021). United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework: English and Dutch Speaking Caribbean 2022-2026.

United Nations Development Programme (2017). A Roadmap for SDG Implementation in Jamaica

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Lists of Potential Non-governmental Organization Partners for SDG Implementation in Jamaica

Table 1: Key NGO partners in the people dimension (equality and well-being)

Name	Type	Areas of focus	Activities	Target groups	SDG indicators
Council of Voluntary Social Services ¹	Charity	Strengthening of capacity of member NGOs to deliver services to their communities; working with the private sector and NGOs to coordinate disaster/crisis response	Advocacy, Inter-agency collaboration, Programme implementation and coordination, Capacity strengthening/training/networking for NGOs	CSO/NGO community working on social development issues targeting vulnerable and excluded groups such as PWD, and the poor	1
Children's First	NGO (community-based organization)	Youth-at Risk in multiple dimensions, e.g. adolescent parenthood, HIV/AIDS, and Community and Family Violence	Advocacy and Research, Counselling, Sexual and reproductive information, Education, Social Services	Children and youth (ages 10-24 years) and their parents, particularly those in Spanish Town where CF is based	1,2,4
Food for the Poor Jamaica ²	Charity	Improve the material education, health and spiritual condition of the poor and vulnerable	Provision of housing, food, medical and other supplies to individuals and families in poverty	Poor and Vulnerable, especially the homeless or those at risk of homelessness nationally	1, 3
Jamaica National Foundation	Corporate Foundation	Education, health, safety, rural development	Scholarships to needy students; grants to CSOs and CBOs; Financial literacy and inclusion, and skills development training	Young people, including students, particularly those living in rural areas.	3
Salvation Army	Faith-Based Charity	Education, Education and rehabilitation Services for PWDs, Feeding programmes for the homeless, elderly and poor	Build schools, provide rehabilitation and skills training for PWDs, food for the needy, drug rehabilitation	Vulnerable groups including the elderly, those living in poverty and children	1, 2,3
Jamaica Youth Advocacy Network	NGO	HIV/AIDS, SRH, Rights	Advocacy, training	Adolescent girls and boys	3
Jamaica Family Planning Association	NGO	Family planning and reproductive rights	Family planning education and services	Women and girls	3
Joan Duncan Foundation (Jamaica Money Market Brokers (JMMB))	Corporate Foundation	Education, child development and parenting, and lifelong learning	Child Resiliency Programme which provides academic, nutritional and parenting support, teacher training, and life skills training. Also provide scholarships and educational grants.	Children and their families	3,4

¹ . CVSS is the longest-serving and largest umbrella NGO in Jamaica, coordinating and supporting NGOs involved in social development.

² Largest individual charity organization in Jamaica, and a branch of Food for the Poor USA.

Lasco Chin Foundation	Corporate Foundation	Quality education, entrepreneurship, mentorship			4
Rockhouse Foundation	Corporate Foundation	Disabilities/ Lifelong learning, education	Financial assistance		4
Jamaica Association for the Deaf	NGO	Advocacy, education	School for the Deaf		4
CaPRI - Caribbean Policy Research Institute	Academia	Academic, evidence based research on economic sectors, care economy ; children and youth issues	Research and data production on important issues across all the SDGs		1,2, 3, 4, 5.
UWI - Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies (SALISES)	Academia	economic development	Research		4
Women Entrepreneurs Network	Private sector	women, entrepreneurship	Promotion, training, outreach, advocacy	Women	5
UWI - Institute of Gender and Development Studies	Academia	Gender, development			5
Equality For All Jamaica Foundation (J-FLAG)	NGO	LGBT	Health & Wellness, Policy & Advocacy, Youth & Mainstreaming	LGBT, legislators, general public	5
Eve for Life	NGO	HIV /AIDS, women's rights	Advocacy, education, counselling	Adolescent girls, Women, PLHIV	5
WMW Jamaica	NGO	violence against women and girls	Gender advocacy, Research and Training	Women, Media	5
Transwave Jamaica	NGO	transgender rights, HIV/AIDS	Advocacy, Legal protection	Transgender persons, LGBT	5
Woman Inc	NGO	Violence against women and girls	Advocacy, Education, Counselling	Women	5
Women's Resource and Outreach Centre (WROC)	NGO	Women's Empowerment, Women in Leadership	Advocacy, training and services such as a homework centre and Clinic for women and their children	Women/Children	5

Table 2: Key NGO partners in the planet dimension (resilience to climate change and natural resource management)

