



National Poverty Reduction Programme

ANNUAL REPORT
APRIL 2021 – MARCH 2022

Planning Institute of Jamaica

Poverty Reduction Coordinating Unit

June 2022

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Our Vision

“Every Jamaican is consuming goods and services above the minimum acceptable national standards and has equal and equitable opportunities and support to achieve and maintain income security and improved quality of life.” (NPP/NPRP, 2017)

Policy Goals

GOAL 1: Extreme (food) poverty eradicated by 2022

GOAL 2: National poverty prevalence reduced **significantly** below 10.0 per cent by 2030.

Guiding Principles

1. Respect for Human Rights
2. Inclusive and Participatory Development
3. Shared Prosperity
4. Empowerment and Personal Responsibility
5. Equitable Access to Basic Goods and Services
6. Evidence-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
7. Transparency and Accountability
8. Sustainable Development Approaches

INTRODUCTION

This is the Annual Report for the National Poverty Reduction Programme (NPRP), for the Financial Year (FY) 2021/2022 spanning the period April 2021 - March 2022. The year 2021/2022 marked the first year of implementation of the second three-year Medium-term National Poverty Reduction Programme (2021-2024). Following approval of the National Policy on Poverty and National Poverty Reduction Programme (NPP/NPRP) in September 2017, the NPRP was launched in March 2018. To eradicate extreme poverty and reduce absolute poverty, the NPP/NPRP continue to embody the commitments made by the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) within the framework of the Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan, the Jamaica Social Protection Strategy (SPS, 2014), and the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Policy and Programme were approved by the Government as a strategic response to addressing the issue of poverty through a coordinated approach. They are recognized as contributory elements to the overall effort of the Government to strengthen and support economic growth and broader social and sustainable development outcomes. A multi-dimensional and collaborative approach to poverty reduction is therefore critical.

This Annual Report focuses on the achievements of the NPRP and the responses and innovation of implementing partners to continue the delivery of services amidst the continued challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The report also outlines the PIOJ's role in coordinating the programme, and achievements of the first year of the new NPRP Medium-term Programme (2021-2024).

Over the FY 2021/2022, emphasis continued to be placed on monitoring programme implementation progress, creating opportunities for partnership and collaboration among NPRP implementing partners, and strengthening monitoring and evaluation. Approximately 80 programmes — delivered primarily by 32 Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and 8 partnering non-government entities — continued to be implemented under the NPRP, as part of a coordinated response to addressing poverty and vulnerability (Appendix II). These include entities delivering services to address extreme poverty and deprivation, psychosocial needs, infrastructural and other community development needs and those providing economic and human capital development opportunities. This is in keeping with the five Programme Areas of the NPRP, which are:

1. Addressing Extreme Poverty and Basic Needs;
2. Economic Empowerment and Human Capital Development;

3. Psychosocial, Cultural and Normative Advancement;
4. Basic Community Infrastructure; and
5. Institutional Strengthening.

POVERTY PREVALENCE DATA

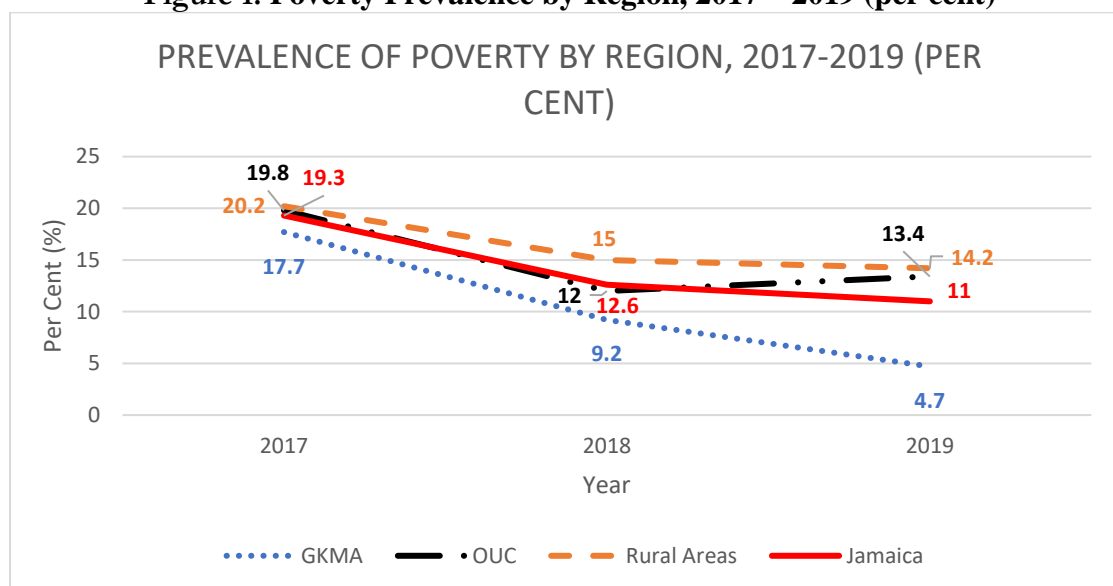
The latest available data on poverty (2019) revealed that 11.0 per cent of the population was living in absolute poverty (Table 1). This compared with 12.6 per cent in 2018 and 19.3 per cent in 2017. Rural Areas (RA) recorded the highest poverty prevalence figures – accounting for 14.2 per cent in 2019. Other Urban Centres (OUC) recorded poverty rates of 13.4 per cent followed by Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area at 4.7 per cent (see Table 1).

Table 1: Poverty Prevalence by Region, 2017 – 2019 (per cent)
PREVALENCE OF POVERTY AND FOOD POVERTY BY
REGION, 2017-2019 (PER CENT)

	POVERTY			FOOD POVERTY		
	2017 ^r	2018	2019	2017 ^r	2018	2019
Region						
GKMA	17.7	9.2	4.7	5.5	2.9	0.4
OUC	19.8	12.0	13.4	4.8	3.9	3.5
Rural Areas	20.2	15.0	14.2	5.6	3.7	6.7
Jamaica	19.3	12.6	11	5.4	3.5	4.0
^r – Revised Per cent estimates are weighted Discrepancies may be due to rounding. Source: Compiled by PIOJ with data supplied by STATIN						

The data reflect a general decline in poverty (Figure 1) and food poverty prevalence (Figure 2) since the 2017 baseline year of the NPRP, with the poverty prevalence indicators trending in a positive direction towards the achievements of the NPP/NPRP Goals.

Figure 1: Poverty Prevalence by Region, 2017 – 2019 (per cent)



For the NPRP baseline year, 2017, the food poverty rate stood at 5.4 per cent compared with 3.5 per cent in 2018 and 4.0 per cent in 2019. RA recorded the highest food poverty rates in 2017 (5.6 per cent) and similarly in 2019 at 6.7 per cent. In 2018, food poverty prevalence in the GKMA declined below 3.0 percent and continued to decline in 2019. This reflects movement in the direction towards the eradication of extreme poverty¹ in the GKMA.

