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**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



# **ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

## **FY 1980**

### **JAMAICA**

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE**

JUNE 1978



M E M O R A N D U M

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26 through 28 of FY 1980 Annual Budget Sub-  
mission for Jamaica.

TABLE IV A

Health and Nutrition Sector Development

Purpose:

To strengthen the ability of the Ministry of Health & Environmental Control (MOHEC) to plan, implement and evaluate nutrition and health care delivery programs.

Background:

Jamaica's problems in the health sector result primarily from an inefficient utilization and maldistribution of resources. MOHEC, which has the primary responsibility for national health care and nutrition improvement, is hampered by the absence of an effective planning process, an adequate health/nutrition/family planning information system and effective management capability. Productivity shortfalls due to undertrained or sub-optimum use of personnel is a major problem in the sector. Lack of adequate financial support, the existence of organizational and institutional weaknesses, and lack of adequate data for planning and programming are key constraints in the nutrition area. The GOJ's recently developed Five Year Plan seeks to strengthen the capacity of MOHEC to plan, execute, and evaluate its nutrition and health care delivery programs.

Project Description:

This \$5 million FY 1979 loan and FY 1979 to FY 1984 \$875,000 grant project will provide assistance to the GOJ in human resource development (participant and in-service training), health planning and management information system development, health services delivery system support, field support studies, and nutrition action programs. Technical assistance, training, commodities, and facilities construction will be provided to strengthen specifically the planning and evaluation, statistics, and nutrition units within MOHEC and the Nutrition Advisory Council, and to upgrade and expand the provision of primary health care and nutrition improvement services to the rural population of Jamaica.

Progress to Date:

An inter-disciplinary team of health and nutrition planners visited Jamaica in late 1977. On the basis of discussions with MOHEC and other GOJ officials involved in health/nutrition programming, a list of possible areas for USAID/GOJ collaboration and an assessment of constraints in the sector were developed. Further discussions were held in early 1978 to clarify priority needs in health/nutrition. Predominant among these were the need for technical assistance in planning and management information system development, training in key technical areas as well as for middle management and community level functions, equipment and supplies to upgrade primary health care facilities, increase the effectiveness of training programs and implement nutrition service programs, and support for a variety of field support (data-gathering) activities.

## Beneficiaries

Principal beneficiaries will be the rural poor who will enjoy easier access to more fully equipped and more efficiently managed health clinics with fully trained and supervised staff. The quality of health care and the provision of health/nutrition services at the community level will be increased. Middle and senior level planners, management personnel and support staff will benefit from training, improved management systems, and more reliable, accurate and up-to-date information on which to base decisions.

## Current Year Program:

Given the precarious nutritional situation in Jamaica, the need for reliable and accessible health services, the long delays currently experienced by people who seek care at public facilities, the negative impact of out-migration of professional medical personnel on the provision of health care, and the economic pressure to trim GOJ current account expenditures, assistance in the health/nutrition sector is urgently required. Inasmuch as this activity is not reflected in the Congressional Presentation for FY 1979, a notification of program change will be required.

During FY 1979, sources of technical assistance will be identified and work will begin on the development of a manpower analysis and training plan, primary health care clinic equipment and supplies inventory, development of a national management information system, design of various field support studies including a clinic utilization study, product testing and acceptability studies, food attitudes, beliefs, practices survey, drug utilization survey, and procurement of essential commodities.

## Budget Year Program

Technical assistance and training in planning, management information system development and data collection and analysis will continue. Commodities for clinic refurbishing, nutrition action programs, and training activities will be ordered.

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Major Outputs:

	<u>FY '79</u>	<u>FY '80</u>	<u>FY '81</u>	<u>FY '82</u>	<u>Future</u>	<u>Total</u>
Manpower analysis and training plan	X					X
Management Information System Plan	X					X
Clinic equip- ment plan	X					X
Trained personnel (participant)	7	12	15	15	30	79
In-service seminars (30 attendees each)	3	6	12	9	6	36
Clinics equipped	-	10	20	30	40	100
Clinic refurbished	-	5	10	10	20	45

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ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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## AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT

The large AID program in Jamaica results from the Carter Administration's decision to repair damaged USG-GOJ relations and to assist a democracy with a strong human rights posture which is having serious economic and development problems.

"Political" considerations in the decision included: Jamaica's leadership role in the North-South dialogue; its geographic propinquity; its history of many-sided relations with the U.S. including the migration of hundreds of thousands of Jamaicans to the U.S.; and the growing importance of the Caribbean in regional and world affairs. Economic considerations included Jamaica's importance as a source of bauxite, alumina and other commodities, and substantial U.S. private investment.

No less important was the fact that Jamaica met virtually all of the Administration's and the Congress' stated criteria for allocating U.S. bilateral assistance: (a) substantial and pervasive poverty; (2) as stated above, a positive human rights philosophy and practice; (3) a national commitment to remedy social and economic inequities; (4) an emphasis on rural development, family planning and other social sectors; and (5) an urgent need for assistance in attacking long run economic and development problems. There are few countries in the developing world in which all of these bases for assistance exist and even fewer which can also be called democratic.

AID's challenge in Jamaica is to respond to its assistance guidelines while dealing with the critical obstacles to economic growth. Without growth in this equity-oriented society, ours and the Jamaicans' development goals will not be achieved. This challenge requires more than the usual imagination, ingenuity and flexibility in using our assistance resources. I believe that the proposals presented in the following pages are wholly consistent with the Administration's policy toward Jamaica and, if implemented, would represent a successful chapter in AID's development work in this hemisphere.

## OVERVIEW

There has been a major turnaround in the AID assistance program to Jamaica. Beginning in the last quarter of FY 1977, AID assistance has increased dramatically. The local situation calls for a continuation of substantial assistance for at least three more years.

Background analysis for continued assistance is attached as Appendix A. This Appendix contains a new and preliminary analysis of basic human needs in Jamaica, summarizes macro-economic trends, identifies key development constraints, describes what other assistance donors are doing, and assesses the GOJ commitment to development.

### Basic Human Needs

Despite Jamaica's relatively high per capita income, when compared with other LDCs, poverty is pervasive. Severe income distribution inequities exist, with the top 5% of the population accounting for 27% of the income and the bottom 60% accounting for around 23%. Per capita income of the bottom 60% is about \$400. The economy is not providing jobs for entrants to the labor force. Unemployment is 30% and under-employment is above 20%, higher in the rural areas. The Jamaican population is young and getting younger. (60% are under 21 years old; and 50% are under 16 years old). The natural population growth rate is still fairly high although net growth is halved by out-migration. In a context where access to land is the single most important determinant of rural income, farm size is declining while distribution remains highly skewed. Approximately 2% of the farmers own about 50% of the land; 78% own only about 17%. While infant mortality, life expectancy and literacy rates are approaching those of developed countries, access to health and education services varies considerably between urban and rural sectors.

### Economic Crisis

The macroeconomic picture is grim. GDP and per capita income have declined since 1972, the latter by 25%. With a drop in earnings from bauxite, sugar and tourism and the quadrupling of the price of oil, Jamaica's balance of payments

has been in deficit every year except one since 1972. Net foreign assets of the Bank of Jamaica declined from \$100 million to minus \$173 million. Deficits have characterized the central government budget since 1972, rising from \$59 million to \$502 million in 1977. The government has borrowed heavily to finance these deficits; its external debt burden has risen, with debt servicing of \$30 million in 1972 climbing to an estimated \$164 million in 1978. The investment required to create jobs for new entrants to the labor force and to cut unemployment is staggering. This requirement plus the need to rebuild infrastructure and capital plant and to replace inventories long since drawn upon, amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

### Sectoral Trends and Constraints

Agriculture has been beset by many problems in recent years. Basic infrastructure has been neglected, credit channels are cumbersome, and marketing is inefficient. Rural to urban migration has been accelerating, especially by the young. (The average age of farmers is 48). USAID is undertaking an interim agricultural study to update its understanding of major constraints to progress in this sector. Principal constraints identified in previous studies and the government's current draft Five Year Plan (1978-1982) are: under-utilization of arable land, over-intensive cultivation and misuse of hillside lands, poor transportation and marketing facilities, inadequate credit facilities, and rural to urban migration, particularly of the young. Principal objectives stated in the Plan are to: (a) produce as much food and raw materials as feasible to supply domestic food needs, agro-industry development, and export markets; (b) reduce imports; (c) utilize all arable land; (d) increase rural incomes, infrastructure, and social services; and (e) provide employment.

In health, the critical problem according to the draft sector Five Year Plan is not so much the lack of resources as their maldistribution and inefficient utilization. A three person AID team reviewing the health sector in December 1977 also emphasized as a constraint the absence of both an effective planning process and an adequate information system. Up-to-date data are especially necessary for assessment of the current status of family planning and nutrition. Ministry of Health evaluations of programs in both areas are planned to measure current efforts and to determine future courses of action.

The Ministry of Education identifies the following major problem areas in its draft Five Year Plan: fragmentary and uncoordinated curriculum materials, inadequate school facilities,

untrained teachers, poor salaries and working conditions, insufficient student counselling and guidance, and an outmoded examination system. While the Ministry proposes solutions to many of the problems in the sector, its Plan fails to establish priorities. Too much is proposed for the limited financial and human resources that can realistically be expected to be available. But it is clear that Jamaica's successful long run development depends upon major improvement and reforms in its educational system.

Jamaica has been particularly hard-hit by the quadrupling of the price of oil. Jamaica has been one of the most energy intensive of LDC's. Jamaica's commercial energy consumption (of which over 50% is for bauxite/alumina/maritime bunkers and aviation fuel) is over 7 barrels fuel oil equivalent (FOE) per capita or more than four times the developing country average. Almost 90% of the energy consumed in Jamaica is imported. While projections of energy demand vary, depending on assumptions regarding the future course of the economy, Jamaica's economic prospects are precarious unless energy intensity is reduced and/or alternative sources of energy are developed. To deal effectively with its energy dependence, Jamaica needs research on potential local sources of energy, an effective program of pilot projects, and the mobilization of its public service, as well as the entire society, to face the problem.

Other major development constraints include trade and management problems. Jamaica is too dependent on one category of exports (bauxite and alumina are 74% of total exports) and needs to diversify. Similarly, on the import side, Jamaica must find ways to reduce dependence on food and raw material imports. Jamaica also suffers from the traditional LDC gap in middle level management personnel - a gap that has been exacerbated by the substantial out-migration of professional and skilled personnel. Expanded training programs and a halt to out-migration of skilled resources are urgently needed.

#### Other Assistance Donors

To deal with some of the above constraints, assistance to Jamaica from other assistance donors has been substantial. During the last two years, the IBRD has made major loans for a health/population program in Cornwall County (\$6.0 million), a rural development program (\$1.5 million), a program loan for balance of payments support (\$30 million), a sugar production program (\$18.5 million), and a power expansion and improvement program (\$20 million). Disbursements continue on earlier loans for Kingston sewerage and water supply and for school construction, agriculture education and audio visual centers. Future loans are planned for agricultural credit (\$10 million), rural development (\$15 million) and forestry.

The IDB has made loans since 1976 for pre-investment studies (\$2.6 million), education (\$9.3 million), industrial projects (\$8.0 million), rural electrification (\$2.5 million), and rural development (\$6.0 million and \$12.5). An earlier loan for \$12.0 million is expanding the water supply system in Montego Bay-Falmouth. Future lending is planned for agricultural research (\$6.7 million), Mandeville water supply (\$10.5 million), agricultural marketing and rural development.

Canada, Venezuela, Holland, Germany and the United Kingdom have provided large amounts of assistance primarily for balance of payments support. The European Economic Community (EEC) is assisting with banana production and irrigation facilities (\$5.7 million). PAHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, OAS, CIDA, Cuba, Japan and various European countries all have technical assistance programs.

The need for close attention to coordinating proposed AID assistance with that of other donors will be particularly important in the area of rural development. Currently IBRD and IDB are assisting the Land Lease Program, while AID assistance is for small farmers outside that program. The interim sector assessment we now have underway will help to assure that maximum complementarity of all proposed future assistance is achieved.

In the health sector, we have worked out a mutually supportive relationship between the IBRD Cornwall County program and our family planning and child health care activities, and we are closely coordinating, together with MOHEC, our future planning.

In all other areas of planned future AID assistance, other donors are not particularly active to date.

#### Assessment of GOJ Performance

Jamaica's commitment to equity is impressive. Government expenditures in agriculture, health, education, and family planning have increased absolutely over the last seven years while maintaining their share of the budget. The tax structure has become more progressive. The government has introduced a land lease project involving the rental or purchase of unutilized lands from their owners and leasing them to small farmers. It established an Agricultural Marketing Corporation to purchase the output of small farmers. It has instituted a vigorous cooperative development program utilizing lands purchased from the West Indies Sugar Company. It has stepped up the formation of community councils to act as vehicles for participation by the people in the development of their communities. It has launched a comprehensive effort to stamp out illiteracy. It has actively supported family planning ever since Jamaica achieved its independence

in 1962. Improved nutrition, especially for children under five, pregnant and lactating women, the unemployed, aged and infirm, has been an explicit national priority since 1974. A national minimum wage law was introduced in 1976.

While these efforts to improve living standards of the poor have been largely offset by Jamaica's economic reverses since 1972, there is no sign that the government's commitment to equity has wavered. Rather, its austerity program seeks to minimize adverse impact on the poor by maintaining basic food imports, sustaining public expenditures in agriculture, health and education, and supporting public works programs.

To respond to Jamaica's deepening economic crisis, the government has drastically reduced imports, instituted an Emergency Production Plan, reduced public expenditures, and sought to restrain wage pressures. It is in the process of developing a new five-year plan. Results of these measures have been mixed. The balance of payments deficit was drastically reduced in 1977 but the gross domestic product has continued to fall and the private sector still lacks confidence in the government and the future of the economy.

The government has just succeeded, however, in reaching understanding with the IMF on a new three year stabilization program. As part of the program, the government has already announced a new devaluation and new taxes. The devaluation is fifteen percent immediately and a further fifteen percent over the next twelve months. The dual exchange rate system is ended. New taxes on consumption are expected to yield \$142 million annually in additional revenues (at the current exchange rate). The government has also proposed a number of new policies to stimulate growth, adjust relative prices, balance the budget, and improve the balance of payments. This program represents an enormous challenge to the government and people of Jamaica. It is a responsible.