Name	Type	Areas of focus	Activities	Target groups	SDG indicators
Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation	NGO	Coastal resource conservation, public awareness and preservation of Portland Bight protected area	Protection of Portland Bight Ramsar Site	NGOs/CSOs, Fishers, Women, communities	8, 11, 12, 14, 15
Sandals Foundation	Corporate Foundation	Environmental pollution, public awareness	Fund community-based organizations to implement environmental awareness projects	Communities	6
Jamaica Climate Change Youth Council	NGO	Climate Change education and advocacy	Climate Change Education and Community Outreach Activities	Youth	13
Bluefields Bay Fishermen's Friendly Society	NGO	Marine resource conservation, public awareness	Marine Conservation	NGOs/CSOs, fishers, communities	12, 14
University of the West Indies	Academia	Environmental Research and development	Research	Legislators, Policy Makers, NGOs/CSOs, General public	6, 12, 13, 14, 15
University of Technology	Academia	Environmental Research and development	Research	Legislators, Policy Makers, NGOs/CSOs, General public	6, 12, 13, 14, 15
Northern Caribbean University	Academia	Environmental Research and development	Research	Legislators, Policy Makers, NGOs/CSOs, General public	6, 12, 13, 14, 15
Jamaica Conservation Partners	NGO	Environmental conservation and capacity building	Finance conservation projects	NGOs/CSOs, communities	6, 12, 13, 14, 15
Environmental Foundation of Jamaica		Conservation and sustainable development	Finance conservation projects	NGOS/CSOs/CBOs	6, 12, 13, 14, 15
Jamaica Environment Trust	NGO	Environmental education and advocacy	Implements projects under three main focus areas: environmental education, law and advocacy and conservation.	Schools across the island, and communities in project areas	15
Jamaica Conservation Development Trust	NGO	Preservation of the Blue and John Crow Mountain World Heritage Site and National Park	Protection of the World Heritage Site	Communities in the vicinity of the Heritage site	12, 13, 15
Recycling Partners of Jamaica	NGO	Recycling/Waste Management	Waste Collection	General public	14, 15
St Thomas Environmental Protection Association	NGO	Natural Resource usage and management/ Environmental education and advocacy	Conservation and Education	NGOs/CSOs, general public	6, 12, 13, 14, 15
Portland Environmental Protection Association	NGO	Natural Resource usage and management/ Environmental education and advocacy	Conservation and Education	NGOs/CSOs, general public	6, 12, 13, 14, 15
Negril Environment Protection Trust	NGO	Natural Resource usage and management/ Environmental education and advocacy	Conservation and Education	NGOs/CSOs, general public	6, 12, 13, 14, 15

Table 3: Key NGO partners in the prosperity dimension (economic resilience and shared prosperity)

Name	Type	Areas of focus	Activities	Target groups	SDG indicators
Jamaica Hotel and Tourist Association	Private sector			Tourism businesses	8
Jamaica Bankers Association	Private Sector				8
Jamaica Chamber of Commerce	Private sector	Business development		Businesses	8
Jamaica Employers' Federation	Private sector	Labour	advocacy, training, representation	Employers	8
Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica	Private sector	Business development	Advocacy, mentorship, networking	Businesses	8
Small Business Association of Jamaica	Private sector	SMEs, entrepreneurship	Advocacy, networking	Businesses	8
Jamaica Stock Exchange	Private sector	Economic growth, capital mobilization		Businesses	8
Kingston Creative	Non-profit	Creative economy			8, 11
Grace Kennedy Foundation	Corporate Foundation				9
Jamaica Manufacturing and Export Association	Private Sector			Private sector/business	9
Supreme Ventures Services Limited	Private Sector				9
Digicel Foundation	Corporate Foundation	Social inclusion/Disabilities			10
Nathan Ebanks Foundation	Foundation	Children with disabilities	Supporting schools and educators to better accommodate PLWD	Children with disabilities and parents thereof	10
Caribbean Vulnerable Communities Coalition	NGO	Human rights	Advocacy, alliances, social mobilization, capacity building	Youth, Drug users, sex workers, LGBT, migrants	10
Combined Disabilities Association	NGO	PLWD		Families, PLWD	10