¹ Eradication of poverty as defined by the World Bank – absolute poverty levels below 3.0 per cent.
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overview#1>

Figure 2: Food Poverty Prevalence by Region, 2017 – 2019 (per cent)

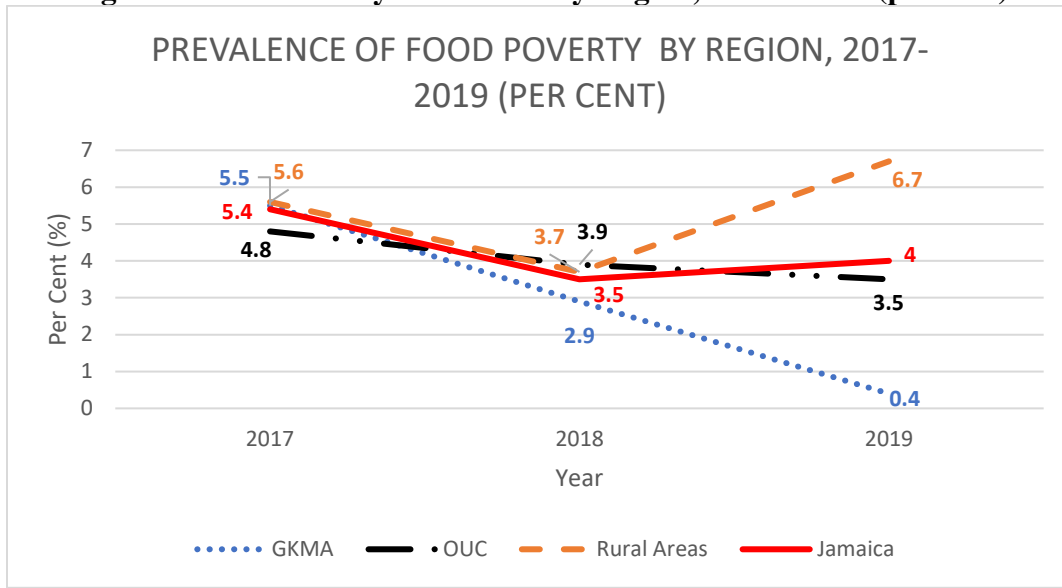


Table 2 below shows a decline in the prevalence of poverty among female headed households (FHH) to 10.9 per cent in 2019 when compared with the previous year (14.4 per cent). Over the period since 2017 when the estimate of poverty among FHH was 22.8 per cent, the data shows a halving of that prevalence by 2019. For male headed households (MHH), similar analysis shows a marked decline from 15.7 per cent in 2017 to 11.1 per cent in the latest estimate. The national poverty prevalence in all age-groups has also been declining. As at 2019, the poverty prevalence for children (0-17) years was 13.3 per cent, a reduction from 15.7 per cent in 2018, and 24.4 per cent in 2017. Reduction in poverty prevalence was also significant for persons aged 60 years and older, moving to 9.4 per cent in the latest estimate, from 14.2 per cent in 2017.

Table 2: Poor Individuals by sex of Household Head and Age Group, 2017 – 2019 (per cent)

POOR INDIVIDUALS BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND AGE GROUP, 2017–2019 (PER CENT)			
	2017	2018	2019
Sex of Household Head			
Male	15.7	11.0	11.1
Female	22.8	14.4	10.9
Age Group			
Early Childhood (0–8 Yrs)	23.4	15.2	13.9
Children (0–17 Yrs)	24.4	15.7	13.3
Adolescents (10–19 Yrs)	25.9	16.4	13.9
Youth (15–24 Yrs)	23.7	14.6	13.7
Young Adult (25–34 Yrs)	18.0	11.4	8.9
Prime Working Age (35–59 Yrs)	15.7	10.4	9.3
Elderly (60+ Yrs)	14.2	11.2	9.4
Jamaica	19.3	12.6	11.0
Note: Per cent estimates are weighted			
Source: Compiled by the PIOJ from data supplied by STATIN			

In addition to the prevalence of poverty and food poverty, there are other macro level and policy level indicators being tracked by the NPRP. The achievement of the policy goals² is hinged on the following imperatives as identified in the NPP/NPRP 2018:

- Sustained levels of economic growth at 3.0 per cent annually over the medium term
- Adequate budgetary provisions to key programmes and projects for effective programme delivery
- Dynamism in the labour market
- Attention to viable rural development initiatives
- Strong integrated linkages between efforts of government entities
- Strong linkages between government efforts and private investments
- An economic dependency ratio at a maximum of 1.2³

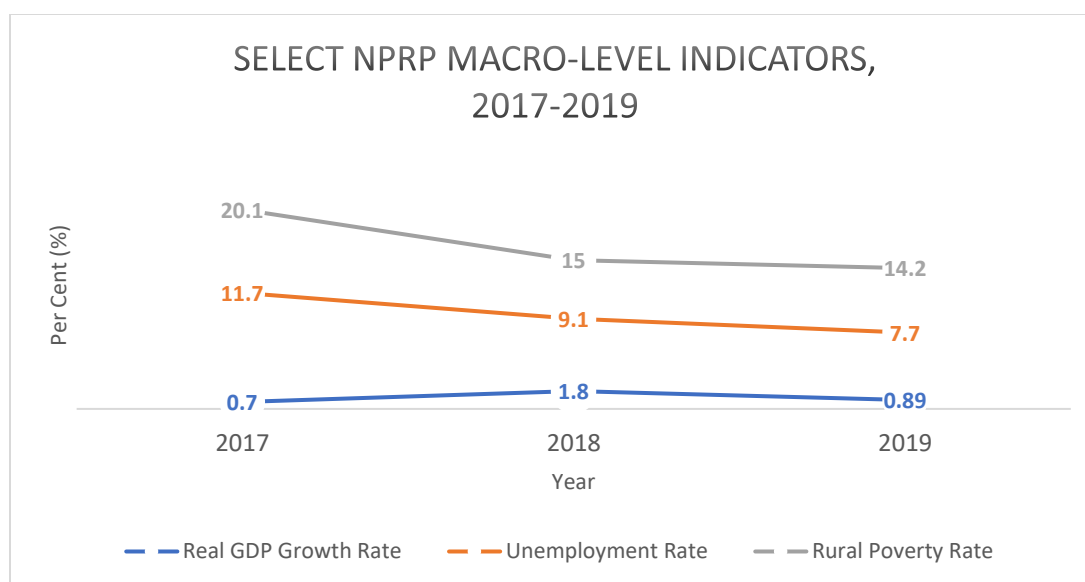
² NPRP Policy Goals: Goal 1- Eradication of extreme (food) poverty by 2022 and Goal 2 – reduction of the national poverty prevalence significantly below 10 per cent by 2030.

³ Economic dependency ratio: The economic dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the dependent population (children, persons in the working age population not employed, and the elderly) by the employed population. It is suggested

- An average inflation rate at or below 5.0 per cent between 2014 and 2030

These conditions are therefore critical if the policy goals are to be achieved, consistent with medium to long-term targets of the NPRP. Figure 3 below shows the performance of select macro level indicators in the NPRP's monitoring and evaluation framework. Over the three-year period (2017 – 2019), the targets for the unemployment rate, real GDP growth rate and rural poverty rates improved against baseline figures. There was a reduction in the rural food poverty rate (14.2 per cent) in 2019 when compared with 2017 (20.1 per cent). The Real GDP growth rate moved from 0.7 per cent in 2017 to 0.89 per cent in 2019, with the highest figure for the period recorded in 2018 (1.8 per cent). The unemployment rate declined over the period, moving from 11.7 per cent (2017) to 7.7 per cent in 2019.