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rigorous self-help effort which will require substantial external assistance as well as skill, persistence and hard-headed host country management.

Jamaica's human rights record is good. It reflects not simply Jamaica's heritage of political institutions and traditions rooted in English Common Law but a present commitment to an open and free society. Prime Minister Manley has repeatedly denounced violation of human rights abroad. He has signed the American Convention on Human Rights and urged his Caribbean colleagues to do likewise. Since the last human rights report to Congress earlier this year, there have been no reports alleging torture by Jamaican authorities,

conditions within Jamaican prisons remain relatively good, there have been no charges of arbitrary arrest, and there have been no restrictions on civil and political liberties other than controls with respect to carrying foreign currency out or Jamaican currency into the country.

Jamaica's expenditures on defense are very modest. Its small defense force, defined as the armed force for external defense (exclusive of police), consists of a regular stand-by army of some 1500 men, or 0.3% of the total male labor force. In addition, there are some 700 reservists. According to official figures, the total defense budget consisting of recurrent and capital expenditure for FY 1977/78 amounted to the equivalent of \$29.0 million (J\$26.4 million). This accounted for 2.0% of the total central government budget and an estimated 0.9% of GDP.

Our overall assessment, in brief, is that Jamaica is worth the candle. It is one of the few functioning democracies in the developing world; it is devoted to the goals of economic and social justice; and, it has a strong tradition of fundamental respect for human rights. It needs help. It is in our interest to provide effective support.

#### Program Goal and Strategy

Several considerations including our concern for a geographically close neighbor, which shares our language, legal and moral heritage, and commitment to economic and social justice and human rights, led in early 1977, to a series of actions which resulted in a USG decision to undertake a major program of economic assistance.

The goal of this and proposed future assistance is a dual one: (1) to achieve stabilization and renewed growth by the end of the current IMF agreement in 1981; and (2) to eliminate the principal constraints to sustained, equity-based development over a longer time frame of five to ten years. To support this dual goal, we foresee substantial levels of AID support totaling about \$50 million a year through FY 1981, considerably reduced levels of \$10 to \$20 million for FY 1982-83, and a gradual phase-out thereafter.

Our strategy for the short-range, or through FY 1981, is to provide a significant degree of balance of payments and fiscal relief while at the same time continuing to work on basic development constraints. While the U.S. cannot solve Jamaica's current economic

crisis, the catalytic effect of a modest U.S. contribution could help to provide the total of required external assistance. A U.S. input which will have immediate or reasonably early balance of payments effect is particularly crucial because, as all observers agree, the next several months are likely to be the most critical phase of the new GOJ-IMF program.

There are, of course, a number of alternative strategies to achieve this effect including security supporting assistance lending, program lending, PL 480, housing guarantees, or any combination thereof. Most responsive to Jamaica's needs would be to follow up the FY 1978 SSA Loan of \$9.5 million with loans of \$10 million each year to provide scarce foreign exchange for essential imports and to generate local currency for production and employment programs. Since any assistance to get Jamaica's economy going again will have direct impact on our target group because of Jamaica's equity-oriented policies and since production and employment would be the immediate results of such assistance, we would suggest that the loans should be funded from the Development Assistance Account.

A second best option would be to seek Security Supporting Assistance using the same rationale as was used in FY 1978, while pointing out that a one-shot infusion falls short and continued U.S. support is essential, especially during the three year GOJ-IMF stabilization program.

A third but less flexible option would be to tie Development Assistance funded program lending to specific production and employment programs and to associate the assistance with reforms required to spur growth. Resources could be used in connection with the Emergency Food Production Program, soil conservation, small business off-farm employment and/or urban renewal. Because of the lead time required to prepare such a program, we would need to combine this approach for, let us say FY 1980 and FY 1981, with the first or second option approach for FY 1979.

A fourth option would be to increase proposed PL 480 Title I assistance from \$10 to \$15 million a year to \$25 million a year. This would require waiving usual marketing requirements for wheat, and would run the risk of acting as a disincentive to local production in the case of corn or rice. While the most flexible option, this may also be the most difficult because of the intense competition world-wide for limited PL 480 resources and because of possible strong opposition to waiving usual marketing requirements.

As part of both our short and longer-range strategies, we will also continue to tackle fundamental development problems in the following key sectors. Table I - Long Range Plan shows our estimate of the resources required through FY 1984 for these programs.

### Agriculture

We have initiated a sector study which is to be completed before the end of this calendar year. It will provide the basis for a planned FY 1979 loan for \$16.0 million to strengthen producer organizations and improve the credit and marketing systems. We will shortly initiate a base line study under Title XII to help formulate a program to support agricultural research, education and extension in FY 1980. With these studies, we will also be in a position to develop a strategy for further assistance to the sector in future years.

### Health

The absence of both an effective planning and management process and a functional health management information system constitute the principal constraint to adequately addressing problems in the health sector in Jamaica. A functional planning and evaluation unit and an adequate management information system within the MOHEC as well as a refined Health Plan which clearly indicates program areas for foreign assistance are essential for defining areas for long-term USAID and other donor cooperation in the sector as well as for effective and efficient resource allocation by the GOJ.

USAID's strategy in the health sector will thus focus principally on forms of assistance which are supportive of human, technological, and analytical infrastructure. This implies supporting the GOJ and local institutions in such areas as planning, training (both in-service and participants), data gathering and analysis, and information system management. Support for the development of the planning and evaluation unit and related nutrition/health management information systems is essential so that longer-term program assistance can be defined more systematically. While the proposed FY 1979 Health and Nutrition loan will contain some physical infrastructure, commodities, equipment, or facilities, other donors will play the major role in responding to these needs.

### Nutrition

Our approach to nutrition will reflect the following: 1) nutrition is a high priority of the GOJ; 2) the current food situation and balance of payments problem place Jamaica in a precarious position

from a nutritional point of view; 3) external assistance from other donors in this area is severely limited; 4) development activities in other sectors, especially agriculture, may have a major impact, either negative or positive, on nutritional status; 5) GOJ policies and goals in the "sector" represent a sound basis for USAID-GOJ cooperation.

Within this context, USAID will attempt to assist the GOJ in three major areas:

- Combatting malnutrition, both undernutrition due to inadequate and suboptimal intakes of food and also diet-related diseases such as diabetics and obesity.
- Meeting basic food and nutritional needs from local resources.
- Ensuring sustained improvement in the food and nutritional status of the Jamaican population.

USAID's strategy will have two components:

- In addition to considering new program areas in food and nutrition, USAID will examine its current and planned project portfolio to see what impact these may have on the food and nutrition problems in Jamaica. A variety of sectoral programs, while not explicitly recognized as nutrition projects, may have a significant nutrition impact.
- USAID will assist the GOJ in carrying out its nutrition policies and goals by supporting: 1) intersectoral development projects which may have a significant positive nutritional impact on the general population; 2) investigative studies needed to plan, design, implement and evaluate such projects; and 3) the establishment of an institutional infrastructure for optimum interministerial coordination and cooperation to ensure sustained progress.

### Family Planning

To date, USAID's strategy in population/family planning has been to assist the GOJ in establishing by 1980:

- An extensive public system of family planning services integrated into the MOHEC's basic health services;

- the integration of family life education and sex education into the public school system;
- a commercial distribution system of contraceptives complementing both the public and private distribution system throughout the island.

The goal has been to assist the GOJ in achieving country-wide availability of information and services to control fertility, to enlist 34,000 new acceptors annually, and to reduce the birth rate of 29.8 in 1976 to no more than 25 per thousand in 1980. A phase-out of USAID involvement in family planning has been contemplated at the end of the current grant project in FY 1980.

The GOJ, however, now believes it is time to carry out a major evaluation of the progress of its family planning program, and of the assumptions upon which the program has been based. USAID plans to participate and assist in that evaluation. Depending on where the evaluation leads, USAID may consider continued support to family planning beyond FY 1980.

#### Human Resources

In the education sector, the GOJ has been placing principal emphasis on expansion of primary education, teacher training, and agricultural education. With the Canadians giving assistance to school construction and the IBRD considering assistance in teacher education, our proposed AID strategy is to focus at this point on agriculture education. A study of the Jamaica School of Agriculture has been initiated to determine specific needs and an appropriate AID response within the context of an Agricultural Education, Research, and Extension loan planned for FY 1980.

While the need for primary school construction is currently being addressed by the GOJ with the help of other donors, the increasing inflow of students is leading to problems of quality. We foresee the possibility of AID involvement in the area of improving primary school quality at some point subsequent to FY 1980.

Jamaica's literacy is relatively high for a developing country, but there are still 400,000 illiterates in Jamaica, most of them in the rural areas. The Jamaica Movement for the Advancement of Literacy (JAMAL) has been operating a program that has gained considerable attention from abroad. Enrolling up to 140,000 persons and using volunteer teachers and space where it can be found, JAMAL has been making impressive progress. JAMAL has requested our assistance and we are looking for ways to cooperate, possibly through an OPG.

In the manpower area, there are numerous constraints with respect to data collection, analysis and planning and with respect to training and placement. A grant project funded in FY 1978 will provide clear directions for possible loan assistance in FY 1980 and FY 1981.

In addition to manpower training, there is a need for both short and long-term training to upgrade the skills of middle-level management in development related fields. We propose in FY 1980 to initiate a program to address this need. We also propose a related effort (Science and Technology loan and grant) to strengthen Jamaica's capacity to meet its need for new technologies as its development requirements become more complex and sophisticated. Among the areas of emphasis, as noted below, will be energy and environmental control.

### Energy

Because of worldwide interdependency in the energy sector and because of the magnitude of the drain on Jamaica's balance of payments from its energy deficit, USAID/Jamaica intends to provide the maximum appropriate assistance in the sector. Already, in FY 1978, we have provided financing for a thorough appraisal of and assistance in upgrading the GOJ five-year Energy Sector Plan. In FY 1979 the GOJ is expected to request approximately \$350,000 to undertake various pre-feasibility studies of non-conventional energy sources for which USAID may request additional program development support funding. Requests for assistance in launching pilot projects are also expected.

The proposed \$3 million Science and Technology loan for FY 1980 with its accompanying \$200 thousand grant will assist the GOJ to determine the technical/economic feasibility of exploiting those alternative energy sources shown by the pre-feasibility studies to be promising. Primary emphasis will be on those technologies which appear to be appropriate for rural areas. Loan assistance in FY 1982 should complete the experimental phase of alternative energy sources development, leaving the major replication financing to the IFIs or private sources of capital.

### Environment

In view of the critical economic and social situation that exists and will continue for some years to exist in Jamaica, coupled with the fact that environmental concerns (with a few significant exceptions such as urban sewage) are still well short of the crisis stage, the proposed AID strategy in the sector will be one of gradualism, laying the technical and intellectual groundwork for action programs to be undertaken subsequent to FY 1980. The major

source of future AID environmental input will be as part of the proposed grant funded activity in Science and Technology, which will finance studies in key environmental areas as well as assist in a necessary program of institutional development in the sector. AID's current integrated rural development program in the Pindars River and Two Meetings watersheds will have a major favorable impact on environmental control, especially soil conservation. In addition, of course, each proposed AID program will include an Initial Environmental Examination.

#### Urban Development

In view of the critical importance of Jamaica's urban sector, USAID is planning to carry out a substantial program of urban development, partly through additional HIG's. We are proposing development lending in addition to our on-going HIG program because there are program needs in the urban sector that cannot reasonably be met with ten or eleven percent money. Our proposal is for a FY 1980 pilot program of urban development at the \$5 million level, followed by FY 1982 and 1984 replication programs of \$10 million each. These loans would complement FY 1981 and 1983 HIGs of \$25 million each, which are expected to follow a \$15 million FY 1979 tranche of an existing HIG.

The proposed HIGs would continue to focus on squatter settlement improvements and tenement upgrading (plus a rural home improvement component). These programs are incorporating into their design essential, though minimal, community facilities and social services for the neighborhoods being upgraded, with the cost of these facilities and services being folded into the overall dwelling improvement costs charged against the occupants/owners of the premises benefitted. The development loan program would provide for a range of essential urban services both complementing the minimal services provided in the HIG program and extending services to lower income areas not included in HIG projects. The primary social services contemplated for DL financing will be oriented toward community development and income generation, and will include occupational training, small business development, community improvement activities, child care and pre-school education, and nutrition and homemaking education. Physical facilities and related services are expected to include environmental sanitation, water and sewer hookups, and assistance in improving household sanitation for lowest income families and community facilities to house and support the services discussed above.

#### Export Development

Key to Jamaica's efforts to renew and sustain growth will be its ability to diversify its exports. We therefore propose to explore a possible AID role in Jamaica's export development. The best potential

for expansion of non-traditional export lies with products such as fruits and vegetables, spices, coffee, cocoa, clothing, furniture, and leather and wooden products. A number of institutions such as the Jamaica National Export Corporation and the Jamaica Export Trading Company in the public sector, and the Jamaica Exporters Association and the Jamaica Manufacturers Association in the private sector are developing strategies for encouraging exports. We intend to work with these institutions in determining whether technical, training, or other assistance would be useful to their programs in FY 1980 and/or future years.

#### PL 480 Assistance

Both PL 480 Title I and Title II form an important part of USAID's proposed strategy. PL 480 Title I is programmed at \$10 to \$15 million per year through FY 1981 as an essential element of the strategy to help Jamaica achieve stabilization and renewed growth. Title I imports will permit Jamaica to save scarce foreign exchange for other needed raw material and capital imports and will help sustain a minimum essential flow of basic food commodities such as wheat which Jamaica does not produce and corn and rice which Jamaica will not be able to produce in sufficient quantities during the next few years. As indicated above, one strategy option may be to increase Title I imports to a level of about \$25 million a year through FY 1981, if other sources of AID support cannot be provided to Jamaica's stabilization program and if usual marketing requirements can be waived.