Jamaica Partnership to Eliminate All Forms of HIV-Related Stigma and Discrimination	NGO	HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination	Support the national HIV response to bolster the efforts to promote an environment in which people living with and those most affected by HIV have access to HIV prevention, treatment and care services and other health and social services	PLHIV	10
Jamaica Association for the Deaf (JAD)	NGO	Deaf Education and rights	Provide education for the Deaf, advocate for social and inclusion of the Deaf; provide hearing screening and counselling to parents of deaf children and their children	The Deaf and their families.	10
Jamaica Association on Intellectual Disabilities	NGO	PLWD	Education, advocacy	Families, PLWD	10
Jamaican Network of Seropositives	NGO	Psychosocial, medical and other support for PLHIV	Counselling, Educational Services, Advocacy and Research, Redress system for discrimination 10	PLHIV	10
Jamaica Red Cross	NGO	Humanitarian support to vulnerable and excluded groups, in PLWD and the poor	Youth development, Parenting and family psycho-social support		11
J-FLAG	NGO	LGBT rights	Advocacy and services for LGBT community	PLHIV	10

Table 4: key NGO partners in the peace dimension (safety, justice & rule of law)

Name	Type	Areas of focus	Activities	Target groups	SDG indicators
Jamaica Accountability Meter Portal	NGO	Government accountability	Monitor corruption concerns in the use of public resources		16
Child Resiliency programme	NGO	violence prevention	support through education, sports, cultural expression	Children at risk	16
Fight for Peace International	NGO	Prevention and reduction of community violence.	Parenting education conducted through schools and through parent support group; Establishment of Safe Spaces; Training in Psychological First Aid; Strengthen community capacity and systems to address, prevent and treat addictive disorders	Children, youth and parents	16
RISE Life Management	NGO	Prevention and Treatment of Addictive Disorders	Strengthen community capacity and systems to address, prevent and treat addictive disorders	At-risk youth	16
Jamaicans For Justice	NGO	Human Rights	Advocacy, legal assistance and research	Women, children, men, media, legislators, law enforcement	16
National Integrity Action	NGO	Corruption	Advocacy, Building awareness, outreach, research, community engagement	General public	16
Peace Management Initiative (PMI)	NGO	Violence Prevention	Strengthen community capacity and systems to prevent violence	High crime communities, particularly in urban areas	16
Violence Prevention Alliance (VPA)	NGO	Violence Prevention	An umbrella organization whose members work on multi-faceted violence prevention interventions at the community level	At-risk children and youth	16

Appendix 2 – PLA Stakeholder Interviewee List

Name	Organisation	Date of Interview
Prof. Aldrie Henry-Lee	UWI, Mona, SALISES	January 5, 2022
Susan Oktuoton	Jamaica Conservation Development Trust	January 5, 2022
David Walters		
Kimberley Sherlock Marriott-Blake	Jamaica Association for the Deaf	January 6, 2022
Prof. Anthony Clayton	UWI Mona	January 11, 2022
Caroline Mahfood	Grace Kennedy Foundation	January 11, 2022
Dr. Wayne Henry	Planning Institution of Jamaica	January 19, 2022
Oliver Blake	British High Commission	February 10, 2022
Takeshi Takano	Japan International Cooperation Agency	February 11, 2022
Ashihara Tomoko		
Okazaki Hiroyuki		
Maragh Sauna		
Christian DaSilva	High Commission of Canada	February 18, 2022
Andrea Dempster-Chung	Kingston Creative	February 22, 2022
Mr. Rodriguez Ruiz	EU Delegation	March 1, 2022
Ms. Vanna Lawrence		

Appendix 3 - PLA Survey Participants

1. Jamaica Accountability Meter Foundation
2. JN Foundation
3. Edna Manley College of the Visual and Performing Arts
4. Woman Inc.
5. Ministry of Tourism
6. Ministry of Education and Youth
7. Jamaica Network of Seropositives
8. Caribbean Vulnerable Communities Coalition
9. Kingston Creative
10. Sandals Foundation
11. Eve for Life
12. Fight for Peace International
13. Jamaica Association on Intellectual Disabilities
14. Rockhouse Foundation
15. Equality for All Foundation Jamaica Limited
16. Jamaica Family Planning Association
17. British High Commission
18. OAS
19. FHI 360
20. JICA
21. World Bank

Appendix 4 - Focus Group Participants by Organisations

1. Clarendon Parish Development Committee
2. Food for the Poor – Jamaica
3. Women's Centre of Jamaica Foundation
4. Jamaica Household Workers' Association
5. Jamaica Accountability Meter Portal
6. Fight for Peace International
7. Sandals Foundation