Figure 3: Select NPRP Macro-Level Indicators, 2017 - 2020



While this data indicated a positive trend towards the achievement of the NPRP goals, continued shocks to the economy stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic will likely disrupt the livelihoods of the poor. It is expected that this will further exacerbate the prevalence, depth, and severity of poverty, especially in rural areas. As one of the objectives of the NPRP is improving the lives of the vulnerable

that for every working person, his/her income supports on average, a maximum of an additional 1.2 persons. – National Policy on Poverty and National Poverty Reduction Programme, 2017, pg xv.

in rural regions, the performance of macro-level indicators aimed at monitoring rural development is crucial to meeting this outcome. There are four macro-level indicators that are dedicated to rural development (Table 3). Half of the indicators improved against the baseline – mean consumption of workers in the agricultural sector and rural poverty rates.

Table 3: NPRP Macro-level Indicators measuring rural development (per cent)

Indicator	Baseline 2017 ^r	Target	Actual	
			2018	2019
Rural poverty rates	20.1 per cent	≤12 per cent	15 per cent	14.2 per cent
Food poverty rates for rural areas	5.3 per cent	-	3.7 per cent	6.7 per cent
Mean consumption of the workers in the agriculture sector	\$292 820.16	-	\$309 314.34	\$355 567.34
The HQI for rural areas	72.3 per cent	-	70.7 per cent	71.7 per cent
^r – Revised Per cent estimates are weighted Discrepancies may be due to rounding.				
Source: Compiled by PIOJ with data supplied by STATIN				

Food poverty rates for rural areas worsened, moving from 5.6 per cent in 2017 (Table 3) to 6.7 per cent in 2019. Moreover, there was a reduction in the Housing Quality Index (HQI) from 72.3 per cent in 2017 to 71.7 per cent in 2019.

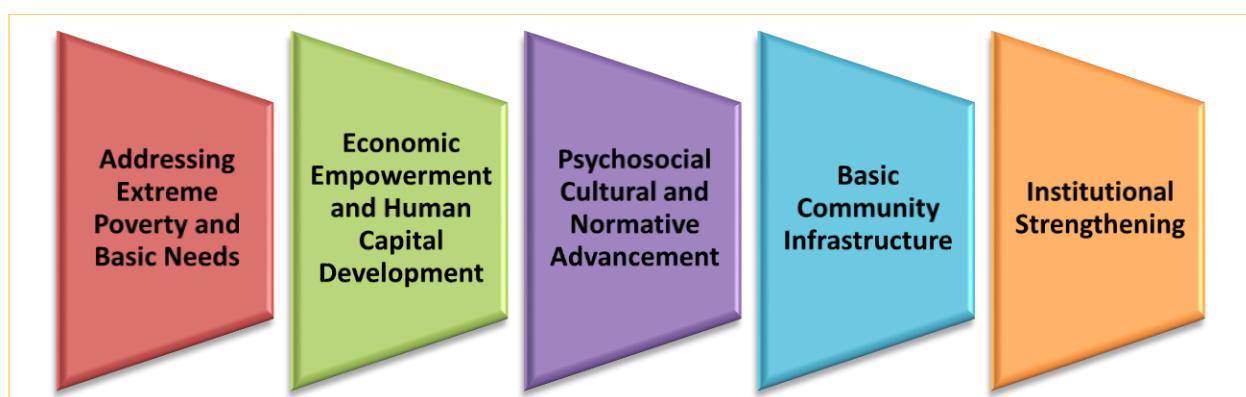
Successful economic growth will be dependent on effective measures, both local and international, to address the pandemic as well as the ability of businesses to profitably provide goods and services. The 2020 Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica (ESSJ) reports that growth in all industries is expected, specifically in the Hotels and Restaurant industry. 2021 macroeconomic data also suggests an economic growth rebound and positive trends in employment and other indicators post 2020.

The strategies of the new Medium-Term Programme cycle seek to continue to address the needs of the specific target groups through programmes and interventions that address hunger and basic needs, enable human capital formation and development of livelihoods, build infrastructure, provide psychosocial development, and the effective delivery of programmes to reduce the prevalence of poverty.

NPRP MEDIUM-TERM PROGRAMME 2021 – 2024

The National Poverty Reduction Programme has five programme areas under which the related strategies are identified and addressed in a systematic manner to tackle the determinants of poverty in Jamaica. The programme areas (Figure 4) provide the parameters that define the scope of interventions to be administered to target groups that are directly impacted by poverty. They are linked to thematic areas and related strategies of the National Policy on Poverty (NPP) and guide the selection of programmes for each medium-term.

Figure 4: Programme Areas – NPRP



The new Medium-term cycle (2021-2024) began in April 2021 with an emphasis towards strengthening partnerships among entities for the acceleration of the achievement of the NPP/NPRP goals, particularly Goal 1, which is the eradication of extreme poverty (food) by 2022. At the end of the FY 2021/2022, approximately 80 programmes, sub-programmes, projects, and initiatives were aligned to approved strategies in the Medium-Term NPRP (Appendix II). These programmes were delivered primarily by 32 entities, primarily Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) with the support of 8 partners from non-government entities and academia. Participation in the first year of the second Medium-Term commenced with various activities to improve programme delivery and build partnerships through committee meetings, working group meetings and workshops. The areas of focus in the current medium-term programme cycle include:

- Formalization of protocols for enhancing coordination, participation, collaboration, partnership, and data and information sharing
- Participation of key stakeholders (implementing and supporting entities)

- Communication and mechanism strategies
- Full implementation of NPRP M&E Framework and database and the tracking of indicators
- Feedback mechanism among implementation entities and the PIOJ/PRCU
- Examination of NPRP priorities to identify strategies to accelerate uptake and reach of programmes considering the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

NATIONAL POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME FINANCING

The role of the NPRP is to coordinate and streamline existing resources and programmes towards achieving policy goals. The main source of financing is the Government's annual budget allocation to the MDAs to finance their programmes, among which are the programmes monitored under the NPRP. The Government of Jamaica provides an allocation to the PIOJ for the coordination of the NPRP. For the FY 2021/2022 a total of \$20.3 million was allocated to the PIOJ to cover administrative support and coordination of the NPRP.

ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND GAPS FOR FY 2021/2022

The main achievements for the year are presented below by NPRP Programme Area. They include inputs provided by programme partners through the submission of quarterly reports, written updates and programme implementation updates provided in National Poverty Reduction Programme Committee (NPRPC) and Working Group Meetings. Progress reports were received from a total of 14 partners over FY 2021/2022. Where no report was received from key programmes, available data from the 2020 Economic and Social Survey Jamaica (ESSJ) was utilized. It should be noted, however, that the ESSJ data only cover the calendar year achievements.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Addressing Extreme Poverty and Basic Needs

The NPRP targets persons who are more prone to experience unmet basic needs due to their vulnerabilities and risks associated with poor health status, unemployment, low educational outcomes, and lack of support systems. This is done to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and to address extreme poverty and basic needs. The target groups are destitute/vulnerable persons; those experiencing food poverty (including children and the elderly); persons with disabilities (PWDs); and pregnant and lactating women.