In March 1978, the GOJ and the U.S. signed a Memorandum of Understanding for use of local currencies generated under existing and future PL 480 and commodity import program agreements. It was agreed that such local currencies would be utilized in the sectors of agriculture, nutrition, health and population, education, and housing, placing emphasis on improving the lives of the least privileged segments of the population in Jamaica and on improving their capacity to participate in the development of the country. Priority in assignment of the local currency would go: first, to support of ongoing projects being assisted by AID; second, to support of activities which would facilitate programs being considered for AID assistance; third, to support activities which would complement such ongoing or proposed programs; and fourth, to support other high priority development projects for Jamaica as agreed between AID and the Ministry of Finance and Planning. A tentative list of activities to be supported totaling J\$70 million was attached to the Memorandum. It was agreed that programming of the local currency would be reviewed on a quarterly basis. Generations under the proposed future PL 480 Title I programs would fall under this agreement.

A portion of the Title I imported commodities would continue to be used in urban and rural school and maternal child health feeding programs serving 120,000 urban students, 41,000 rural students, and 126,000 MCH beneficiaries. We believe Jamaica is the only country which has agreed to move such programs to a Title I basis. Included under Title I since 1974, these feeding programs will require Title I support for approximately the next two to three years until local sources of blended foods can be substituted. Texas A&M Marketing specialists and the USDA Nutrition Group food technologists, working in cooperation with Jamaican counterparts, are currently developing a plan for manufacturing and distributing weaning foods derived from PL 480 Title I commodities. Special assistance is also being provided to the GOJ to explore alternative equipment for manufacturing special infant foods. The GOJ has expressed interest in an across-the-board evaluation of all of its feeding programs.

An emergency, pilot PL 480 Title II program is also proposed for FY 1978 in response to the food requirements of the neediest segment of the population of Western Kingston. This program could reach 60,000 beneficiaries. A follow-on program, oriented toward more explicit development goals, may be considered for FY 1979 and FY 1980 in this area.

0000001

TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN

DECISION UNIT: Jamaica

(\$ millions)

	FY 1978*	FY 1979	FY 1980		PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD			
	ESTIMATE	REQUEST	MARK	EXPANSION		1981	1982	1983	1984
Food & Nutrition	( - )	(20.8)	(6.4)	( 8.5)	( 8.5)	(11.4)	(.9)	(5.7)	(.5)
Grants	-	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	.9	.7	.5
Loans	-	19.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	10.0	-	5.0	-
Population	(.4 )	( .6)	( .5)	( .5)	( .5)	( .5)	(.6)	(.6)	(.6)
Grants	.4	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	( - )	(5.9)	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)	(5.2)	(.2)	(5.2)	(.2)
Grants	-	.9	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Loans	-	5.0	-	-	-	5.0	-	5.0	-
Education	( - )	(.4)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(1.8)	(5.6)	(.2)	(.2)
Grants	-	.4	.9	.9	.9	.8	.6	.2	.2
Loans	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.0	5.0	-	-
Selected Development Activities	( - )	(.3)	(10.4)	(10.5)	(18.5)	(15.6)	(15.6)	(5.5)	(15.4)
Grants	-	.3	.4	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.4
Loans	-	-	10.0	10.0	18.0	15.0	15.0	5.0	15.0
Total Functional Accounts	(.4)	(28.0)	(21.0)	(23.2)	(31.2)	(34.5)	(22.9)	(17.2)	(16.9)
Grants	.4	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.9
Loans	-	24.0	17.5	19.5	27.5	31.0	20.0	15.0	15.0
Other Accounts SSA	(11.0)								
Grants	1.5								
Loans	9.5								
Total Program	(11.4)	(28.0)	(21.0)	(23.2)	(31.2)	(34.5)	(22.9)	(17.2)	(16.9)
Grants	1.9	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.9
Loans	9.5	24.0	17.5	19.5	27.5	31.0	20.0	15.0	15.0
P. L. 480									
Title I	17.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Title II	.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	-	-
Housing Guaranties (non-add)	-	15.0	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	15.0
Personnel (in workyears)									
Mission U. S.	16.6	23.5	22.4	22.5	22.8	22.0	20.0	18.0	18.0
F. N.	19.6	27.4	28.0	28.1	28.3	28.0	27.0	25.0	23.0
TDY U.S.D.H.	9.1	7.5	5.7	5.7	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
Program Contracts	17.4	35.9	37.0	39.0	41.6	35.0	35.0	30.0	30.0
Operating Expenses	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6

\* All FY 1978 Program Funds are from SSA except for Project 532-0041, Family Planning Services (\$400,000 exclusive of centrally procured contraceptives) which is PN funded.

TABLE III - SUMMARY OF RESOURCES - BY ACTIVITY  
(FUNDING IN \$ 000 AND OPERATING EXPENSES-FUNDED PERSONNEL IN WORKYEARS (XX.X))

ACTIVITY	DECISION UNIT												PAGE 1 OF 4					
	PY: 1978*				CY: 1979				MARK				EXPANSION				PROPOSED	
	FUNDING	PERSONNEL US	PERSONNEL FN	FUNDING	PERSONNEL US	PERSONNEL FN	FUNDING	PERSONNEL US	PERSONNEL FN	FUNDING	PERSONNEL US	PERSONNEL FN	FUNDING	PERSONNEL US	PERSONNEL FN	FUNDING	PERSONNEL US	PERSONNEL FN
<u>PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</u>																		
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>																		
Inland Fisheries Development (0038)	(595)	.2	.3	(20,758)	.3	.7							(8,525)			(8,525)		
Rural Communities Nutrition and Income Improvement (0045) OPG	76	.1	.1	78	.2	.2								.1			.1	.1
Integrated Rural Development (0046)	-	.3	.7	600	.3	1.7							700	.3	1.2	700	.3	1.2
Fish Production System Development (0059)				3,380	.8	.2							300	.2	.3	300	.2	.3
Agricultural Marketing (0060)				16,000	1.3	1.2								.8	1.2		.8	1.2
Agricultural Planning (0061)		.1	.4	500	.3	.7							250	.3	.7	250	.3	.7
Agricultural Education, Research and Extension (00062)		.4	.1		.2	.3							5,000	.5	.5	7,000	.5	.5
Operational Program Grants			.1		.1	.1							50	.1	.1	150	.1	.1
Program Development and Support (0000)	417	.4	.6	200	.6	.4							125	.5	.4	125	.5	.4
<u>Population Planning</u>	(404)			(571)									(525)			(525)		
Family Planning Services (0041) (excludes centrally procured contraceptives)	400	.7	1.0	561	1.0	1.5							500	1.0	1.5	500	1.0	1.5
Program Development and Support (0000)	4	.1	.1	10	.1	.1							25	.1	.1	25	.1	.1

0000002

TABLE III - SUMMARY OF RESOURCES - BY ACTIVITY  
(FUNDING IN \$ 000 AND OPERATING EXPENSES-FUNDED PERSONNEL IN WORKYEARS (XX, X))

ACTIVITY	DECISION UNIT Jamaica												PAGE 2 OF 4											
	PY: 1978*				CY: 1979				MARK				MINIMUM				EXPANSION				PROPOSED			
	FUNDING		PERSONNEL		FUNDING		PERSONNEL		FUNDING		PERSONNEL		FUNDING		PERSONNEL		FUNDING		PERSONNEL		FUNDING		PERSONNEL	
	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN
Health	(204)				(5,937)			( 225)				( 225)												
Health Improvement for Young Children(0040)	97	.1	.1	.1	97	.1	.1	25				25												
Health and Nutrition Sector Development (0064)		.2	.3	1.0	5,750	1.0	1.5	50	1.0	1.0	1.0	50	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	50	1.0	1.0	50	1.0	1.0	1.0
Operational Program Grants		.1	.1	.1		.1	.1	50	.1	.1	.1	50	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	50	.1	.1	50	.1	.1	.1
Program Development and Support	107	.2	.1	.2	90	.2	.2	100	.2	.3	.3	100	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	100	.2	.3	100	.2	.3	.3
Education and Human Resources Development	(275)				( 434)			(3,411)				(3,411)												
Rural Education Sector (0009)		1.0	.5	.8		.2	.2		.3	.2	.2		.3	.2	.2	.2	.2		.3	.2		.3	.2	.2
National Planning (0039)	150	.2	.1	.3		.2	.2		.2	.2	.2		.2	.2	.2	.2	.2		.2	.2		.2	.2	.2
Training Needs Survey/ Employment Development (0047)	80	.2	.3	.2	384	.3	.3	486	.2	.3	.3	486	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	486	.2	.3	486	.2	.3	.3
Manpower Training (0066)			.3	.2		.2	.2	2,500	1.0	.5	.5	2,500	1.0	.5	.5	.5	.5	2,500	1.0	.5	2,500	1.0	.5	.5
Training for Development (0068)			.3	.2		.2	.2	300	.5	1.5	1.5	300	.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	300	.5	1.5	300	.5	1.5	1.5
Operational Program Grants		.1	.1	.1		.1	.1	75	.1	.1	.1	75	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	75	.1	.1	75	.1	.1	.1
Program Development and Support (0000)	45	.3	.2	.3	50	.2	.2	50	.3	.3	.3	50	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	50	.3	.3	50	.3	.3	.3

TABLE III - SUMMARY OF RESOURCES - BY ACTIVITY  
 (FUNDING IN \$ 000 AND OPERATING EXPENSES-FUNDED PERSONNEL IN WORKYEARS (XX.X))

DECISION UNIT  
 Jamaica

ACTIVITY	FY: 1978*		CY: 1979		MARK		MINIMUM		EXPANSION		PROPOSED	
	FUNDING	PERSONNEL	FUNDING	PERSONNEL	FUNDING	PERSONNEL	FUNDING	PERSONNEL	FUNDING	PERSONNEL	FUNDING	PERSONNEL
	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN
Selected Development Activities	(9,936)		(329)		(10,415)		(10,515)		(18,515)			
Special Development Activities (0029)	50	.3	50	.6	50	.4	50	.6	50	.4	50	.6
Commodity Import Program (0048)	9,500	.1										
Strengthening of Social Development Services Delivery Systems (0055) OPG	81	.2	79	.1		.1				.1		.1
Production and Employment (0063)					10,000	.1	10,000	.1	10,000	.1	10,000	.1
Science and Technology (0065)					200	.3	200	.2	200	.3	3,200	.5
Urban Development (0067)						.3				.3	5,000	.2
Operational Program Grants		.1	100	.1	25	.1	125	.2	125	.1	125	.2
Program Development Activities (0000)	305	.9	100	.7	140	.3	140	.6	140	.3	140	.6
Total Program Funding	11,414		28,029		21,001		23,201		31,201			
Regional and Inter-Regional Activities		1.8		1.8		.2		1.8		.2		1.8
P. L. 480 Title I	17,000	.4	15,000	.2	15,000	.3	15,000	.1	15,000	.4	15,000	.1
Title II	600	.2	1,308	.1	1,308	.1	1,308	.2	1,308	.2	1,308	.2
Housing Guarantee		.2	15,000	.1		.1		.1		.1		.1
*All FY 1978 Program Funds are from SSA except for Project 532-0041, Family Planning Services (\$400,000 exclusive of centrally procured contraceptives) which is PN funded.												

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TABLE III - SUMMARY OF RESOURCES - BY ACTIVITY  
 (FUNDING IN \$ 000 AND OPERATING EXPENSES-FUNDED PERSONNEL IN WORKYEARS (XX, X))

DECISION UNIT  
 Jamaica

ACTIVITY	FY: 1978*		CY: 1979		MARK		MINIMUM		EXPANSION		PROPOSED	
	FUNDING	PERSONNEL US	FUNDING	PERSONNEL US	FUNDING	PERSONNEL US	FUNDING	PERSONNEL US	FUNDING	PERSONNEL US	FUNDING	PERSONNEL US
<u>NON-PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</u>												
Policy Direction and Management	4.6	5.3	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.5						7.1
Financial Management	2.2	4.3	2.7	6.9	2.8	7.0						2.8
Mission Support	1.0	4.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0						1.0
IDIS**	(0.7)	-	(3.4)	-	(2.4)	-						(2.4)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-						-
Non-Mission Specific Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-						-
Operating Expenses:	(1,649)		(1,890)		(1,772)							(1,842)
Personnel	1,091		1,324		1,262							1,321
Housing	317		272		212							218
Office Operations	241		294		298							303
TOTAL	30,663		61,227		39,081							49,351
** Non-add												

0000005



0000007

TABLE IV A

RURAL COMMUNITIES NUTRITION AND INCOME IMPROVEMENT (OPG)

Purpose: To improve agricultural production, rural incomes and nutritional well-being of rural households.

Background: The Catholic Relief Services (CRS) requested funds to assist rural households in increasing their agricultural production and improving nutrition with a three year Operational Program Grant (OPG), CRS is training Jamaican Community Health Aides (CHA) and the Jamaica Youth Corps (JYC) to assist in maintenance of kitchen, gardens and livestock units. In addition, CHA's and JYC's are encouraging visits to health clinics and offering classes in nutrition and health.

Progress to Date: During the past year, training sessions have taken place for the JYC's and CHA's in raising livestock (goats and rabbits) and teaching nutrition. Baseline surveys have been conducted and material requirements such as seeds, tools, and transportation have been determined. Over 127 kitchen gardens have been established and are producing. Twenty livestock projects have been established. Home visits and meetings with PTA groups on nutritional improvement and preparation and use of vegetables from the kitchen gardens have been initiated.

Beneficiaries: Intended beneficiaries include rural households with incomes of less than \$200 U.S. per capita per year who will directly benefit from increased production of foodstuffs and nutritional care.