Appendix 5 – CIP Mapping of Current and Potential Partners

Outcome Area	Output	UN agencies	Government	Private Sector	CSOs/ NGOs	Donors/IDPs	Regional Bodies	Academia/ Think Tanks	Inter-agency bodies/ groups	Other potential partners based on the PLA
Outcome 1: [MICRO-ECONOMY] More productive and competitive business ecosystem designed to improve people's standards of living	Output 1.1: Institutional capacity strengthened to support investments, value chains, e-commerce and the digital economy for national development	FAO, IOM, UN Women, UNCTAD	PIOJ, Ministry of Finance, MFAFT, Jamaica Customs Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Jamaica Agricultural Commodities Regulatory Authority, JAMPRO, Department of Cooperatives and Friendly societies	Jamaica Money Remitters Association						IDB, EU, CDB
	Output 1.2. Support to government budgetary management and oversight with focus on combatting illicit flow of goods and funds nationally and transnationally	UNCTAD, UNODC	Jamaica Customs Agency, Ministry of National Security, Jamaica Constabulary Force, Jamaica Defense Force			Canada (AC-CBP)		CARICOM IMPACS		

Outcome 2: [MACRO-ECONOMY] The Caribbean has fully transitioned to a more diversified and sustainable economy that supports inclusive and resilient economic growth	Output 2.1: Institutional capacity strengthened to promote policy development and increased investments and access to entrepreneurial support with a focus on blue, green, orange, and silver economies	ILO, UN Women, ITC, UNICEF	HEART TRUST NST, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, CIP, Scientific Research Council(SRC), JAMPRO, Jamaica Agricultural Commodities Regulatory Authority (JACRA), Ministry of Education and Youth	PSOJ	The Jamaica Confederation of Trade Unions (JCTU); Jamaica Household Workers Union (JHWU)	EU	InterAmerican Institute for Cooperation of Agriculture (IICA), Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)	IDB, CDB
	Output 2.2 Ecosystem development framework strengthened to improve entrepreneurial capacity and strategic business planning for the cultural and creative sectors	UNESCO, ITC	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport, Jamaica Business Development Corporation, JAMPRO, National Training Agencies, Ministry of Education and Youth, UNESCO National Commission				EU	CARICOM The University of the West Indies
MSDCF Outcome 3: National governments and regional institutions use relevant data and information to guide and inform the design and adopt laws and policies to eliminated discrimination, structural inequalities and ensure the advancement of those at risk of being left behind	Output 3.1: National governments have increased capacity to produce and collect data to address structural inequalities and ensure the advancement of those at risk of being left furthest behind	UN Women, UNICEF, IOM, UNFPA, UNAIDS, ILO, UNHCR, OHCHR	PIOJ, STATIN, Ministry of Education and Youth, Ministry of Health and Wellness, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, The National Taskforce Against Trafficking in Persons (NATFATIP), Bureau of Gender Affairs	PSOJ	CSOs (tbc)	IDB, EU, United States Department of State to Monitor and Combat Child Trafficking (J/TIP)	National working group for international migration and development	CDB
	Output 3.2: Institutions have strengthened capacity to utilize administrative data, statistics, and research for evidenced based policy and programme formulation for sustainable development	UN Women, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, IOM, PAHO/WHO	PIOJ, Ministry of Health and Wellness			CSOs (tbc), youth-led organizations	Swiss Development Cooperation	University of West Indies, Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST), Caribbean Policy Research Institute(CAPRI);

Outcome 4: People in the Caribbean equitably access and utilize universal, quality and shock-responsive, social protection, education, health, and care services

<p>Output 4.1: Institutions have improved capacity to provide access and deliver shock resilient universal health care services</p>	<p>UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, UNAIDS, UNDP</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Wellness</p>	<p>CSOs (tbc)</p>	<p>EU</p>	<p>IDB</p>
<p>Output 4.2: Institutional capacity increased to improve governance and sustainability of social protection systems</p>	<p>ILO, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UN Women</p>	<p>PIOJ, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Finance and Public Service, Ministry of Health and Wellness, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development</p>	<p>CSOs (TBC)</p>	<p>The Jamaica Confederation of Trade Unions (JCTU) / Jamaica Household Workers Union (JHWU), Workers' and Employers' Organizations</p>	<p>EU, Canada, USAID</p> <p>National Steering Committee on Child Labour (NASTO-CL)</p>
<p>Output 4.3: National education and training mechanisms strengthened to deliver resilient education services for teachers and learners</p>	<p>UNESCO, UNICEF</p>	<p>Ministry of Education and Youth, Jamaica Teaching Council, UNESCO National Commission, Early Childhood Commission,</p>	<p>Caribbean Science Foundation</p>	<p>Caribbean Industrial Research Institute</p> <p>University of West Indies, UWI Caribbean Centre for Education Planning</p>	<p>World Bank, OAS, IDB</p>

Outcome 5: [Disaster Risk Management] Caribbean people, communities, and institutions enhance their adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender responsive DRM and climate change adaptation and mitigation