PROGRAMME AREA HIGHLIGHTS

- Partnerships and initiatives advanced to address risks and needs brought about by the pandemic.
- Distribution of food packages to vulnerable groups and households.
- Payment of cash transfers and grants to eligible beneficiaries.
- Emergency relief supply replenishment and distribution to meet National Food and Nutrition Security targets.
- Registration of and disbursement of payments to beneficiaries of the new Social Pension Programme.
- Advancement in the process towards implementation of the School Nutrition Policy.

The major achievements of key programmes are noted below.

NPRP STRATEGY

1.1 Institutional strengthening, integration, and expanded coverage of the School Feeding Programme in keeping with nutritional guidelines to ensure equity, adequacy and accessibility.



1.2 Design and implement appropriate programmes, mechanisms, and facilities to ensure the availability, accessibility, safety, and stability of sufficient food supply for the extreme/food poor (food insecure) across the life cycle.



1.3 Ensure the availability of emergency food stocks in keeping with the National Food and Nutrition Security targets for emergency recovery and relief.



1.4 Provide social transfers in the form of cash or kind to support the poorest (individuals or families) identified through appropriate screening mechanisms.



ACHIEVEMENTS

- Disbursement of approximately J\$5M to High Schools and Technical High Schools and J\$124M to Infant, Primary, Junior High and Special Education institutions for the provision of meals for beneficiaries on the PATH.
- Advancement in the process towards the implementation of the School Nutrition Policy.
- Provision of school lunch stipends to students in need, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the disruption in face-to-face classes.

- Distribution of food packages to needy students and the establishment of feeding programmes in basic, infant, primary and high schools.
- Rehabilitation of approximately 200 ex-inmates through the Fresh Start Programme year-to-date (YTD).
- Continued implementation of agricultural projects to provide tools and other supplies to individuals in need.

- Continued provision of support by NGO to assist with the National Food Storage Programme through the allocation and storage of relief supplies for distribution on the ground.

- Provision of a \$10 00 one-off payment to all PATH beneficiary households under the Social and Economic Recovery and Vaccines (SERV) Programme in Q2 of FY 2021/2022.
- Disbursement of \$10 000 one-off grant to NIS pensioners being paid at a rate of \$10 000 or less.

NPRP STRATEGY

1.4 Provide social transfers in the form of cash or kind to support the poorest (individuals or families) identified through appropriate screening mechanisms.



ACHIEVEMENTS

- Approval of 89 clients from PATH families for entrepreneurial and case management grants.
- Enrollment of clients from PATH families in HEART/NSTA Trust skills training course with several completing training over the FY.
- Final cohort of clients from PATH families exited the Secondary Education programme in Q2 of FY 2021/2022. Approximately 660 families on PATH were assessed for case management and 35 received case management grants in the amount of approximately J\$2Million.
- Enrollment of individuals to the Social Pension Programme – beneficiaries transferred from PATH/Poor Relief. Disbursement of payment of approximately J\$250 million over the financial year.
- Provision of food supplies to 24 Children's Homes and in-kind assistance to poor families in the form of wheelchairs, food packages and back to school supplies through the Food for the Poor (FFTP).
- Distribution of meals and food packages as part of the expansion of food distribution programmes in the KMA by the FFTP.
- Bi-monthly cash payments to an average of 260 000 PATH beneficiaries over FY 2021/2022.

1.6 Ensure the availability of emergency food stocks in keeping with the National Food and Nutrition Security Targets for emergency recovery and relief.



- Distribution of food packages and relief grants through the MLSS Rehabilitation Programme.
- Provision of hygiene packages to persons in need and the disbursement of compassionate, emergency rehabilitation and education and social intervention grants.

NPRP STRATEGY

1.8 While meeting basic needs, support holistic development through promoting income security, human capital development and independence.



1.9 Facilitate institutional care as required, for the infirm, indigent or homeless, to ensure that the basic needs of the most vulnerable are met.



ACHIEVEMENTS

- Enrolment of approximately 26 000 individuals to participate in the National Health Fund and the continuation of card application processing services at Drug Serv pharmacy locations island wide.
- Completion of male wards in Portland and St. James through the Board of Supervision.
- Completion of procurement for 2 Night shelters in St. Ann and Falmouth.
- 1 Therapeutic Garden completed in Trelawny towards the improved mental wellness of the infirmed.

Economic Empowerment and Human Capital Development

Economic empowerment and human capital development are critical to the sustainability of poverty reduction efforts to enable the transitioning out of and breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty. Low educational attainment levels, low income earning capability, inability to access basic social services, lack of economic opportunities leading to underemployment, unemployment, and low wage employment, are among the determinants of poverty in Jamaica. The target groups under are the unemployed and unskilled, the working poor, small producers (farmers and fishers) and small entrepreneurs. Persons with disabilities (PWDs) and breadwinners are also included in these groups.

The major achievements of key programmes are noted below.

PROGRAMME AREA HIGHLIGHTS

- Delivery of education and training to clients through virtual and distance learning.
- Local and overseas job placement opportunities.
- Provision of grants and entrepreneurial training for farmers and small business owners.
- On-the-job-training and funding for small businesses for PATH clients.
- Training of youth towards increasing youth involvement in fisheries sector.

NPRP STRATEGY

2.1 Create greater access to education, training, and certification (including remedial education entrepreneurial and skills training) for members of the target group



2.2 Facilitate and encourage employment linkages and placement as well as apprenticeship programmes.



2.3 Build capacities of poor households to become independent of social assistance programmes, through strengthened case management, and the appropriate linkages, referrals as well as training and employment opportunities.



ACHIEVEMENTS

- Clients served through the Abilities Foundation were facilitated through distance learning and PWDs were afforded access to training in rural parishes through the adoption of virtual training.
- Approximately 150 targeted capacity building training sessions across 9 parishes in areas such as social media marketing, business idea development and sales and marketing.

- Approximately 50 community residents benefitted from entrepreneurship training and Business Administration administered by HEART/NSTA Trust Career Unit.
- Placement of six beneficiaries from communities in the KMA at the National Housing Trust for six months internship - with support from HOPE Programme.
- Facilitation of linkages with HOPE and HEART/NSTA Trust for internship of 20 trainees under the USAID/FHI30 Youth Empowerment Programme.
- Referral of job placement for seven PWDs trainees. All were employed by December 2021.
- Placement of 467 persons in jobs locally through LMIS registration. Approximately 460 workers were placed in jobs through the Overseas Employment Programme.

- Provision of on-the-job training to approximately 150 clients from PATH families.
- Approval of 320 clients from PATH families for entrepreneurial grants.

NPRP STRATEGY

2.4 Livelihood development and strengthening through access to business development services, micro-finance and social enterprise options for targeted clients.



ACHIEVEMENTS

- Provision of technical assistance in the areas of project proposal refinement and finalization.
- Provision of entrepreneurial training for farmers and engagement of partners to generate funding to support training initiatives. Accumulatively J\$55M generated (YTD) to provide training and input to participants.
- Facilitation of business linkages to assist with access to registration and IP services for Local Economic Initiatives (LEIs). Registration of 41 LEIs for FY 2021/2022.