Current Year Program: Continued implementation of kitchen gardens and establishment of livestock raising projects. Increased home visits and meetings with PTA groups on nutritional improvement and preparation and use of vegetables from the kitchen gardens.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Kitchen gardens	560
Livestock units	80
Children with improved nutrition	3,000



TABLE IV A  
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Purpose: The specific purposes are: a) to increase agricultural production on small hillside farms in the Pindars River and Two Meetings watersheds; b) to control soil erosion in the watersheds, thereby establishing an agricultural base for the future and increasing the supply of water for both agricultural and household purposes; and c) to strengthen the institutional capability of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Background: Agriculture has been beset by many problems in recent years. Basic infrastructure has been neglected, credit channels are cumbersome, and marketing is inefficient. In March 1977, the Emergency Production Plan was launched. One of its major goals was to increase agricultural production. A.I.D.'s strategy to reach the small farmer and to assist Jamaica create a productive agriculture sector supports that goal. The Integrated Rural Development Project responds to these objectives by revitalizing two of Jamaica's watershed areas, the Pindars River and Two Meetings, which had deteriorated.

Progress to Date: The \$13 million loan, authorized in 1977, was signed on February 28, 1978. The first tranche of the \$2 million grant, \$700,000, was obligated on September 30, 1977.

Training has begun for extension officers and soil conservation technicians, 13 of whom are presently working in the watershed areas. Procurement has been initiated for survey equipment, heavy equipment, utility vehicles and technical consultants. A management system has been established for coordination between field offices and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries are the 4,000 small farmers and their families living in the watershed areas. Additional beneficiaries include workers from outside these areas employed during the life of the project and consumers of the increased production.

Current Year Program: An additional \$600,000 will be obligated in FY 1979 to continue implementation of soil conservation activities, including forestation and terracing. Agriculture extension agents will continue to be trained and group meetings with farmers to introduce new multiple cropping techniques will be held. Loan financed demonstration centers will be constructed in three of the five designated areas.

Budget Year Program: With the final tranche of funding in FY 1980, \$700,000, technical assistance and training will be completed for the demonstration centers and sub-centers. The majority of rural infrastructure such as roads and electricity will be in place. Linkages with existing farmer organizations to channel credit and inputs to the small farmers will be completed.

- -

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Land area to be treated (acres)	17,700
Forests developed (acres)	5,000
Roads constructed (miles at an average cost of \$36,000/mile)	22
Employment generated (days)	1.1 million
Farming practices improved (acres)	10,000
Domestic water supply improved (people served)	25,000
Rural electrification installed (people served)	15,000
Houses constructed	235
Projected increase in per farm annual income (% of current income)	
Pindars	240%
Two Meetings	270%

<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
Integrated Rural Development		Jamaica		Mark		1980	
<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b>		<b>INITIAL OBLIGATION</b>		<b>FINAL OBLIGATION</b>		<b>TOTAL COST</b>	
532-0046 (230)		1977		1980		\$15,000	
<b>APPROPRIATION</b>		<b>DATE PP/REVISION</b>		<b>DATE LAST PAR</b>		<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b>	
FN		7/77		N/A		3/79	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 19 78		CY: 19 79		CY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE			
<b>TOTAL-</b>									
AID-FINANCED									
Grant	2,560	11,140	6/79-12/80	600	3,540	8,200	10/80-3/83	700	4,440
Technical Assistance (Support Non-Add)	(42)	(258)		(252)	(180)	(330)		600	530
Training	8	192		180	80	292		100	132
Loan	1,360	388			240	148			148
Commodities	-	480			100	380			190
Other Costs:	800	6,520			1,800	4,720			2,400
Contingency	60	1,140			220	920			260
Soil Conservation	200	880			400	480			480
Forestation	42	410			300	110			110
Engineering Works	20	380			80	300			160
Demonstration and Training Centers	-	(320)			(20)	(300)			(30)
Small Farmer Services									
Evaluation Project funded non-add									
HC AND OTHER DONOR	2,556			2,336				4,008	11,200
Min. Ag. Personnel & Op Costs	680			1,040				1,080	
Other Costs:									
Soil Consten. and Forestation	560			840				1,080	
Credit	240			320				360	
Rural Electrification	960								
Other:	116			136				1,488	

FUNDING	FISCAL YEAR			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	TYPE	FISCAL YEAR			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80			A=NONCONTRACT	19 78	19 79	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT	5	8.5	9.5		A	LONG-TERM	2	3	3
TDY (NON-)	.5	.2	.1		B	SHORT-TERM	3	4	5
OPERATING EXPENSES	1.0	2.0	1.5						

## TABLE IV A

## FISH PRODUCTION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

Purpose: To increase farmer income and national protein supplies by developing the capability of GOJ institution to expand inland fish production.

Background: Jamaica has a serious national food deficit which has steadily deteriorated in recent years. In 1976, for example, food imports made up 20% of all imports. As a result, the GOJ established in 1976 a food and nutrition policy designed to reduce by 20% the proportion of energy and protein supplied from imported foods. To assist, A.I.D. has initiated a limited applied research program to provide fingerlings and intensive fish culture technology to small farmers and GOJ owned fish farms, and assess the feasibility and potential of national fish production. This project, for which a project paper will be submitted in early 1979, will build upon the pilot activity by extending fish production systems throughout the island and building GOJ institutional capacity to implement fish production programs.

Project Description: This project seeks to build the success of the experimental fish production units by expanding fish production ponds throughout the country. In addition, this project will develop the GOJ's institutional capacity to effectively provide training, processing, marketing, extension and production expertise to small farmers and other governmental and private sector organizations. Although the major implementing agency will be the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, in contrast with the earlier project, other organizations such as the Agricultural Marketing Corporation (AMC), the University of the West Indies, and Jamaica School of Agriculture will play major roles.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries will be small rural farmers who will participate in fish production programs. Both rural and urban consumers will benefit from expanded access to alternative protein sources.

Current Year Program: The project will increase fingerling production, continue applied research in aquaculture, train extension agents, and improve the domestic fish marketing and distribution system. Research and demonstration facilities will be expanded to 60 acres, and approximately 2,500 acres of fish ponds will be developed.

Budget Year Program: It is expected that an additional research center will be established at Twickenham Park and that demonstration and production facilities will be expanded by 10 and 40 acres respectively. Marketing, processing, storage and distribution facilities of the AMC and other distribution channels will be upgraded.

Major Outputs:All Years

Estimated fish production

22.5 million tons

Ponds constructed

200



## TABLE IV A

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Purpose: To increase production and productivity of small farmers by improving access to required agricultural inputs, information and credit and by increasing the efficiency and breadth of the marketing system.

Background: Small farmers with land holdings of less than 5 acres constitute over 75% of Jamaican farmers. These small farms although the primary producers of domestically consumed foodstuffs, are hampered in their production efforts by limited access to improved agricultural techniques, inputs and credit. They are also hampered by an inefficient marketing system for these producers, with high transport and post-harvest losses, and insufficient storage capacity to buffer excessive price fluctuations cause low agriculture productivity and income. The GOJ has attempted to revitalize the agricultural sector, implementing an Emergency Production Plan which places major emphasis on increased domestic food production.

Project Description: The goals of the Agricultural Marketing program are: (1) to establish new multi-purpose marketing and collection centers; and (2) to utilize existing community-based organizations for channeling improved services; and (3) provide marketing infrastructure and assistance to small farmers. Centers will be constructed to be used by organizations to make extension services available, to provide agricultural credit to make available farm inputs and supplies and to collect, grade and trans-ship local farm products. Linkages will be established with the Jamaica Agricultural Society (JAS) and Agricultural Marketing Corporation (AMC).

Beneficiaries: The primary project beneficiaries will be the small farmers with less than 5 acres (at least 60,000 people) who produce food for the domestic market. Benefits will also accrue to the consumers by reducing production costs and final selling prices.

Current Year/Budget Year: Construction of multi-purpose construction centers will be initiated, credit will be extended, farm supplies will be distributed and produce will be collected, sorted, stored, and trans-shipped. Additional facilities will be provided to the AMC to coordinate the flow of these goods. Rural roads will be upgraded to improve the movement of goods.

Major Outputs:All Years:

Collection and distribution centers	100
Expanded credit institutions	80
Roads (farm to market)	50 miles



## TABLE IV A

## AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

Purpose: To provide an improved statistical and analytical base for the formulation of agricultural policy and design and evaluation of rural development oriented projects.

Background: The GOJ is placing strong emphasis on development of the agricultural sector through land reform schemes and production programs. Successful implementation of the GOJ's programs will depend, among many factors, on the planning capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). The MOA has already established a Data Bank which is responsible for (1) data collection and storage on a wide range of rural socioeconomic factors and (2) evaluation. The MOA has also established an Agricultural Planning Unit responsible for preparation of analytical studies for agricultural policy formulation and project design. The present Data Bank and Evaluation Unit staff has considerable expertise in statistical methods but requires more experience in survey techniques. Data processing is a serious bottleneck. While staff members of the Agricultural Planning Unit are knowledgeable about Jamaica's agriculture sector, they need training and experience in policy analysis.

Project Description: AID will provide technical assistance training and some equipment to help the MOA improve its planning capacity.

Beneficiaries: Initial beneficiaries will be technicians receiving training under the project. Improvement MOA's planning and information gathering capability should lead to benefits for all Jamaican small farmers.

Current Year Program: Technical assistance will be initiated to fill existing skills deficiencies and provide on-the-job training. Local technicians will be sent for training overseas. Computer needs will be analyzed and appropriate equipment provided.

Budget Year Program: Efforts will be made to link the improved data base to project evaluation and policy formulation. Special studies in certain problem areas will be conducted. Technical assistance will be focused on the formulation of supporting analysis for improved project design.

Major Outputs: Trained agriculture policy analysts, and surveys projects, and policy-related studies which will serve as the basis for formulation of Jamaican agricultural policy.

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
Agricultural Planning		Jamaica (RDO)		Mark		1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER		APPROPRIATION		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	
532-0061 (053)		FN		10/78		N/A		1/80	
ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)									
		CY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		CY: 19 80			

ACTIVITY INPUTS	PY 19 78		CY: 19 79		CY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE		
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	OBLI-GATION	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)				PIPE-LINE	OBLI-GATION
<b>TOTAL-</b>			10/78-12/79		500	405	95	1/80-12/80	250	295	50
Technical Assistance (Support Non-Add)					200	170	30		100	110	20
Participant Training Commodities					(120)	(102)	(18)		(60)	(66)	(12)
Other Costs					80	70	10		25	25	10
Evaluation Project Funded Non-add					200	150	50		25	75	-
					20	15	5		100	85	20
					-	-	-		(5)	(5)	-

HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-		PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		LIFE OF PROJECT	FOOTNOTES
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE		A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT		
Host Country	170					205	
Commodities Training Personnel	20					10	
	30					20	
	120					175	

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				FISCAL YEAR		
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81	19 82	19 83	19 84
PROGRAM ACCOUNT	2.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0
TODY (ADD)	.5						
OPERATING EXPENSES	5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

TABLE IV A  
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, RESEARCH  
AND EXTENSION

Purpose: To improve Jamaica's capabilities for coordinated agricultural education, research and extension efforts with special emphasis on reaching the small farmer.

Background: GOJ has been focusing its efforts on programs designed to revitalize the agricultural sector. The success of these efforts is partly contingent upon: (1) a well-trained corps of technicians who are familiar with rural agricultural sector problems; (2) strong research and extension programs and (3) farmers capable of employing improved inputs and techniques to increase production. Currently, agricultural research and extension are carried out by separate boards, research has been concentrated on export crops, and extension agents deal primarily with export crops and large farmers.

AID, through this project, will assist the GOJ to restructure its system for developing and communicating relevant agricultural information. By forging linkages between agricultural education, research and extension services, this project will attempt to integrate a variety of factors, which, if coordinated and strengthened, would help to meet the needs of the small farmer.

Preparations for this Title XII activity got underway in 1978 with the development of a scope of work for a baseline study with the assistance of the University of Florida. The baseline study will be initiated as soon as BIFAD procedures are completed in selecting an institution. The study will be completed in early 1979.

Project Description: The project is designed to impact on four primary areas: (1) formal education, (2) non-formal education, (3) extension services and (4) research. AID, through the services of consultants, will assist the GOJ to revise and upgrade the Jamaica School of Agriculture (JAS) curriculum, to identify and develop appropriate types of non-formal educational training, and to upgrade the research and extension services. Participant training will be provided in both technical and managerial agricultural disciplines. Essential commodities for support of research and extension will be provided.

Beneficiaries: The target beneficiaries are the rural small farmers who will benefit from improvements in the agricultural education, research, and extension systems.

Current Year Program: The Program Development Support financed baseline study and final project design will be completed. Because of priority needs in the health and nutrition sector (see Health and Nutrition Sector Development Tables IVA and IVB) this project may have to be deferred to FY 1980 although the previously submitted PID envisioned an FY 1979 start. If sufficient funds become available, this project could get underway immediately upon completion of the baseline study. In that event, activities described under Budget Year Program below would be initiated in FY 1979.

Budget Year Program: Personnel from the selected Title XII institution will arrive and develop a revised and expanded curriculum for training extension and research personnel in meeting the needs of small farmers and for providing rural inhabitants with the basic skills needed for productive employment. Long and short-term training will commence. Construction of research and extension facilities will be started. Vital commodities, such as teaching aids and communications, research and analytical equipment, will be ordered. Additional financing at our "proposed package" level would permit a more adequate level of technical assistance (2 additional advisors), training (40 additional long-term participants and 110 short-term participants), and support for training and research facilities.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Total
Mark Level						
Revised Curriculum Formal Education		X				X
Non-Formal Education		X				X
Trained Personnel LT		5	10	20	20	55
ST	10	20	20	20	20	90
Trained Farmers		1,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	12,000
Reorganized Extension System			X			X
Fully Equipped Training and Research Facilities		X	X			X
Expansion and Proposed Levels (addative to Mark Level)						
Trained Personnel LT		5	15	10	10	40
ST	20	30	30	20	10	110
Expanded Extension and Research Facilities			X			X

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>	<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
	Agricultural Education, Research and Extension		JAMAICA		Mark		1980	
	PROJECT NUMBER		INITIAL OBLIGATION		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST	
	532-0062 (242/080/635) FN		1980		1980		5,000	
<b>APPROPRIATION</b>		<b>DATE PP/REVISION</b>		<b>DATE LAST PAR</b>		<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b>		
FN		3/79		N/A		11/80		

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI-GATION	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI-GATION				
TOTAL-										
Technical Assistance (Support Non-Add)										
Participant /Training										
Construction										
Commodities										
Evaluation, Project Funded non-add										
TOTAL-										
HC AND OTHER DONOR										
Host Country Personnel										
Operating Costs										
Facilities										
TOTAL-										

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81		TYPE A=NONCONTRACT	TYPE B=CONTRACT	FISCAL YEAR	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT									
TODY (NON-)	.5	.5	2.0	4.0	HIGH	LONG-TERM	5	19 78	19 80
OPERATING EXPENSES	.5	.5	1.0	1.0	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	10		
					LOW	LONG-TERM			
						SHORT-TERM			



## TABLE IV A

## FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Purpose: To establish an extensive public and private system of family planning services and its integration with national basic health care services and the public educational system.

