Sustainable Development Planning Frameworks – The Jamaican Experience

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Expert Group Meeting – Institutionalizing Sustainable Development Indicators for Measuring Progress of National Strategies
Bridgetown, Barbados, 17-19 September 2009
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

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

- Major Components of NPEP
  - Jamaica Social investment Fund
  - Social Safety Net Programme – Programme of Advancement, through Health & Education (PATH)
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
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

- Partnership
- Strong Leadership
- Social Cohesion
- People
- Equity
- Sustainability Economic
- Social Environmental
- Sustainable Urban & Rural Development
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
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