2.5 Promote the development and expansion of local economic enterprises and social enterprises (e.g., in agriculture and agro-processing).



- Provision of crop inputs to 363 young farmers for the establishment of agri-enterprises (YTD).
- Training of approximately 6 000 youth towards increasing youth involvement in the fisheries sector.
- Approximately 183 new farmers supported in livestock development in the revolving scheme for consistent flow of livestock inputs.
- Provision of entrepreneurship and business development support to fisher folk through enterprise grants.

2.8 Increase access to economic assets for income generation and wealth creation.



- 44 business fairs held island wide to provide grassroots based LEIs with business development skills and generate sales to support income generation ventures.
- Provision of 100 farmer kits and 45 commercial weed wackers to approximately 75 MLSS labour migrant workers through partnership with PIOJ via the Migration into National Development Strategies Programme.

2.11 Promote protection of workers, minimum conditions of work, and participation in social security schemes.



- Registration of approximately 26 000 persons to the NIS.
- Over 470 NIS public education sessions conducted.

NPRP STRATEGY

2.13 Timely review and adjustments to the Minimum Wage.



2.14 Promote protection of workers, minimum conditions of work, and participation in social security schemes.



2.21 Strengthen families through improved access to services, information, and resources in response to needs



2.28 Build the capacities of poor households to become independent of social assistance programmes, through strengthened case management, and the appropriate linkages.



ACHIEVEMENTS

- Outreach sessions conducted to provide guidance to parties in industrial dispute matters.
- Approval of Minimum Wage increase effective April 1, 2022.

- Over 6 outreach session held to guide parties in industrial disputes for FY 2021/2022.
- Approximately 100 disputes/cases disposed over the period.
- 1 924 compliance inspections conducted for the financial year.

- Improved access to civil registration documents for needy families through the JSIF. 1 136 birth certificate forms were submitted for processing at RGD over the FY.

- Initiation of evaluation of the Early Stimulation Programme of the Ministry of Health and Wellness to assess its efficacy ahead of the enrollment of new families. Evaluation and data analysis completed, and the blended approach expanded to other parishes.
- In Q4 of the FY, 91 participants received remote intervention.

Psychosocial Cultural and Normative Advancement

Psychosocial, cultural, and normative advancement is an integral component of the NPRP. This is based on the recognition that the interrelationship of social factors and individual thought and behaviour, including norms, values, myths, and cultural practices, within the society enable and perpetuate poverty. This element focuses on enhancing parenting skills, providing mental health support services, building social capital, encouraging mind-set change, as well as considerations of the characteristics, behavioural and decision-making patterns of the target group in the design and implementation of programmes to increase uptake and enhance effective delivery. The following target groups are selected for the medium-term poverty reduction programme: youth, children, parents/guardians, breadwinners, and service providers.

PROGRAMME AREA HIGHLIGHTS

- Provision of care packages to adolescent mothers.
- Piloting of new parenting curriculum for adolescent parents.
- Virtual training sessions held for teachers, parents, and volunteers in lieu of face-to-face meetings.
- Provision of online counselling services and health fairs to meet the demand for psychosocial interventions.

Specific activities embarked on by NPRP partners are noted in this section.

NPRP STRATEGY

3.1 Provide training, education and re-socialization on cultural norms in areas such as: self-control, transfer of hope beyond circumstances, mind-set change, character building, overcoming limits and challenges, personal and civic responsibility as well as trust and relationship building.



ACHIEVEMENTS

- Delivery of virtual training sessions for parents to restore family relationships and introduction of weekly mentoring programme for school-based alumni and PTAs.
- Delivery of in person training sessions for teachers to provide administrative support to guidance counsellors to enhance capacity building.

NPRP STRATEGY

3.1 Provide training, education, and re-socialization on cultural norms in areas such as: self-control, transfer of hope beyond circumstances, mind-set change, character building, overcoming limits and challenges, personal and civic responsibility as well as trust and relationship building.



3.3 - 3.4 Create greater access to appropriate reproductive and mental health services and information.



ACHIEVEMENTS

- Training of correctional officers and health personnel as Psychiatric Nursing Aides through the Ministry of Health & Wellness (MOH&W).
- Training of volunteers and Community Health Aides in Psychological First Aid through the MOH&W.

- Administration of tests to screen for sexually transmitted infections to adolescents to support health, wellness, and the practice of responsible sexual behaviours through the MOH&W.
- Delivery of programmes addressing adolescent parents specifically screening for gender-based violence and perinatal depression through the Women's Center of Jamaica (WCJF).
- Provision of virtual health fair and counselling services to deliver career guidance as well as provide mental health services.
- Over 350 adolescent mothers received care packages at an estimated value of J\$1.3M.
- Approximately 42 reintegrated girls received bursaries totaling \$719,489.88 for secondary education; 9 received scholarships totaling \$1.1M (WCJF).
- Over 65 Fathers were served under the Young Fathers Initiative in collaboration with the Bureau of Gender Affairs (WCJF).
- Over 250 enrollees were screened for gender-based violence and postpartum depression.
- Piloting of the new parenting curriculum for adolescent parents.

Basic Community Infrastructure

The condition of basic infrastructure enables or inhibits access to basic social services and amenities and impacts psychosocial development. Access to infrastructure is not only important for social development but also economic development through provision of access to markets, inputs, distribution networks and transportation systems. Basic community infrastructure development is essential for balanced and sustainable rural and urban development. Though rural poverty rates are higher, the peculiar characteristics of both rural and urban communities that impact their poverty profile warrant the development of basic community infrastructure for both rural and urban communities.

PROGRAMME AREA HIGHLIGHTS

- Training of environmental wardens.
- Upgrades to sanitation and infrastructure facilities in communities and schools.
- Completion certificates granted to police stations and schools.
- Construction of homes in poor communities.

The major achievements for the quarter are listed below.

NPRP STRATEGY

4.1 Provide and facilitate equitable access to basic public infrastructure such as water, sanitation and solid waste disposal, electricity, schools, healthcare and other public facilities and services, in rural and urban communities. The minimum available access should be in keeping with the specified social protection floor.

4.2 Increase access to potable water and sanitation connections in dwellings

4.7 Ensure that basic amenities, public services and facilities are accessible to the poor, whether by means of targeted or universal interventions.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Rehabilitation of police stations, schools, communities, and facilities upgrade in primary schools. Two rural primary schools and 5 police stations granted final completions status over the financial year through the JSIF.
- Training of approximately 300 environmental wardens as part of capacity building efforts.
- Approximately 1 200 houses wired for access to electricity (YTD).
- Advancement in the construction of a CPFSA Therapeutic Center. Work is scheduled for completion in the next FY.
- Construction of approximately 290 homes in communities serving the poor.

Institutional Strengthening

The improved and sustained programme delivery and monitoring and evaluation among programmes is one of the main tenets of the NPRP. Institutional strengthening is critical to the sustainability of poverty reduction efforts. Under the NPRP, agencies within the institutional framework for implementation of the programme are strengthened through training of key personnel in monitoring and evaluation, project design and delivery as well as other relevant areas. In addition, the monitoring systems of these agencies/ projects will be enhanced to ensure effectiveness of programme delivery.