Background: The GOJ has, been committed to family planning since its independence in 1962. Through the National Family Planning Board (NFPB), the GOJ has upgraded medical and paramedical staff to deliver family planning health services. Since 1976, the public delivery program has been augmented by commercial distribution of contraceptives with over 1,140 outlets. The University of the West Indies, various hospitals, and the Jamaican Family Planning Association have been expanding their voluntary surgical contraception services. USAID assists the GOJ in its three primary family planning goals: (1) integrating family planning services into the country's basic health services; (2) integrating family life/sex education into the public school system; and (3) establishing a country-wide commercial distribution system. In 1978, GOJ plans a comprehensive evaluation of its family planning program. Depending on the result, this project will be modified to support revised GOJ goals and objectives.

Progress to Date: Family Life/Sex Education programs are being incorporated into school curriculums, and workshops to train teachers and guidance counselors in contraceptive methods are being conducted. Participants have been trained and short-term consultants services have been provided.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be men and women of reproductive age, especially in rural areas who will be better able to plan the size of their families.

Current Year Program: AID will continue to support the National Family Planning program and the commercial distribution program funds for participant training, consultants, workshops, and commodities including contraceptives and medical equipment and supplies.

Budget Year Program: AID will attempt to expand all forms of family planning services throughout the island. AID's goal is to attempt to reduce the birth rate to 25 per 1,000, by 1984.

Major Outputs:

	<u>Through 1980</u>
Medical and paramedical personnel upgraded	3,433
Trained family planning counselors	50
Trained medical doctors in laparoscopic sterilization techniques	15
Trained community health aides	2,500
Family Planning Acceptors	196,000

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b> Family Planning Services *		<b>DECISION UNIT</b> Jamaica (HN/FP)		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b> Mark		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b> 1980	
<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b> 532-0041 (440)		<b>APPROPRIATION</b> HE		<b>INITIAL OBLIGATION</b> 1977		<b>FINAL OBLIGATION</b> 1984		<b>TOTAL COST</b> 4,251	
				<b>DATE PP/REVISION</b> 2/77/2/79		<b>DATE LAST PAR</b> N/A		<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b> 8/78	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 19 78		CY: 19 79		FY: 19 80		PIPE- LINE	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	PIPE- LINE	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE						
<b>TOTAL-</b>	400	592	10/78-3/80	297	561	597	261	560	201	500	560	201
Technical Assistance	10	47		4	15	19	-	15	-	15	15	-
(Support Non-Add)	( 6)	(28)		( 2)	( 9)	( 11)		( 9)	-	( 9)	( 9)	-
Participants	25	30		30	50	40	40	50	20	50	70	20
Commodities	104	115		50	100	125	25	100	50	100	75	50
Other Costs	261	400		213	396	413	196	335	131	335	400	131
Evaluation Project Funded	( 1)	( 1)		( 1)	( 1)	( 1)		( 1)	-	( 1)	( 1)	-
<b>TOTAL-</b>	2,300	2,160			7,640	2,500		2,500	14,000	2,640	14,000	
HC AND OTHER DONOR												
Host Country	2,300	2,160			7,640	2,500		2,500	14,000	2,640	14,000	
Operating expense and Personnel	90	50			90	50		90	50	90	50	
ILO												
IPPF												

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)					PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				FOOTNOTES
	FISCAL YEAR					FISCAL YEAR				
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81	19 82	A=NONCONTRACT		B=CONTRACT		
PROGRAM ACCOUNT	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	LONG-TERM		LONG-TERM		*Excludes centrally procured contraceptives.
TOTY (ADD)	1.0	.5	-	.2	.5	SHORT-TERM		SHORT-TERM		
OPERATING EXPENSES	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	SHORT-TERM		SHORT-TERM		

## TABLE IV A

## HEALTH IMPROVEMENT FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

Purpose: To improve the national primary health care delivery system with emphasis on Cornwall County.

Background: In 1974, the Government of Jamaica moved to integrate health, nutrition, and family planning services within a comprehensive health care delivery system. As part of the new system, the Ministry of Health (MOHEC) is consolidating its personnel into community health teams which will provide simple health services directly while referring more serious health cases to appropriate facilities. This project will assist MOHEC to develop the new delivery system by testing its implementation in Cornwall County. Improvement of management, training, and midwifery delivery systems will be provided by a U.S. contractor. Assistance will also be given in establishing a training unit in MOHEC.

Progress to Date: Technical consultants have arrived and are assisting the GOJ in developing training programs for personnel to manage and implement the new system.

Beneficiaries: Priority beneficiaries will be the 333,000 mothers and young children who are in immediate need of health services. Strengthening of health management and improvement of management information systems will benefit the entire population.

Current Year Program/Budget Year Program: A.I.D. will continue to support improvement in the primary health care system by providing technical assistance in staff training, functional analysis, information systems and decentralized management. Training programs will be conducted in health management skills.

Major Outputs:Life of Project:

MOHEC Management Training Unit established and functioning	1
Personnel trained for staff posts at the parish level	523
MOHEC personnel trained as management seminar trainers	43
Primary health care team members trained	2175
Key district and parish administrative staff trained	48

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b> Health Improvement For Young Children		<b>DECISION UNIT</b> JAMAICA (HN/FP)		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b> Mark		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b> 1980	
<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b> 532-0040 (510)		<b>APPROPRIATION</b> HE		<b>INITIAL OBLIGATION</b> 1976		<b>FINAL OBLIGATION</b> 1979		<b>TOTAL COST</b> 397	
<b>ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)</b>		<b>CY: 19 78</b>		<b>CY: 19 79</b>		<b>CY: 19 80</b>		<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b> 8/78	
		<b>PY: 19 78</b>		<b>PY: 19 79</b>		<b>PY: 19 80</b>			

ACTIVITY INPUTS	PY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		CY: 19 80		EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	OBLI- GATION	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE						
TOTAL-	97	109	166	11/79-12/80	97	248	15	10/80-12/80	25	40	-	
Technical Assistance (Support Non Add)	85 ( 51)	100 ( 60)	144 ( 86)		90 ( 54)	219 (131)	15 ( 9)		25 ( 15)	40 ( 24)	-	
Other Costs	12	9	22		7	29	-		-	-	-	
HC AND OTHER DONOR	169				152							
HC-Personnel	105				105							
Seminars	64				47							
IBRD - (\$6,000)												

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81			19 78	19 79	19 80	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT	1.5	1.5	.2	-	HIGH	LONG-TERM			Johns Hopkins University	
TDY (NON- OPERATING EXPENSES)	-	-	-	-	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM				
	.2	.2	-	-	LOW	LONG-TERM				

## TABLE IV A

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Purpose: To strengthen the ability of the Ministry of Health (MOHEC) to plan, implement and evaluate its nutrition and health care services.

Background: Jamaica's problems in the health sector result primarily from an inefficient utilization and maldistribution of resources. MOHEC, which has the responsibility for national health care, is hampered by an inadequate planning capability, lack of adequate statistical data-gathering, and ineffective management systems. The GOJ's recently developed Five Year Plan, seeks to strengthen the capacity of MOHEC to plan, execute, and evaluate its health care services.

Project Description: This \$5 million FY 1979 loan and FY 1979 to FY 1984 \$875,000 grant project will help to develop an improved ability to monitor nutrition status, to expand primary health care facilities and to distribute resources more efficiently and more equitably between urban programs and rural outreach programs. Technical assistance and training will be provided to strengthen the planning unit within MOHEC and develop its capacity for long-term health planning and support the Nutrition Advisory Council. Appropriate methods for collection of data will be instituted, with introduction of computer software, if necessary.

Progress to Date: An inter-disciplinary team of health planners visited Jamaica in late 1977. Working with MOHEC, a tentative list of constraints to monitoring the nutritional status and providing primary health care to the rural poor was developed. Further discussions were held in early 1978 to clarify priority needs in the health sector. Predominant among these were the need for technical assistance aimed at improving the management systems in health and nutrition, increased data analysis and publication of the data which are already being gathered, and upgrading the secondary and tertiary health facilities to which the poor have first recourse.

Beneficiaries: Principal beneficiaries will be the rural poor, who will enjoy greater and easier and access to more fully equipped clinics, and a more efficiently managed health and nutrition system. Middle level and senior level health planners will also benefit from training, improved management systems, and better, more reliable, and current information upon which to base decisions.

Current Year Program: Given declining nutritional status, the need for reliable and accessible health services, the long delays currently experienced by people who seek care at public facilities, the negative impact of out-migration of professional medical personnel, and the economic pressure to trim GOJ current account expenditures, assistance in the health sector is urgently required.

Although this activity is not reflected in the Congressional Presentation for FY 1979, USAID believes that immediate action is essential and that a notification of program change is warranted.

During FY 1979 the source of technical assistance will be identified and work will start on firmly establishing the constraints to the flow of information needed for sound decision making. Clinics will be visited to establish their equipment needs and a plan for refurbishing and, when necessary, constructing clinics will be developed.

Budget Year Program: Technical assistance and training in management systems and data analysis will continue. Refurbishing of clinics will get underway and essential commodities will be ordered.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	FY '79	FY'80	FY'81	FY'82	Future	Total
Management Information Flow Plan		x				x
Training Plan	x					x
Clinics Equipment Plan	x					x
Plan for Refurbishing Clinics	x					x
Trained Personnel	7	12	15	15	30	79
Clinics Equiped	-	5	10	15	20	50
Clinics Refurbished	-	5	10	10	20	45



ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Rural Education Sector		Jamaica		Mark		1980	
PROJECT NUMBER		INITIAL OBLIGATION		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST	
532-0009 (600)		1974		1977		11,200	
APPROPRIATION		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	
EH		8/77		N/A		10/78	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	PY: 1978		CY: 1978		CY: 1978		BY: 1980		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)					
TOTAL-	0	4,766	6,000	-	0	4,300	1,700	-	0	1,700	0	0	0
Technical Assistance		90	740			440	300			300		300	
Participant Training		96	530			380	150			150		150	
Materials & Equipment		1,600	1,240			1,000	240			240		240	
Construction		2,800	2,780			1,950	830			830		830	
Research		80	225			150	75			75		75	
Community Self-help Fund		100	485			380	105			105		105	
HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-	1,329			3,036								
Host Country		879			1,835								
Land construction		100			-								
Community Self-help		250			600								
Personnel		100			601								
Operating Costs													

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)					PERSONNEL INTENSITY	TYPE		FISCAL YEAR			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19	BEYOND		A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	19 78	19 79	19 80	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT	1.5	1.6	.6			HIGH	LONG-TERM	3	6	3		
TOTAL	.5	.2	.2			MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM	6	12	10		
OPERATING EXPENSES	1.5	1.0	.5			LOW	LONG-TERM					

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
National Planning		JAMAICA		Mark		1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER		APPROPRIATION		INITIAL OBLIGATION		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST	
532-0039 (710)		EH		1976		1978		635	
DATE PP/REVISION		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	
N/A		N/A		11/77		11/77		12/78	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)									
	FY 19 78		CY 19 79		CY 19 80		CY 19 80		CY 19 80	
	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE
<b>TOTAL-</b>	150	179	378		-	306	72			72
Technical Assistance (Support Non-Add)	142 (85)	175 (105)	370 (222)		300 (180)	70 (42)				70 (42)
Other Costs	8	4	8		6	2				2
Evaluation PD & S and MOB Funded Non Add		( 1 )			( 1 )					( 1 )
<b>TOTAL-</b>	55				110					275
HC AND OTHER DONOR	55				110					275
Salaries	45				90					45
Administrative Support	10				20					10

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED									
	FISCAL YEAR		FISCAL YEAR		FISCAL YEAR		FISCAL YEAR		FISCAL YEAR	
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81	19 82	BEYOND	TYPE	A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT	19 78	19 79
FUNDING	2.3	4.0	.9				A	LONG-TERM		
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (NON-)							B	LONG-TERM		
OPERATING EXPENSES	.3	.5	.2					SHORT-TERM		

FOOTNOTES

AID 1330-8 (3-78)

## TABLE IV A

## TRAINING NEEDS SURVEY/MANPOWER TRAINING

Purpose: To assist the Jamaican National Planning Agency and relevant ministries to attain the capability to carry out continuing analytical study of the country's training needs and to reshape education and training programs to make them more directly responsive to the country's actual employment requirements.

Background: Added to the gaps associated with a long history of colonialism, severe problems began to emerge in the Jamaican labor market as skills levels and needs changed drastically. First, construction of tourist facilities and bauxite/alumina infrastructure created a strong demand that drew workers from the agricultural and marginal urban service sectors. Then the overall economic crisis during the 1970's resulted in sectoral dislocations and a shift in employment from the higher skill/higher paid sectors to lower occupational skill sectors. The GOJ has responded by initiating a comprehensive program to upgrade and reorient its manpower planning, training, and employment capabilities and to coordinate these activities with organization of the labor market. AID will assist by conducting a Training Needs Survey to examine employment requirements, the organization of local labor markets, and job placement services. In FY 1980, a Manpower Training loan will seek to expand occupational training, educational programs, and non-formal training. In addition, assistance will be provided to upgrade current placement activities and make them more relevant to employment needs.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the 20-30% of the Jamaican labor force which are presently under or unemployed. Long-term benefits will accrue to the entire labor force through coordination of manpower training and employment, and through organized markets.

