

Sustainable Development Planning Frameworks – The Jamaican Experience

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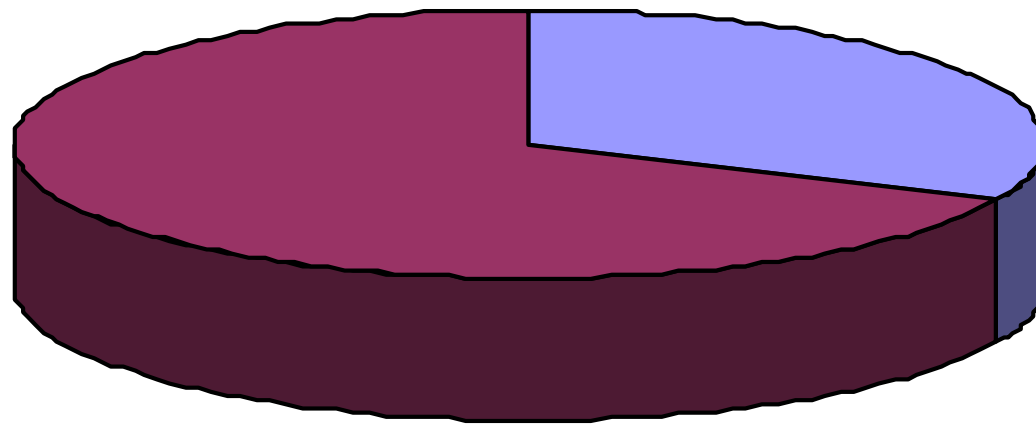
Background

- Location: Northern Caribbean
- Area: 10, 990 sq. km.
- Climate: Tropical Maritime
- Population: 2.7 million
- Life Expectancy: 72.42

Background

- Infant mortality: 14.6/ 1000 live births
- Main Economic Sectors: Tourism and Mining
- GDP: JA\$ 298.7 (US\$ 6.6.37)
- Poverty: 10.3%
- Unemployment: 9.9%
 - Female 14.5%
 - Male 6.2%

Main Economic Sectors



- Goods Producing Sector
- Services

Some Economic Indicators

Indicators	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Real GDP growth (%)	1.4	1	2.7	1.4	-0.6
Debt/GDP (%)	122.9	119.1	117.5	111.3	106.9
Domestic Debt/GDP (%)	72.1	69.1	68.1	62.7	58.1
External Debt/GDP (%)	50.9	50	49.4	48.6	48.7
Net International Reserves (US\$ million)	1858.5	2087.4	2317.6	1877.7	1772.9
Inflation (%)	13.7	12.6	5.7	16.8	16.8
Exchange Rate \$US/J	61.34	62.5	65.88	69.06	72.92

Historical Context

- Development planning in Jamaica's has evolved over a number of decades. The first ten year plan was published in 1959.
- This was followed by a series of 5 year development plan, the last of which was for the period 1990-1995.
- The Five year plans have proven to be useful but they all emphasized the economic and social components of development.

Planning Frameworks

Since 1995, a number of planning frameworks have emerged:

- National Industrial Policy
- National Poverty Eradication Programme
- Jamaica Social Policy Evaluation
- Medium Term Socio-Economic Framework
- Jamaica National Environmental Action Plan
- Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan

Planning Frameworks

- The National Poverty Eradication Programme (NPEP) in 1995.
- Major Components of NPEP
 - Jamaica Social Investment Fund
 - Social Safety Net Programme – Programme of Advancement, through Health & Education (PATH)

NPEP - Jamaica Social Investment Fund

- The Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) was established in 1996
- The Fund was designed primarily to improve basic social & economic infrastructure in poor communities – schools, community centres, roads, water systems.
- Poverty Map guides interventions.

NPEP- PATH

- Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education (PATH) established in 2001
- Target welfare benefits to the poor and break intergenerational poverty and increase human capital by making school attendance and health care visits a condition for obtaining benefits.

National Industrial Policy - 1996

- Established a framework for the industrial development of Jamaica
- Focused on four essential components:
 - macro-economic policy
 - Industrial strategy
 - social policy
 - environmental policy
- Identified several economic clusters (for which Jamaica was thought to be competitive) and outlined strategies for their development

Jamaica Social Policy Evaluation (JASPEV) - 2002

THE APPROACH

- The primary aim of JASPEV is to improve policy by allowing citizens to participate in decision-making on matters that affect their lives
- The JASPEV approach emphasized the following values: enhancement of equity, social cohesion and social justice.
- consisted of mechanisms which would enhance the capacity of citizens to hold policy makers and implementers accountable for the delivery of specified outcomes.