The Community Renewal Programme (CRP) within the PIOJ, provides a framework or template to guide the design and implementation of violence reduction and

community development projects. Through its coordinating actions, the CRP facilitates a harmonized, holistic approach, drawing together the several programmes which are being implemented by multiple agencies across Government and civil society. The key priority actions of the CRP that align with NPRP institutional strengthening activities are hereafter included.

Other areas of capacity building including programme design, management and implementation may be necessary however these areas will be determined based on a consultative process and will be facilitated under the programme.

The major achievements are noted below.

PROGRAMME AREA HIGHLIGHTS

- Provision of capacity building training to NPRP implementing partners.
- Provision of financing to support project implementation in CRP communities.
- Facilitation of multi-sectoral partnerships targeting the poor and vulnerable communities.
- Advancement in several programme documents to guide the implementation of the NPRP.

NPRP STRATEGY

5.1 As part of the M&E plan identify clear targets and roles for stakeholder involvement, including the Private Sector.

5.2 Develop communication and monitoring systems and schedules for various stakeholders, actively promoting information and data sharing, and networking among relevant organizations implementing programmes under each medium-term framework.

5.4 Assess the M&E gaps in key programmes and provide training (and follow-up evaluation of application of knowledge) in M&E towards the development and strengthening of M&E systems of relevant programmes and organizations.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Interim NPRP Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) indicators database designed.
- NPRP website launched inclusive of a registry of all NPRP programmes.

- Preparation of monthly, quarterly, and other reports to NPRP stakeholders. An NPRP Protocols Document to guide programme implementation was designed and finalized over the reporting period.
- Participation in quarterly meetings of the National Social Protection Committee to provide updates on the NPRP.
- Development of Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) database/ dashboard in partnership with Vision 2030 Jamaica Secretariat in through the CRP.
- Initiation of the development of an online monitoring and evaluation platform for local level development data under the Data for All initiative.
- Provision of support to the Governance & Accountability outcome area of the CSP, with immediate focus on data collection and management.

NPRP STRATEGY

5.5 Expand capacity development training and provision of resources to enhance service provision in: life-skill training, psychosocial training, parenting, crime and violence prevention and intervention (including domestic violence), and reproductive health awareness and responsibility.



ACHIEVEMENTS

- NPRP Capacity Building Workshop held to focus on strengthening programme delivery to the poor and vulnerable through information sharing tools to plug gaps of implementing partners.
- Provision of seed funding of \$360 000 to support inter-agency network youth development program through the CRP.
- Ten (10) Life Skills Training sessions delivered to 50 individuals in Trench Town which focused on areas such as decision-making skills, budgeting, drug abuse, peer pressure and self-esteem through the CRP.

5.6 Inter-sectoral collaboration within government to support and streamline selected programmes provided by NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.



- Establishment of a Civil Society Network to support partnerships and delivery of programmes and projects in target communities.

5.7 Facilitate the streamlining and provision of services by the Private Sector and Private Sector Foundations at the community level in various areas, towards poverty reduction.



- Facilitation of meeting to advance public/private partnerships to allow for programmes listed on the JSSE crowd funding platforms to be implemented in select CRP communities.
- Continued partnership with the Jamaica Stock Exchange, through its crowd funding platform, to advance access to finance for organizations serving vulnerable communities.

The coordination of the NPRP continues to be managed by the PIOJ through the NPRPC, with the Poverty Reduction Coordinating Unit (PRCU) providing secretariat functions. The following highlight additional coordinating achievements over the financial year:

- Completion of Concept Note for the psychosocial pilot initiative and the NPRP Protocols Document to guide programme implementation.
- Development and strengthening of TORs for Research and Pilot Design and Communication Consultancies for the advancement of the Psychosocial Initiative for Mind-set Change.
- Initiation and development of a Terms of Reference (TOR) to engage a consultant to conduct a Process Evaluation of the NPRP. The consultancy is scheduled to begin in FY 2022/2023.
- Four meetings of the Economic Empowerment and Human Capital Development Working Group of the NPRPC convened. Additionally, three meetings each of the Psychosocial Cultural and Normative Advancement Working Group and Extreme (Food) Poverty Working Group were held over the financial year. The focus of the meetings centered on identifying a course of action to advance empowerment of key target groups and strengthening programmes towards the achievement of the national poverty reduction policy goals. Other objectives include an exploration of the challenges and gaps to Programme implementation and the identification of actions to resuscitate livelihood through collaboration/partnership and targeting.
- Five sittings of the National Poverty Reduction Programme Committee (NPRPC) during the financial year. The focus of the meetings included exploring opportunities for partnership and discussions around priority areas towards achieving the policy goals. A core activity involved the completion of a matrix, by implementing partners, to identify 'Innovative Strategies to Plug Gaps and Strategically Reach the Poor and Vulnerable during COVID-19'.
- A one-day Capacity Building Workshop under the theme "Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) in the Era of COVID-19 and Beyond". A total of 55 participants (excluding the PRCU) from 13 organizations were exposed to the training. The Workshop focused on strengthening programme delivery to the poor and vulnerable through identifying and sharing relevant information, approaches, and tools to plug gaps and improve programme efficiency.

IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION CHALLENGES AND GAPS

The NPRP partners have indicated several challenges affecting their effective implementation of projects/initiatives and their ability to serve their vulnerable populations over the financial year. These include but are not limited to:

- Inadequate funding and reduction in budgets for social programmes to meet the needs of the poor.
- Delays in gaining approval to implement projects.
- Restrictions in programme delivery offerings because of the COVID-19 pandemic and the implemented social distancing measures.
- Inadequate transportation and stipend allocation to support training and educational opportunities for vulnerable populations especially persons with disabilities (PWDs).
- Increase in costs associated with implementing sanitation measures due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.
- Limited internet access by beneficiaries to participate in programmes offered through virtual platforms.
- Delays in certification/assessment procedures by certifying bodies. Each body has their own standards which inadvertently contribute to loss of job opportunities for beneficiaries.
- Increase in welfare needs of adolescent mothers in wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Despite the challenges, the partners continued to demonstrate their commitment regarding their role and input in the implementation of the NPRP.

Coordinating challenges by the NPRP include:

- Continued low response rate of NPRP implementing partners to requests to provide updates on the activities of their programmes/projects. To combat this, letters were distributed to Heads of entities to reengage partner participation in the Programme to increase the effectiveness of the Secretariat to collect information to monitor actions, identify gaps and make recommendations to improve programme delivery. This also compounded by the continued low attendance rates to Committee and Working Group meetings.

NEXT STEPS

Efforts towards strengthening the partnerships among entities for the acceleration of the NPP/NPRP goals continue as the 2nd year of the implementation of the 2021-2024 Medium Term commences. The focus on psychosocial support of key stakeholders, building capacity of key organizations providing service to the poor and vulnerable, and improving community infrastructure in rural and urban areas will continue to be prioritized.