Current Year: With the initial survey data available and in use by the Planning Agency and ministries, appropriate planning, training, and employment programs will be undertaken in the following areas: (1) employment requirement survey and user needs analysis and support program; (2) organization of local labor markets and stimulation of employment opportunities and; (3) placement of persons into employment.

Budget Year Program: Vocational guidance materials will be published in accordance with an established curriculum for the occupational studies program. Through a \$2.5 million Manpower Training Loan, obligated during the fiscal year, funding and technical assistance

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will be provided to execute training and guidance programs in accordance with employment requirements. This loan will support increased on-farm, in-plant, and skill-specific training programs. Job-counseling and placement services will be upgraded and aimed at enabling students and trainees to make more relevant career choices.

Major Outputs: Training needs survey

Institutionalization of skills testing and certification

Development and utilization of occupational feedback system

Improvement of placement services

Reorientation of training programs to employment needs

Expanded in-plant and on-farm and industrial training program.





## TABLE IV A

## TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT

Purpose: To establish a basic core of middle level management personnel in the public and private sectors and design and implement career development programs for personnel working in development related fields.

Background: Jamaica is strongly committed to equity based development. But Jamaica currently lacks personnel, especially at the middle-management level, with the skills and up-to-date training required to plan and carry out its development programs. This problem has been aggravated by the substantial out-migration of skilled personnel in recent years.

Project Description: Under this project, long and short-term training as well as in-country training will be provided to individuals directly involved with the planning, management, and implementation of employment generating and development programs. Training will be provided in areas such as development economics and planning, project design and evaluation, statistics and budgeting, accounting, urban development, export development, energy, environmental control, conservation of resources, leadership, management, etc. It is also contemplated that assistance will be provided to both a public and private institution, such as the National Planning Agency and the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica, in defining middle management training needs, determining priorities, and establishing career development programs.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this program will be middle level employees responsible for development programs. The indirect beneficiaries will be the rural and urban poor who benefit from increased employment opportunities from a revitalized private sector and improved programs and services of the public sector as a result of the increased skills gained by participants financed under the grant.

Budget Year Program: A.I.D. will grant assistance for the establishment of career development programs and for academic and non-academic, long-term, short-term, and in-service training for technical and managerial personnel who are key to the planning and implementation of Jamaica's development strategy.

During FY 1980 efforts will be directed at identifying a contractor to assist in establishing career development program, initiating contractor activity, working out the mechanics of the program, and identifying candidates for training.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Future	Total
1. Career Development Programs	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
2. Training Initiated (People Funded)							
Academic Degree	3	5	5	1	-	-	14
Non-Degree	5	5	10	2	3	-	25
Non-Academic	15	25	25	5	5	-	75
In-Country	20	40	60	80	80	*	280
3. Training Completed (Individuals)							
Academic Degree	-	-	3	5	5	1	14
Non-Degree	-	5	5	10	2	3	25
Non-Acedemic	5	20	20	20	8	2	75
In-Country	20	40	60	80	80	*	280
* Future in-country training would continue at the rate of 80-100 per year, but beyond the context of the project.							
4. Evaluations with Outside Assistance	-	-	1	-	1	-	2

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b> Training For Development		<b>DECISION UNIT</b> JAMAICA		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b> Mark		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b> 1980	
<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b> 532-0068 (600)		<b>APPROPRIATION</b> FH		<b>INITIAL OBLIGATION</b> 1980		<b>FINAL OBLIGATION</b> 1984		<b>TOTAL COST</b> \$1,500	
<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b> 10/79		<b>DATE PP/REVISION</b> 10/79		<b>DATE LAST PAR</b> N/A		<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b> N/A		<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b> 11/80	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 19 78		CY: 19 79		FY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE								
<b>TOTAL-</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	6/80-11/80	-	150	300	150
1. Technical Assistance (Support Non-Add)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	6/80-11/80	-	20	50	30
2. Training Academic Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20)	1/80-12/81	-	(12)	(20)	( 8)
Non-Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	1/80-3/81	-	35	77	42
Non-Academic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	1/80-12/80	-	52	59	7
In-Country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	11/79-9/80	-	35	106	71
3. Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	8	-
<b>TOTAL-</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

HC AND OTHER DONOR	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)		PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	FISCAL YEAR	BEYOND		TYPE A=NONCONTRACT	FISCAL YEAR	
International Travel	19 78	19 80	HIGH	19 78	19 80	
Salaries	-	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Other Costs	-	.3	MEDIUM			
(In-Country training support)	-	.5	LOW			
<b>TOTAL-</b>	1.5	2.0				

AID 1330-8 (3-78)

## TABLE IV A

## SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Purpose: To provide support for small community self-help projects which meet local social and economic needs and foster community spirit, organizations, and participation.

Backgorund: The average cost of projects under this Special Development Activity Fund has been \$2,200 with an average of 23 grants made to local organizations each year for community-sponsored, self-help activities. Projects must have immediate impact on the target-group and must show a minimum of 50% contribution from local sources. Grants through FY 1977 have been made to complete local primary schools, community centers, craft cooperatives, child day-care centers, and skill training centers. These grants provide educational opportunities, day-care centers and skill training in areas where the GOJ cannot adequately meet the needs of the population.

Progress to Date: During the first six months of FY 1978, USAID/Jamaica has received 34 requests for assistance, totalling approximately twice the amount of funds available. Approval for projects totalling over half of the allotted funds (\$27,000) is pending. Numerous projects which focus on skill and craft training to generate income have been presented in addition to basic schools, community centers, and building upgrading projects.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of these grants are the rural and urban poor population which all the grants assist exclusively.

Budget Year: These grants will continue to assist rural and urban groups which require assistance to complete self-help projects.

Outputs:All Years

Funded Community self-help grants

15 per annum



TABLE IV A  
STRENGTHENING OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT  
SERVICES DELIVERY SYSTEMS (OPG)

Purpose: To assist the Council for Voluntary Social Services (CVSS) and its member agencies to plan, implement and evaluate social welfare activities and to improve their fund-raising activities.

Background: Delivery of social welfare services throughout Jamaica has been hampered by difficulties in obtaining contributions, uncoordinated fund-raising efforts, and lack of established priorities for such services in relation to national need. Under this Operational Program Grant (OPG), A.I.D. is assisting the GOJ sponsored CVSS to coordinate with its member agencies more effectively in planning, prioritizing, and implementing social welfare projects.

Progress to Date: CVSS and its member agencies have recently adopted a strategy specifying steps for achieving greater self-sufficiency. Two regional offices, in Montego Bay and May Pen, have been established and regional directors appointed. Preparation for Expo '78, a joint fund-raising activity for all member agencies, has been initiated.

Beneficiaries: The target group is the disadvantaged (unemployed, youth, and rural poor)

Current Year: Programs designed to train CVSS staff members in management and fund-raising techniques will be implemented. Projects to develop craft workshops in St. Catherine, Lucea and other areas throughout the island will be instituted.

Major Outputs:

All Years:

Regional Offices established	4
Management Training Center	1
Craft and Fund-raising Projects	8



## TABLE IV A

## PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT

Purpose: To provide foreign exchange for the essential raw materials, spare parts and supplemental machinery needed for maintaining, revitalizing and increasing agricultural, industrial and construction production levels, thereby bolstering general economic activity and employment programs with the counterpart local currency generated by the loan.

Background: Jamaica is now and for the next two years will be facing critical balance of payments difficulties. These difficulties have resulted in economic stagnation with its concomitant high rates of unemployment, out-migration and negative growth rates. Consequently, the GOJ has entered into an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to make use of the Extended Fund Facility.

This project, following upon AID's \$9.5 million FY 1978 Commodity Import Program Loan, will support the GOJ's program with the IMF. If, in the future, it also becomes advisable to seek specific GOJ policy commitments to bolster sectoral activities in agriculture, health, nutrition and/or education as a condition to such aid, these considerations will be reviewed as appropriate.

Project Description: Jamaican producers and manufacturers will provide the (Central) Bank of Jamaica with local currency for the imports they need to maintain and increase production levels and employment. The dollar fund established by this project will be used by the Bank of Jamaica to pay the U.S. suppliers. Imports will include fertilizer, materials for the plastic, pharmaceutical and construction industries, and equipment and spare parts for industry, agriculture and transportation. Only U.S. products will be eligible for financing. The local currency equivalent of the dollar loan will be deposited in special earmarked accounts and will be used for investments in agriculture, health, nutrition, family planning, education and urban development. Following the formula developed under the FY 1978 Commodity Import Program Loan and FY 1977 P.L. 480 Title I Agreement, ongoing AID assisted activities will be given the highest priority in allocating the local currency. Next in priority will come activities which would support proposed AID assisted projects, followed by activities which would complement ongoing and proposed AID projects. Other uses for local currency generations may be agreed upon to support other priority development needs such as projects being financed by the IDB or IBRD. This activity will provide critically needed foreign exchange during the second and third year of the Extended Fund Facility Agreement.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of this project will be Jamaican producer and manufacturers who would otherwise experience long delays in obtaining or be unable to obtain the foreign exchange needed to acquire critical raw materials, spare parts and machinery imports.

The ultimate beneficiaries will be the employees of enterprises who would otherwise be laid off or who would otherwise not be able to find jobs as enterprises were forced to cut back production and/or close. Other indirect beneficiaries include the Jamaican population at large who would otherwise have fewer employment opportunities, and fewer and more expensive products available.

Budget Year Program: Foreign exchange financing will be provided for essential imports for production including raw materials for pharmaceutical production, agriculture--fertilizer, tractors, harrows, plows, dairy equipment, etc., building and construction materials, and machinery spare parts.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	1980	1981	Total
Increase Foreign Exchange Balances	\$10M	\$10M	\$20M
Contribution to a positive rate of economic growth	X	X	X
Internal multiplier effect	\$25M	\$25M	\$50M
Employment effect (person years)	5,000	5,000	10,000

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
Production and Employment		JAMAICA		Mark		1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER		APPROPRIATION		INITIAL OBLIGATION		FINAL OBLIGATION		\$20,000	
532-0063 (930)		SD		1980		1981		DATE NEXT PAR	
		ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	
		SD		10/79		N/A		12/80	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	PY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		CY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE							
TOTAL-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-
Commodities: (Essential Imports)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/79-6/80	10,000	10,000	-
HC AND OTHER DONOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81		TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT	19 78	19 79	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT					HIGH	LONG-TERM			
TDY (NON-)		.3	.3	.3	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM			
OPERATING EXPENSES		.2	.2	.2	LOW	LONG-TERM			

## TABLE IV A

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Purpose: To assist the GOJ in: (a) developing energy conservation programs; (b) determining and implementing projects to develop alternative energy sources and analyzing their environmental impact in key problem areas; (c) developing cost effective methods for providing critical agricultural inputs such as water for consumption and irrigation, ecologically sound methods of pest control, fertilizer, etc.; and (d) assisting in institutional development and pre-feasibility investigations in the area of environment.

Background: Jamaica is one of the most energy-intensive LDC's. Imports amount to 90% of energy consumed, as there are no commercial quantities of either coal, oil or gas on the island and hydro-power is limited. In 1978, the GOJ formulated a Five Year Plan aimed at the examination of the technical/economic feasibility of energy conservation and development of alternative energy sources. Project studies will focus particularly on conservation and on technologies which are appropriate for rural areas, such as wind-mills and biogas generation from animal wastes. This project will assist with the exploration and experimental utilization phases of the plan. Concurrently, environmental impact studies will be conducted to assess environmental deterioration from present and proposed energy sources, as well as from both urban and rural activities. Given the significant amount of small animals such as hogs and goats raised by the rural poor, there exists a significant potential for biogas generation and fertilizer production from manure processing if low cost systems can be developed for its capture and utilization.

Project Description: In mid-1978 USAID is supporting a group of specialists to help the GOJ review the Energy Sector section of the Five Year Development Plan. A scope of work will be developed for an intensive review of Jamaica's energy requirements conservation possibilities and alternative energy sources. This review will commence in the third quarter of 1978 and should be completed by early 1979. It is anticipated that the review of energy wastage will reveal significant areas for improvement and that the study of energy requirements and sources will surface significant capacity to harness wind, sun, and hydro-energy generation potential. Technical assistance, training and support for the development of conservation programs and the construction of Prototype generators will be provided through this activity, establishing feasibility and design systems that can meet the needs of farms, small communities and large establishments such as schools and hospitals. In addition, project activities will be directed at developing low cost methods for converting manure into biogas (replacing natural gas currently purchased by the poor in 15 to 100 pound cylinders) and into enriched natural fertilizer. Initial work will also be undertaken to introduce and, as necessary, modify modern techniques for

maximizing the efficiency of established irrigation systems. Finally, an institutional and technical program will be instituted to help raise levels of environmental consciousness and protection capability.

Beneficiaries: The principal beneficiaries of this activity will be the urban and rural poor who will enjoy cheaper and more widely available energy. Direct beneficiaries will also include the personnel of institutions who receive training and support for research activities.

Budget Year Program: Technical assistance and training will be funded for the National Research Council and the Energy Division of the Ministry of Mines and Natural Resources to initiate applied research on conservation and alternative energy generation systems. Also funded will be surveys of current energy saving practices throughout Jamaica and seminars on how simple systems can be used to meet some of the energy needs of small farms and communities and larger establishments such as schools and hospitals. The additional funding for this project at our "proposed package level" would permit identification, design and construction of site specific alternative energy systems for pilot testing.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	Total:
Mark						
Energy Generation Systems Identified	3	5	5	5	2	20
People Trained in Alternative Energy System	6	7	3	3	1	20
Seminars	2	5	5	5	3	20
Proposed (Additional to Mark)						
Energy Generation Systems Designed	3	6	6	5	-	20
Prototypes in place	9	18	18	15	10	70
Pilot Systems in Place	-	3	6	6	5	20
Trained People	7	8	5	5	5	30
Seminars	2	5	5	10	10	32

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
Science and Technology		Jamaica (PROG)		Mark		1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER		APPROPRIATION		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	
532-0065 (870)		SD		10/79		N/A		1/81	
ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)									

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 19 78		CY: 19 79		FY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE							
TOTAL-													
Technical Assistance (Support Non-Add)													
Participant Training													
Commodities													
Other Costs													
TOTAL-													
HC AND OTHER DONOR													
Personnel													
Facilities													
Other Costs													
TOTAL-													

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES	
	FISCAL YEAR					FISCAL YEAR				
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81	19 82	TYPE A=NONCONTRACT		19 78	19 79	19 80
PROGRAM ACCOUNT						B=CONTRACT				
TOT (ADD - )						LONG-TERM				
OPERATING EXPENSES						SHORT-TERM				
						LONG-TERM				
						SHORT-TERM				

## TABLE IV A

## OPERATIONAL PROGRAM GRANTS

Purpose: Support the economic development activities of Jamaican Private Voluntary Organizations directed at meeting the needs of the rural and urban poor and disadvantaged of Jamaica.