JASPEV - Key Policy Goals:

- Human Security
- Social Integration
- Governance
- Secure and Sustainable Livelihoods
- Environment
- Education and Skills
- Health and Physical Well-Being

Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework (MTF)

- The MTF was approved by Cabinet in 2004 as the GOJ's development strategy for the period 2004-2007.
- Emphasis placed on the achievement of macro-economic stability
- The policy framework highlights 3 areas of focus: fiscal policy, monetary policy and private sector development.
- The MTF combined macro-economic, social, environmental and governance policy objectives.

Jamaica National Environmental Action Plan (JANEAP)

- As a small island economy heavily dependent on natural resource-based economic activities - tourism, bauxite mining and agriculture processing; and agriculture.
- Government's developed JANEAP in 1995 to ensure that economic development does not hindering future development options.

JANEAP

- JANEAP – a series of three yearly strategic plan to addressing environment and physical planning issues.
- JaNEAP outlines government's major priority environmental goals and proposes actions to address these issues.
- Over the years, the focus of **JANEAP** has evolved from environmental issues to dealing with the broader concepts of sustainable development.

Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan

- Government's strategic plan for sustainable development is expressed in the **Vision 2030 Jamaica, National Development Plan**
- Vision 2030 Jamaica, National Development Plan is based on a comprehensive vision:
- “Jamaica, the place of choice to live, work, raise families, and do business”

Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan

- De facto SD Strategy
- Central Vision:
 - to improve the quality of life and well being of all Jamaicans
 - to provide the enabling environment which facilitates an internationally competitive economy.
 - The Plan provides a road map for achieving developed country status by 2030.

THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES



Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan

The NDP is anchored on four national goals as follows:

- Goal 1: Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential
- Goal 2: The Jamaican Society is secure, cohesive and just
- Goal 3: Jamaica's economy is prosperous
- Goal 4: Jamaica has a healthy environment

Vision 2030 – National Goals

Goal 1

Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential:

- A healthy & stable population
- World-Class Education & Training
- Effective Social Protection
- Authentic & Transformational Culture

Vision 2030 – National Goals

Goal 2

The Jamaican Society is secure, cohesive and just:

- Security & Safety
- Effective Governance

Vision 2030 – National Goals

Goal 3

Jamaica's Economy is prosperous

- A Stable Macroeconomy
- An Enabling Business Environment
- A Strong Economic Infrastructure
- Energy Security and Efficiency
- A technology-Enabled Society
- Internationally Competitive Industry Structures

Vision 2030 – National Goals

Goal 4

Jamaica has a healthy natural environment

- Sustainable Management and Use of Environment and Natural Resources
- Hazard Risk Reduction & Adaptation to Climate Change
- Sustainable Urban & Rural Development

Vision 2030 – Process/Methodology

- Plan Advisory Group – industry leaders, academia, sectoral leaders. Provided perspectives on the plan development process
- Establishment of Task Forces & Development of Sector Plan – 31 task forces
 - review sector plans
 - Establish sectoral priorities
 - Integrate cross-cutting issues

Vision 2030 – Process/Methodology

- Integration – integrating 31 sector plans into one coherent long-term plan
- Medium Term Framework
- Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation Framework
 - Implementation & monitoring will take place through a series of 3 yearly MTF
 - 60 proposed indicators aligned to 15 national outcomes (draws from existing frameworks eg. MDGs)

National Development Plan – Performance Measurement

- Vision 2030 Annual Progress Report
- Annual Sectoral Reports
- Issues/sector briefs, independent evaluations and research reports

Institutional Arrangements

- Tiered structured involving the political, technical and consultative levels:

Political

- Parliament
- Economic Development Committee – chaired by the PM
- The National Development Council

Institutional Arrangements

Technical

- Vision 2030 Jamaica Technical Monitoring Committee
- Vision 2030 Jamaica Technical Secretariat
- Ministries, Departments and Agencies

Consultative

- Thematic Working Groups

Constraints

- Insufficient technical and co-ordination capacity
- Inadequate managerial skills in strategic goal setting and organizational development
- Inadequate technical capacity to define indicators and set targets
- Weaknesses in information systems – data quality, timeliness and reliability