Focus will also be placed on further advancement of the piloting of the psychosocial initiative through the continued work of the NPRPC, Working Groups and through the Research and Pilot Design and Communication Consultancies. The Process Evaluation of the NPRP will also be undertaken and results subsequently used to strengthen the implementation of the Programme. The implementation of the M&E framework and systems while continuing to support capacity building opportunities to strengthen the programme delivery of NPRP partners will continue to be an area of priority. The NPRP website will further promote the NPRP as well as bring further visibility to the programmes and projects of the implementing partners. This will strengthen buy-in and collaboration towards greater efficiency and improving the NPRP/NPP outcomes. Given the integrated approach required for poverty reduction, continued collaboration across sectors inclusive of economic, environmental, and social, will be critical in ensuring that the effect of broader policies and decisions on poverty status remains a priority.

Considering the fallout from the ongoing pandemic, the priority strategies will remain of paramount importance to accelerate the achievements of the NPRP goals. Other strategic initiatives to be pursued include:

- Strengthen the delivery of Safety Nets and social protection programmes targeting the most vulnerable.
- Expand skill certification, apprenticeship, and on-the-job training schemes to enhance the capabilities of working-age youth and women.
- Provide improved access to public infrastructure and amenities (such as roads, electricity, water, and sanitation) to enhance quality of life and livelihoods.

- Protect and improve wages and general conditions of employment for persons earning minimum wages.
- Partner with relevant agencies to strengthen and expand psychological programmes to positively influence social outcomes.

Significant improvements will be maintained through aggressive targeting of key household members in vulnerable populations, and the provision of an environment that fosters and sustains meaningful employment.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

LIST OF PARTNERS/PROGRAMMES⁴ CONTRIBUTING TO THE QUARTERLY REPORTS OVER FY APRIL 2021-MARCH 2022

PROGRAMME AREA	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME AREA 1- Addressing Extreme Poverty and Basic Needs	Board of Supervision	
	Food For The Poor	Food Supply Programme
	Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PATH • Public Assistance
	Ministry of Education and Youth (MOEY)	School Feeding Programme
	Ministry of Health & Wellness (MOH&W)	National Health Fund - JADEP
	National Council for Senior Citizens	Meals on Wheels
PROGRAMME AREA 2- Economic Empowerment and Human Capital Development	Abilities Foundation	Skills Training and Certification for Persons with Disabilities
	Jamaica 4-H	Youth in Agriculture
	Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF)	Integrated Community Development Project II
	MLSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Market Information Systems (LMIS) • Overseas Employment • Steps-to-Work • Industrial Relations • National Insurance Scheme
	Social Development Commission (SDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Economic Development Support Programme
PROGRAMME AREA 3- Psychosocial Cultural and Normative Advancement	International Youth Fellowship (IYF)	Youth Development, Parenting and Mentorship Programmes
	Women's Center of Jamaica Foundation (WCJF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Continuing Education of Adolescent Mothers
	MOH&W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health Services • Sexual and Reproductive Health Services • Teenage Pregnancy Clinic
PROGRAMME AREA 4- Basic Community Infrastructure	Food For The Poor	Housing Programme
	JSIF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Community Development Project II • Basic Needs Trust Fund IX
PROGRAMME AREA 5- Institutional Strengthening	Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)	Community Renewal Programme (CRP)

⁴ Information was also gleaned from other sources outside of the quarterly reports including programme implementation updates in NPRPC and Working Group meetings and the 2020 Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica.

APPENDIX II

NATIONAL POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME (2021-2024) LIST OF PROGRAMMES AND PARTICIPATING ENTITIES⁵ – YEAR 1

PROGRAMME AREA	PROGRAMME/ INITIATIVE		RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA PARTNERS			
PROGRAMME AREA 1- Addressing Extreme Poverty and Basic Needs Related Policy Objectives: <i>Objective 1:</i> Strengthen social safety nets to address extreme poverty-induced deprivations (including hunger) <i>Objective 4:</i> Enhance food and nutrition security of the poor. <i>Summary of Strategies</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Enhance food and nutrition securityAddress deprivations and extreme povertyProvide access to basic amenities and services	1.	School Feeding Programme	Ministry of Education and Youth (MOEY)
	2.	Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education (PATH)	Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS)
	3.	Public Assistance	
	4.	Social Pension Programme	
	5.	Meals on Wheels	National Council for Senior Citizens (NCSC)
	6.	Child Health Clinics	Ministry of Health & Wellness (MOH&W)
	7.	Primary health care services	
	8.	Sexual and Reproductive Health Services	
	9.	Mental Health Services	
	10.	Jamaica Drug for the Elderly programme (JADEP)	National Health Fund (NHF)
	11.	NHF Card	
	12.	Emergency relief and supplies**	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM)
	13.	Social Services and Home Economic Programme	Rural Agricultural Development Agency (RADA)
	14.	Poor Relief Programme	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD)
	15.	Homelessness Programme	
	16.	Food Security Initiatives	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MOAF)
PROGRAMME AREA 2- Economic Empowerment and Human Capital Development Related Policy Objectives: <i>Objective 2:</i> Promote and expand human capital development among the poor and vulnerable (including children and persons with disabilities). <i>Objective3:</i> To enhance livelihood creation and income security among the poor and vulnerable <i>Summary of Strategies</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Job creation, placement and linkagesTraining and certification	17.	Grants and Loans to MSMEs	Development Bank of Jamaica (DBJ)
	18.	MSME Support Programme	HEART/NSTA Trust
	19.	NVQJ Certification Programme	
	20.	High School Diploma Equivalency Programme	
	21.	Vocational Training for Persons with Disabilities	
	22.	Business Support to MSMEs/ Business Incubator Programme	Jamaica Business Development Corporation (JBDC)
	23.	Economic Empowerment Grant Programme	Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities (JCPD)
	24.	Youth in Agriculture	Jamaica 4-H
	25.	Entrepreneurial and creative industry support	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport (MCGES)
	26.	Initiatives for Career Advancement Programme	MOEY
	27.	School Feeding Programme	
	28.	Youth Development Services	
	29.	Early Childhood Development Education Programme	Early Childhood Development Commission
	30.	Land Administration and Management Programme (LAMP)	National Land Agency (NLA)