Background: Jamaica has a high commitment to social services and involvement in community activities. This commitment is reflected in a large number of active, well organized philanthropic organizations striving to meet the needs of the poor. This was amply demonstrated when several local organizations were able to respond rapidly to the recently agreed upon truce in Western Kingston. Several local groups organized feeding programs for the poor which reached some 1,500 people. They also organized a food collection drive in the U.S. which gathered 100,000 pounds of food. Some responded by providing managerial expertise and funds to develop neighborhood businesses that would make a start in tackling the 60-85% unemployment in the area. Unfortunately, the ability of local PVOs to carryout their activities has been severely constrained by the general economic depression and negative rates of economic growth. As the country's austerity program takes hold, the services of these local PVOs will be more urgently needed but their capacity to continue programs, much less expand them, will be curtailed.

Project Description: Faced with this desperate situation, USAID Jamaica proposes to greatly expand its OPG activities. Support will be provided to enable local PVOs to increase their presence in needy areas. This will encompass assistance for increased travel, operations and personnel including funding for training and job creation activities.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of the OPGs will be the PVOs whose programs receive support. An expanded level of activity during the emergency period immediately ahead will directly enhance the ability of local PVOs to attract sustained levels of support in the future. The indirect beneficiaries will be disadvantaged and poor serviced by the local PVOs, some 200,000 people.

Current Year Program: Building upon a small pilot activity initiated in FY 78 under Program Development and Support, USAID will support an expanded level of vocational training, day care and job placement services by Operation Friendship in Western Kingston. Operation Friendship programs include: pre and post partum maternal care instruction; professional medical and dental care when doctors are available to donate their time; literacy training; high school equivalency training; vocational training for 100 people in auto mechanics, and woodworking, and, job placement for some 200 persons a year. OPG support will be used to double the vocational training program to 200 per year and increase job placement to 400 per year.

Budget Year Program: Mark level resources will permit continuance of support to Operation Friendship's programs and initiation of OPG programs in rural development, health/nutrition and education. Proposed level resources will permit other initiatives in meeting the needs of the urban poor and in getting more rural development activities underway. Specifically, many urban neighborhoods have organized youth clubs with memberships of up to 250-300. These clubs provide sports, social, cultural and vocational education programs for the Community. Proposed level resources would permit AID to support a PVO active in providing job training and assistance in establishing small businesses in economically depressed and strife torn areas. Proposed level resources will also permit greater activity in rural areas and support and enlarge program of establishing school and community garden plots and goat, hog and chicken raising.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	1979	1980
<u>Mark</u>		
Vocational Education Trainees	200	200
People placed in jobs	400	400
Children attending Day Care Centers	100	100
Gardens Established	-	5
Small Livestock Projects	-	5
People Provided with Health Aides (e.g., glasses, dental care)	-	200
People attending Classes	-	700
<u>Proposed</u>		
(Additional to Mark)		
Gardens Established		15
Small Livestock Projects		15
Small Business Established		20



<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b> Operational Program Grant		<b>DECISION UNIT</b> Jamaica (PROC)		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b> Expansion		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b> 1980	
(To be determined)		<b>APPROPRIATION</b> Various		INITIAL OBLIGATION 1979		FINAL OBLIGATION N/A		TOTAL COST N/A	
<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b> 532-Various (920)		Various		DATE PP/REVISION N/A		DATE LAST PAR N/A		DATE NEXT PAR N/A	

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 19		CY: 19		CY: 19		CY: 19		CY: 19	
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	PIPE- LINE	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	PIPE- LINE	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE
TOTAL-			10/78-12/79	25	100	75	10/79-12/80	25	400	285
FN Other Costs									150	105
PN Other Costs									-	-
HE Other Costs									50	30
EH Other Costs									75	50
SD Other Costs					100	75		25	125	100

FISCAL YEAR	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	BEYOND
PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)						
PERSONNEL INTENSITY						
TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT						
TYPE A TYPE B						
LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM						
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	.5	.5	.7	.6	.5	

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	FISCAL YEAR	
	19	19
PERSONNEL INTENSITY	FISCAL YEAR	
TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT	19	19
TYPE A TYPE B		
LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM		
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	.5	.5

FOOTNOTES

LIFE OF PROJECT

0-1330-8 (3-78)

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
Program Development and Support		JAMAICA (PROG)		MARK		1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER		APPROPRIATION		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	
532-0000 (980)		VARIOUS		N/A		N/A		N/A	
ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)									

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		CY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	EXPEN-DITURE							
<b>TOTAL-</b>	878	692	10/78-12/79	262	10/78-12/79	450	627	85	10/79-12/80	440	450	75	
Summary	771	591	240	240	350	522	68	340	341	67			
Technical Assistance (Support Non-Add)	(491)	(372)	(156)	(156)	(210)	(325)	(41)	(204)	(205)	(40)			
Participant Training	74	65	20	20	62	68	14	55	61	8			
Commodities	-	5	-	-	10	8	2	10	12	-			
Other Costs	33	31	2	2	28	29	1	35	36	-			
FN	(417)	(359)	(100)	(100)	(200)	(269)	(31)	(125)	(140)	(16)			
Technical Assistance (Support Non-Add)	380	322	95	95	150	223	22	75	86	11			
Participant Training	(228)	(193)	(57)	(57)	(90)	(134)	(13)	(45)	(52)	(6)			
Commodities	32	27	5	5	30	28	7	30	32	5			
Other Costs	-	5	-	-	10	8	2	10	12	-			
	5	5	-	-	10	10	-	10	10	-			

HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-		PERSONNEL		PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		LIFE OF PROJECT	
N/A	N/A		INTENSITY		TYPE		N/A	
			HIGH		A=NONCONTRACT			
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		B=CONTRACT			
			MEDIUM		LONG-TERM			
			<input type="checkbox"/>		SHORT-TERM			
			LOW		LONG-TERM			
			<input type="checkbox"/>		SHORT-TERM			

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)			FISCAL YEAR			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 78	19 79	19 80	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT	9.7	10.0	6.8	5.5	4.1	11	This project's Table IVB is presented on 3 pages of which this is page 1
TOY (ADD)	3.5	3.3	1.4	9	9		
OPERATING EXPENSES	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		

ACTIVITY TITLE Program Development and Support	DECISION UNIT Jamaica (PROG)	DECISION PACKAGE Mark	BUDGET YEAR 1980
	INITIAL OBLIGATION N/A	FINAL OBLIGATION N/A	TOTAL COST Cont.
PROJECT NUMBER 532-0000 (980)	APPROPRIATION Various	DATE LAST PAR N/A	DATE NEXT PAR N/A

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 19 78			CY: 19 79			BY: 19 80				
	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE
TOTAL-	( 4 )	( 4 )	( - )		( 10 )	( 9 )	( 1 )		( 25 )	( 25 )	( 1 )
PN	-	-	-		-	-	-		10	10	-
Technical Assistance (Support Non-Add)	-	-	-		-	-	-		( 6 )	( 6 )	-
Participant Training	-	-	-		7	6	1		5	5	1
Commodities	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-
Other Costs	4	4	-		3	3	-		10	10	-
HE	( 107 )	( 82 )	( 35 )		( 90 )	( 105 )	( 20 )		( 100 )	( 74 )	( 46 )
Technical Assistance (Support Non-Add)	75	60	25		80	89	16		90	60	46
Participant Training	( 45 )	( 36 )	( 15 )		( 48 )	( 53 )	( 10 )		( 54 )	( 36 )	( 28 )
Commodities	20	12	8		5	10	3		5	8	-
Other Costs	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-
TOTAL-	12	10	2		5	6	1		5	6	-

HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-			LIFE OF PROJECT		
						N/A

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	PERSONNEL INTENSITY		PARTICIPANT'S PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE A	TYPE B	
FUNDING	19	19	19	19	This is page 2 of 3. See page 1 of 3 for totals
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (ADD -)					
OPERATING EXPENSES					

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
Program Development and Support		JAMAICA (PROG)		Mark		1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER		APPROPRIATION		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	
532-0000 (980)		Various		1956		N/A		N/A	
		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80			

ACTIVITY INPUTS	PY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		CY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE												OBLI-GATION
<b>TOTAL-</b>																		
EH	( 45)	( 49)	( 8)	( 8)	( 50)	( 50)	( 8)	( 50)	( 50)	( 50)	( 50)	( 50)	( 50)	( 50)	( 50)	( 50)	( 50)	( 50)
Technical Assistance	24	30	3	3	35	33	5	35	33	33	5	35	33	33	5	35	33	33
Support Non-Add)	( 14)	( 18)	( 2)	( 2)	( 21)	( 20)	( 3)	( 21)	( 20)	( 20)	( 3)	( 21)	( 20)	( 20)	( 3)	( 21)	( 20)	( 20)
Participant Training	10	8	5	5	10	12	3	10	12	12	3	10	12	12	3	10	12	12
Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Costs	11	11	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	5	-	5	5	5	-	5	5	5
SD	( 305)	( 198)	( 119)	( 119)	( 100)	( 194)	( 25)	( 100)	( 194)	( 194)	( 25)	( 100)	( 194)	( 194)	( 25)	( 100)	( 194)	( 194)
Technical Assistance	292	179	117	117	85	177	25	85	177	177	25	85	177	177	25	85	177	177
(Support Non-Add)	( 204)	( 125)	( 82)	( 82)	( 51)	( 118)	( 15)	( 51)	( 118)	( 118)	( 15)	( 51)	( 118)	( 118)	( 15)	( 51)	( 118)	( 118)
Participant Training	12	18	2	2	10	12	-	10	12	12	-	10	12	12	-	10	12	12
Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Costs	1	1	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	5	-	5	5	5	-	5	5	5

HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-		PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		LIFE OF PROJECT
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE		A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	
	N/A					N/A

  

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	FISCAL YEAR		
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81		19 78	19 79	19 80
PROGRAM ACCOUNT								
TODY (NON-)								
OPERATING EXPENSES								

FOOTNOTES  
This is page 3 of 3.  
See page 1 of 3 for totals.



## TABLE IV A

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Purpose: To extend primary social and other services to poorer sections of urban areas.

Background: The urban areas of Jamaica have suffered the blight characteristic of most metropolitan areas. In the case of Jamaica, however, these problems have been exacerbated by: the high level of rural to urban migration; criminal violence in Kingston, which was accompanied by a substantial breakdown of normal basic services such as garbage collection and street, sewer and water-repair and maintenance; and, the flight of businesses which had provided the employment and tax base to support urban services. With some 30 percent of Jamaica's population concentrated in Kingston and unemployment in certain areas estimated at 60 to 85 percent, there is a significant proportion of desperately needy people in Kingston. Although not as flagrant, similar needs exist in other "urban" areas.

Project Description: Technical assistance, training, commodity (equipment) and financial support will be provided for community development and income generating activities. This assistance will take the form of designing a curriculum for blue collar skills development directly linked with unfilled positions in the public and private sectors. Some equipment will be provided for vocational training centers that have already been constructed. Small loans, in the range of \$1,000 to \$10,000 will be made through an appropriate agency, e.g., the Small Enterprise Development Corporation (SEDCO) or the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica (PSOJ), so that small commercial enterprises such as tailoring and shoe repair shops, handicraft production units, laundries, bakeries, etc., can be set up. These establishments will be directly responsive to neighborhood needs and many will be run as cooperatives. In addition, a line of credit will be provided to finance meter and hook-up charges for water, sewerage and electrical services and small home improvement and refurbishing loans. To the extent possible, this portion of the activity will complement the Housing Guaranty program.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this activity will be the urban poor who live in areas where unemployment is estimated at over 50%. Approximately 5,000 people will receive vocational training directly leading to jobs. Some 500 small loans will be made for establishing neighborhood business and home improvements. Cost per family benefitted initially should average slightly more than \$1,000. As more people are given job related training, and the small businesses and home improvement loans are rolled over, cost per beneficiary will drop.

Budget Year Program: Short-term technical assistance will be provided for identifying blue collar job opportunities, designing a curriculum to train people to take advantage of these opportunities, and identifying equipment required to make vocational training centers operational. Training will be provided in community organization and business as well as subjects related to vocational training. Equipment for vocational training centers will be ordered and small loans will be made to set up neighborhood businesses.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Total:
Trained Participants	10	2	-	-	-	12
Vocational School Graduates	-	500	1,500	1,500	1,500	5,000
Small Businesses Loans	50	40	30	20	10	150
Home Improvement Loans	25	50	75	100	100	350

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE	DECISION UNIT	DECISION PACKAGE	BUDGET YEAR
	Urban Development	Jamaica (CPDO)	Proposed	1980
	PROJECT NUMBER 532-0067 (860)	DATE PP/REVISION 1/81	DATE LAST PAR N/A	TOTAL COST 5,000
	APPROPRIATION SD			DATE NEXT PAR 6/82

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 19 78			FY 19 79			FY 19 80		
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE
TOTAL-							5,000	960	4,040
Technical Assistance (Support Non-Add)							150	120	30
Participant Training							( 90)	( 72)	( 18)
Commodities							50	40	10
Other Costs:							1,300	300	1,000
Credit							3,500	500	3,000
HC AND OTHER DONOR									
TOTAL-									

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX.X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80		TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT	TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT	FISCAL YEAR	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT				HIGH			19 78 19 79 19 80	
TDY (NON-)				MEDIUM				
OPERATING EXPENSES				LOW				
TOTAL	.7	.5	.3					

AID 1330-8 (3-78)



## TABLE IV A

## P. L. 480 TITLE I

Purpose: To provide needed food commodities to Jamaica.