Output 5.1: Government institutions, civil society organizations and national gender entities have strengthened emergency preparedness and response and recovery capacities, systems and policy frameworks for disaster risk management

UN Women, IOM, UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR

Ministry of Local Government and Community Development, Managing authorities of Caribbean World Heritage properties, Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM), Ministry of Education and Youth, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Health and Wellness, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Child Protection and Family Services Agency (CPFSA), UNESCO National Commissions, UNESCO Associated School Network

CSOs

Canada, USAID

Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)

World Bank, EU

Output 5.2 Transition to sustainable and resilient development strengthened through multiple pathways including climate change adaptive strategies and policy frameworks

FAO, UNDP

Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA), Jamaica Agricultural Society (JAS), Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Department of Cooperatives and Friendly societies, Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change

GEF

World Bank, IDB

Outcome 6: [Natural Resource Management] Caribbean countries manage natural resources and ecosystems to strengthen their resilience and enhance the resilience and prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them.

Output 6.1: Environmental management institutions have strengthened capacities for sustainable natural resource management	UNDP, agenda UNEP	UNEP-Cartagena Convention,	Local Municipal Authorities in Kingston and Montego Bay; Department of Environment; National Solid Waste Management Authority, Ministries with responsibility for Wastewater, Agriculture and Environmental Management, National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA), Urban Development Corporation (UDC)	GEF, SIDA	Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA)	Sandals Foundation, CDB
--	-------------------	----------------------------	--	-----------	---	-------------------------

Output 6.2: Jamaica benefits from strengthened gender-responsive policies/plans and institutional mechanisms for the conservation of natural resource management	UNDP, EP-Cartagena	FAO, UN-Convention	Forestry Department, Government Ministries, Local Municipalities and Wastewater Management Utilities, National Water Commission, NEPA and Department of Environment	GEF, Inter-American Development Bank, German Development Cooperation Agency (GIZ), Organization of American States		British High Commission, EU
--	--------------------	--------------------	---	--	--	-----------------------------

Outcome 7: [Laws, Policies & Systems for Peace, Security, Justice etc.] Regional and national laws, policies, systems, and institutions improve access to justice and promote peace, social cohesion, and security

Output 7.1: Institutional capacity strengthened to reduce gender-based violence, violence against children	UNDP, UNICEF,	UN Women, UNFPA	Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport, Bureau of Gender Affairs, Child Protection and Family Services Agency (CPFSA), Ministry of Education and Youth, Ministry of Justice, Office of The Children's Advocate (OCA)	EU		FHI 360, USAID, Global Affairs Canada, UWI Institute of Gender & Development Studies
--	---------------	-----------------	---	----	--	--

Output 7.2: Institutional capacity strengthened to mitigate crime and violence and promote human rights, peace-building, and social cohesion	IOM, UNODC, ILO, UNHCR,	UNDP, UNAIDS	Ministry of National Security, Jamaica Constabulary Force, Passport, Immigration and Citizenship Agency (PICA), Jamaica Customs Agency, Jamaica Defense Force, Jamaica Civil Aviation Authority, Coast Guard, National Taskforce Against Trafficking in Persons (NATFATIP), Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Health and Wellness	Workers' and Employers' Organizations, CSOs	EU, Canada, Netherlands	CARICOM, Regional Security System (RSS), IMPACS	O S H stakeholders	British High Commission, FHI 360
--	-------------------------	--------------	---	---	-------------------------	---	--------------------	----------------------------------

<p>Outcome 8: [Community Engagement for Peace, Security, Justice... and Outcomes 1-7] People in the Caribbean and communities actively contribute to and benefit from building and maintaining safer, fairer, more inclusive, and equitable societies</p>	<p>Output 8.1: Civil society capacities are strengthened to advocate for, implement and monitor efforts to challenge harmful social norms, and build and maintain safer, fairer, more inclusive, and equitable societies</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UN Women, UNESCO, OHCHR/RCO, UNAIDS, ILO</p>	<p>Ministry of Education and Youth, Child Protection and Family Services Agency; National Parenting Support Commission, Ministry of Justice</p>		<p>CSOs(tbc), The Jamaica Confederation of Trade Unions (JCTU); Jamaica Household Workers Union (JHWU)</p>	<p>EU, Canada, Netherlands</p>		<p>UWI</p>	<p>Inter-ministerial Human Rights Committee, Partnership to Eliminate All Forms of HIV-related discrimination</p>	<p>British High Commission, JICA</p>
--	--	--	---	--	--	--------------------------------	--	------------	---	--------------------------------------



UNITED NATIONS
JAMAICA