⁵ As at June 2022

PROGRAMME AREA	PROGRAMME/ INITIATIVE		RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Childhood education and development • Provision of technical and financial support to business development • Access to markets by small producers • Increase participation in national insurance schemes. • Timely review of labour market legislation • Environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. 	31.	Agro-Tourism /Farmers' Market (in partnership with Jamaica Tourist Board/Tourism Enhancement Fund)**	MOAF
	32.	TBD	Banana Board
	33.	Financial Literacy Strategy (in partnership with Bank of Jamaica)	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MOFPS)
	34.	Overseas Employment Programme	MLSS
	35.	Social and Economic Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities	
	36.	Steps To Work	
	37.	Labour Market Information System	
	38.	Early Stimulation Programme	
	39.	National Insurance Scheme	
	40.	Child labour prevention initiatives	
	41.	Economic Empowerment Grant Programme	JCPD
	42.	Seniors Entrepreneurship Programme	NCSC
	43.	Irrigation Programme for Agriculture	National Irrigation Commission (NIC)
	44.	Extension Services	RADA
	45.	Social Services and Home Economic Programme	
	46.	Local Economic Development Support Programme	Social Development Commission (SDC)
	47.	Students Loan and Grant Programme**	Student's Loan Bureau (SLB)
	48.	GOJ Adaptation Fund Project	Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)
	49.	Housing Opportunity Prosperity Employment Programme (HOPE)	Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
PROGRAMME AREA 3- Psychosocial Cultural and Normative Advancement Related Policy Objectives: <u>Objective 6:</u> To address psycho-social, cultural and normative influences on poverty <u>Summary of Strategies</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training, education and resocialization • Access to reproductive and mental health services and information • Parenting and family support services 	50.	Sexual and Reproductive Health Services	MOH&W
	51.	Mental Health Services	
	52.	Teenage Pregnancy Clinic	
	53.	TBD	Ministry of National Security (MNS)
	54.	Parents support initiatives	National Parenting Support Commission (NPSC)
	55.	Supporting Continuing Education of Adolescent Mothers	Women's Centre of Jamaica Foundation (WCJF)
	56.	Child Protection Initiatives	Child Protection and Family Services Agency (CPFSA)
	57.	Psychosocial Initiatives	National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA)
PROGRAMME AREA 4- Basic Community Infrastructure Related Policy Objectives: <u>Objective 5:</u> To strengthen basic social and physical infrastructure	58.	Integrated Community Development Project II	JSIF
	59.	Basic Needs Trust Fund X	
	60.	Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project	
	61.	Rural Electrification Programme	
	62.	Parish Council Maintenance Programmes	MLGRD
	63.	Public Works Programme (Local Authority)	
	64.	Social Housing Programme	

PROGRAMME AREA	PROGRAMME/ INITIATIVE		RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
Summary of Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build and maintain community infrastructure 	65.	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC)
	66.	Water and Works	Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change (MHURECC)
	67.	Community Renewal Programme (Representative)	PIOJ
	68.	Regularization of Informal Settlements	Housing Agency of Jamaica (HAJ)
PROGRAMME AREA 5- Institutional Strengthening Related Policy Objectives: <u>Objective 7:</u> To strengthen coordination and capacity building for poverty reduction. Summary of Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training for service providers Strengthen coordination and M&E of poverty reduction programmes 	69.	Capacity Building of MDAs and NGOs	PIOJ - Poverty Reduction Coordinating Unit
NON GOVERNMENT PARTNERS			
Programme Area 1	1.	Food Supply Programme	Food For The Poor
	2.	Housing Programme	
	3.	Welfare Services	The Salvation Army
Programme Area 2	4.	Skills Training and Certification for Persons with Disabilities	Abilities Foundation
	5.	Social Enterprise/Entrepreneurship	Jamaica National (JN) Foundation
	6.	Fishing Village Programme	Food For The Poor
Programme Area 3	7.	School Suspension Intervention Programme/ Conflict Resolution	Dispute Resolution Foundation
	8.	Youth Development, Parenting and Mentorship Programmes	International Youth Fellowship
	9.	Support to the development of the psychosocial component of the NPRP and to the execution of initiatives under this programme area	University of Technology
	10.	Support to the development of the psychosocial component of the NPRP and to the execution of initiatives under this programme area	University of the West Indies (Department of Sociology, Psychology and Social Work)
TECHNICAL SUPPORT AREAS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty Reduction Coordination Social Protection and Gender Human and Community Development Policy Research Population and Health Economic Planning, Research and Policy Logistics Sustainable Development Goals Secretariat Growth Inducement Programme Sustainable Development and Regional Planning 			Planning Institute of Jamaica
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget/Social Projects 			Ministry of Finance and the Public Service

APPENDIX III

COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME COMMITTEE (NPRPC) ⁶ MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME (2021-2024)

NAME OF ENTITY	PROGRAMME/ INITIATIVE
GOVERNMENT	
Bureau of Gender Affairs	TBD
Child Protection and Family Services Agency	TBD
Development Bank of Jamaica	Grants and Loans to MSMEs
Dispute Resolution Foundation	Dispute Resolution Services
	Mediation Training
	School Suspension Programme
Early Childhood Development Commission	Early Childhood Programme
Housing Agency of Jamaica	Low-income housing
HEART/NSTA Trust	MSME Support Programme
	NVQJ Certification Programme
Jamaica Business Development Corporation	Business Support to MSMEs/ Business Incubator Programme
Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities	Economic Empowerment Grant Programme
Jamaica Promotions Corporation (JAMPRO)	TBD
Jamaica Social Investment Fund	Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI II) Project
	Basic Needs Trust Fund IX
	Integrated Community Development Project II
	Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	Youth in Agriculture Initiatives
Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport	TBD
Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation	Pilot Programme For Climate Resilience II
	Social Housing Programme
Ministry of Education, Youth and Information	School Feeding Programme
	Initiatives for Career Advancement
	Early Childhood Education Programme
	Youth Programmes
	Child Services Division
Ministry of Finance and the Public Service	Social Projects Division
	Financial Inclusion Strategy
Ministry of Health and Wellness	Sexual and Reproductive Health Services
	Mental Health Services
	Primary Healthcare Services
Ministry of Industry, Investment and Commerce – Small Business Support Initiatives	MSME Support
Ministry of Labour and Social Security	Steps To Work
	Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education (PATH)
	Public Assistance
	Industrial Relations and Allied Services
	National Insurance Scheme
	Early Stimulation Programme
	Overseas Employment
	Labour Market Information Systems

⁶ As at June 2022

NAME OF ENTITY	PROGRAMME/ INITIATIVE
	Social Pension Programme
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Parish Council Maintenance Programmes
	Poor Relief Programme and Homelessness Programme
	Public Works Programme (Local Authority)
Ministry of National Security	TBD
National Council For Senior Citizens	Meals on Wheels
	Seniors Entrepreneurship Programme
	Grandparents Programme
National Health Fund	Jamaica Drug and Elderly Programme
National Irrigation Commission	Irrigation Programme for Agriculture
National Land Agency	Land Administration and Management Programme
National Parenting Support Commission	Parenting Support Programmes
Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management	Disaster Preparedness/Relief
Office of the Prime Minister	Housing Opportunity Prosperity Employment Programme (HOPE)
Planning Institute of Jamaica	<u>Programmes:</u>
	Community Renewal Programme
	GOJ Adaptation Fund Project
	<u>Technical Expertise:</u>
	Social Policy Planning and Research (Chairmanship)
	Poverty Reduction Coordination
	Social Protection and Gender
	Human and Community Development
	Population and Health Unit
	Economic Planning and Research
Rural Agricultural Development Agency (RADA)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Secretariat
	Sustainable Development and Regional Planning
Social Development Commission	Extension Services
	Social Services and Home Economic Programme
Students' Loan Bureau	Local Economic Development Support Programme
	Governance Programme
Women's Centre of Jamaica Foundation	Students' Loan and Grant Programme
NON-GOVERNMENT PARTNERS	Supporting Continuing Education of Adolescent Mothers
Abilities Foundation	
Food for the Poor	Skills Training and Certification for Persons with Disabilities
	Food Supply Programme, Housing Programme, Fishing Village Programme
International Youth Fellowship	Youth Development, Parenting and Mentorship Programmes.
JN Foundation	Social Enterprise/Entrepreneurship (Representative)
Salvation Army	Welfare Services
University of Technology	Community Service and Development
University of the West Indies	Department of Sociology, Psychology and Social Work (Representative)