Background: In addition to GOJ efforts to increase food production, substantial continued food imports will be needed for the next few years. P.L. 480 supports the GOJ-IMF stabilization/reform package by enabling Jamaica to save scarce foreign exchange for other needed raw material and capital imports while maintaining a minimum essential flow of basic food commodities. The major commodities provided under P. L. 480 include wheat, which Jamaica does not produce, corn and rice which Jamaica currently produces in insufficient or negligible quantities, and blended foods which Jamaica uses in its urban and rural school and maternal child health (MCH) feeding programs.

Progress to Date: Blended foods for the school and MCH feeding programs have been imported under P. L. 480 Title I since 1974. In FY 1977, \$10 million in wheat and corn for commercial sales were provided in addition to \$2 million for blended foods. Programs ranging from \$10 to \$15 million a year are programmed for FY 1978 through FY 1981. In March 1978, the GOJ and U.S. signed a Memorandum of Understanding to identify development for use of local currencies generated under existing and future P. L. 480 and commodity import program agreements. It was agreed that these currencies would be used for projects or activities to assist the poorest majority in the sectors of agriculture, nutrition, health and population, education and housing. A tentative list of activities to be supported currently totals about \$50 million. Quarterly reviews of the programming of local currencies will take place until all local currencies are disbursed.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of this program are the 120,000 urban students, 41,000 rural students, and 126,000 MCH recipients who participate in the feeding programs. Indirectly benefitting is the entire population which, in the absence of P. L. 480 wheat and corn imports, would face food shortages.

Current Year Program: For FY 1979 a Title I program of \$10 million is planned consisting primarily of wheat, corn and blended foods. If necessary to assist in efforts towards Jamaica's economic stabilization, one alternative strategy proposed for FY 1979 is to increase Title I imports to \$25 million.

Budget Year Program: Imports of food commodities will continue at the \$10 to 15 million level. It is expected that by FY 1982 local sources of blended foods can be substituted for Title I support of urban and rural school and maternal child health feeding programs, and it is hoped that subsidized imports of wheat and corn may be phased out.

Major Outputs: Improved nutritional status of poorest segment of the population.



PL 480 Title I

0000062

	1978 Stock Situation					1979 Stock Situation				
	Wheat	Wheat Flour	Corn (Feed)	Rice	Blended Foods	Wheat	Wheat Flour	Corn (Feed)	Rice	Blended Foods
<b>* Beginning Stocks</b>										
Production	-	-	5,400	2,400	-	-	-	13,000	4,300	-
Imports:										
Concessional	58,720	6,494	142,913	17,123	2,691	8,264	6,098	66,019	13,699	2,745
Non-Concessional	13,780	63,506	55,087	25,877	-	65,686	65,302	141,981	30,401	-
Consumption	72,500	70,000	203,400	45,400	2,691	73,950	71,400	221,000	48,400	2,745
<b>* Ending Stocks</b>										

No information is provided on Beginning or Ending stocks since corn is imported fortnightly on the basis of projected demand and wheat and rice are distributed to wholesalers and retailers as they are brought in. Opening and Closing Stocks are not very meaningful as they tend to be the same average level at all times.

## TABLE IV A

## P.L. 480 TITLE II

Purpose: To meet the emergency need for food aid in Western Kingston.

Background: Jamaica's high levels of unemployment and rural to urban migration have created increasing demands on cities for goods and services. In Western Kingston, these demands, heightened by political warfare, led to urban violence which characterized the area for several years. In January, 1978, a "truce" was declared between opposing factions in an effort to create a climate for improving socioeconomic conditions. This led to a formal request by the Western Kingston Peace Committee to USAID/Jamaica for food and other assistance.

Project Description: A six-month emergency program is planned for May-October 1978. The recipient level will start at 20,000 and reach 60,000 by August. Recipients will include pregnant women and lactating mothers, pre-school children and the elderly. The cooperating sponsor will be Catholic Relief Services (CRS) which has an operating agreement with the GOJ for the import of Title II food into Jamaica. CRS will be responsible for coordinating distribution with other relief organizations in the country. At the end of six months, the program will be evaluated, and, if indicated, a two-year development-oriented program will be instituted, which might include food for work in skills training programs and vocational schools.

Beneficiaries: The target group for the initial program will consist of up to 60,000 pregnant women and lactating mothers, pre-school children and the elderly. The continuing program would include participants in food for work community self-help, skill training, and vocational school activities. The total number of beneficiaries would still not be expected to exceed approximately 60,000.

Current and Budget Year Program: A continuing Title II program will be instituted to consolidate the nutritional gains made by the earlier program. Feeding programs will be broadened to include a food-for-work component in vocational training schools, community self-help projects and skills training centers.

Major Outputs: Improved nutritional status of 60,000 recipients.

<b>TABLE IVB</b> <b>ACTIVITY BUDGET</b> <b>DATA</b>	<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b> P.L. 480 TITLE II		<b>DECISION UNIT</b> JAMAICA		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b> Mark		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b> 1980	
	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b> (942/320)		<b>INITIAL OBLIGATION</b> 1978		<b>FINAL OBLIGATION</b> 1980		<b>TOTAL COST</b> \$3,216	
	<b>APPROPRIATION</b> -		<b>DATE PP/REVISION</b> N/A		<b>DATE LAST PAR</b> N/A		<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b> 10/78	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE							
<b>TOTAL-</b>	600	500	10/78-10/79	100	10/78-10/79	1,308	130	1,278	1,308	130	1,328	1,308	110
Commodities													
S.F. Flour	50	42		8		167.5	8	167.5	167.5	8	167.5	167.5	8
Rice/Cornmeal	90	75		15		128.6	15	128.6	128.6	15	128.6	128.6	15
CSM/WSB	240	200		40		582.5	40	582.5	582.5	40	592.5	582.5	30
NFDM	130	108		22		240.4	52	210.4	240.4	52	250.4	240.4	42
Veg. Oil	90	75		15		189.0	15	189.0	189.0	15	189.0	189.0	15
<b>TOTAL-</b>													
HC AND OTHER DONOR													

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)					PERSONNEL INTENSITY	TYPE		FISCAL YEAR		FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81	15 82		A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	19 78	19 79	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT						HIGH	LONG-TERM				* PD & S funded
TDY (ADD)						MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM				
OPERATING EXPENSES	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	LOW	LONG-TERM				

## TABLE IV A

## HOUSING INVESTMENT GUARANTEE

Purpose: To assist the GOJ in developing a program for the improvement of shelter conditions of families below the median income in urban and rural areas of Jamaica.

Background: Jamaica has been experiencing continuing rural to urban migration which, by 1980, will result in about 50% of the population living in urban centers. Serious housing shortages exist. A recent Ministry of Housing estimate shows that 33% of the housing in urban areas is substandard. To meet the needs of expected population growth in both rural and urban areas, an estimated 20,000 units annually will be required for the next 10 years. The GOJ has stated as its goal the improvement of shelter for all segments of the population. In late 1977, a \$15 million HIG was authorized to assist the GOJ and the private sector to finance rural home improvements, minimum housing and infrastructure for urban slum dwellers, and community centers. An additional \$15 million tranche is projected for FY 1979 if warranted by initial progress.

Progress to Date: For the initial \$15 million funding, the project implementation agreement has been signed and an investor selected. It is expected that the loan and guaranty agreements will be signed shortly. A full time U.S. technician has been hired to assist the implementing agencies to develop their capacity to plan, implement and evaluate their housing programs.

Beneficiaries: The target group will be urban families whose annual incomes are below \$1,620 and rural families below \$1,000.

Current Year: Construction should commence in up to 10 of the 21 project areas under the urban tenement program and squatter sites should have their roads completed by early 1979. The Credit Unions should have completed review of an additional \$500,000 in loans. An in-depth valuation will be conducted to determine whether to proceed with the additional \$15 million funding.

Budget Year: Construction on all home improvements for both rural and urban areas should be initiated. It is expected that the \$15 million HG authorized in FY 77 should be disbursed by May 1980.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>Life of Project:</u>
(Assuming full \$30 million authorized)	
Low-income urban housing sites	8,875
Community centers constructed	20
Extension of infrastructure to unserved lots	3,000 lots
Rural home improvement loans approved	7,000

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>	ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
	Housing Investment Guaranty		Jamaica		Mark		1980	
	PROJECT NUMBER		APPROPRIATION		INITIAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST	
	532-010 (860)		HC		1977		\$60,000	
DATE PP/REVISION			DATE LAST PAR			DATE NEXT PAR		
9/77			N/A			9/78		

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	PY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLI-GATION	LIFE OF PROJECT
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE					
TOTAL-		5,000	10/79-9/82	10,000	15,000	5,000	20,000		5,000		3,400
Community Centers		1,000		2,500	2,500	1,250	3,750		1,000		2,750
Squatter Settlement		250		2,250	5,000	500	6,750		500		6,250
Urban Upgrading		2,500		4,000	5,000	2,500	6,500		2,500		4,000
Rural Home Loan Improvement		1,250		1,250	2,500	750	3,000		1,000		2,000
Evaluation, centrally funded non-add	( 5)				( 15)						( 5)
HC AND OTHER DONOR	830				1,443						652
Urban Upgrading	447				868						268
Squatter Settlements	383				575						384

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				FOOTNOTES
	PERSONNEL INTENSITY		TYPE		TYPE		FISCAL YEAR		
	HIGH		A=NONCONTRACT		B=CONTRACT		19 78 19 79 19 80		
	<input type="checkbox"/>		LONG-TERM		LONG-TERM				
PROGRAM #	<input type="checkbox"/>		SHORT-TERM		SHORT-TERM				
ACCOUNT	<input type="checkbox"/>		LONG-TERM		LONG-TERM				
TDY (ADD)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		SHORT-TERM		SHORT-TERM				
OPERATING EXPENSES	<input type="checkbox"/>								
19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81	19 82					
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0					
.5	.3	.3	.3	.3					
.2	.2	.2	.2	.4					

\*F C H Services centrally funded

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Jamaica

(in \$000)

DECISION PACKAGE: Mark

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

This package barely represents the minimum level of program funding and personnel required to carry forward the AID effort to attain U.S. objectives, including support to the GOJ-IMP program and to attack key development constraints to sustained participation in development by Jamaica's poor.

	1980				
	1978*	1979	THIS PACKAGE	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	
<u>RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS</u>					
Food and Nutrition	-	20,758	6,425	6,425	
Population	400	571	525	525	
Health	-	5,937	225	225	
Education	-	434	3,411	3,411	
Selected Development Activities	-	329	10,415	10,415	
Other SSA	11,014	-	-	-	
Total	11,414	28,029	21,001	21,001	
*All FY 1978 Program Funds are from SSA except for Project 532-0041, Family Planning Services (\$400,000 exclusive of centrally procured contraceptives) which is PN funded.					
PL 480 Title I (non-add)	(17,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	
PL 480 Title II (non-add)	( 600)	( 1,308)	( 1,308)	( 1,308)	
Housing Guaranties (non-add)	-	(15,000)	-	-	
Employment - Full-time Permanent					
U. S. Direct Hire	16.6	23.5	22.4	22.4	
Foreign Nationals	19.9	27.4	28.0	28.0	
TDY	9.1	7.5	5.7	5.7	
Total	45.6	58.4	56.1	56.1	
<u>FIVE YEAR PROJECTIONS</u>					
Program	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Personnel (in workyears)	21,001	34,500	22,900	17,200	16,900
Mission - US	22.4	22.4	20.0	18.0	18.0
- FN	28.0	28.3	27.0	25.0	23.0
-TDY	5.7	3.3	2.0	1.0	1.0

0000067

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

DECISION UNIT: USAID/JAMAICA

DECISION PACKAGE: Mark

Short-term Objectives

Short-term objectives include:

- further contribution to Jamaica's effort to recover and achieve renewed growth under the three year GOJ-IMF program.
- launch skills training program to begin to close manpower shortage gap
- initiate a major effort to strengthen agricultural research, education, and extension
- follow through with existing efforts to improve agricultural marketing, establish an inland fish production program, institutionalize agricultural planning, enhance impact of family planning, and improve health delivery system
- start training for development, science and technology, and export development institution building activities

Impact on Major Objectives

With FY 1980 input to production and employment program, it is hoped that the basis for renewed growth in Jamaica will be virtually achieved (only one further Production and Employment Loan is anticipated in FY 1981- the third and last year of the GOJ-IMF program).

As Jamaica's economy halts its decline and begins to grow, renewed attention by the GOJ on programs to break bottlenecks to improved standards of living for the poor will give major impetus to the manpower, agriculture, training, science and technology, family planning and export development programs for which USAID support is carried forward or initiated under this package.

Other Information

One consequence of not approving the package would be a serious slowdown, if not a crippling blow, to Jamaica's stabilization effort and recovery in cooperation with the IMF. A decline in U.S. support would have a multiplier effect on other donors as well as Private financial sources.

Another consequence would be a backward step in supporting Jamaica's efforts to meet the basic human needs of its poor.

USAID/Jamaica has recently built up its personnel to the level considered essential to plan and implement the program underway and planned for FY 1979. Any reduction from that level would require elimination of some portion of the programs proposed in this package.

0000068

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Jamaica

DECISION PACKAGE: Expansion

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

This expanded level package includes all activities proposed at the minimum/mark level plus full proposed funding for the Agricultural Education, Research and Extension project and added support for local PVOS.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	1980				CUMULATIVE TOTAL
	1978	1979	THIS PACKAGE		
Food and Nutrition	-	20,758	2,100	-	8,525
Population	400	571	-	-	525
Health	-	5,937	-	-	225
Education	-	434	-	-	3,411
Selected Activities	-	329	100	-	10,515
Other SSA	11,014	-	-	-	-
Total Program	11,414	28,029	2,200	-	23,201
PL 480 Title I (non-add)	(17,000)	(15,000)	-	-	(15,000)
PL 480 Title II (non-add)	( 600)	( 1,308)	-	-	( 1,308)
Housing Guaranties (non-add)	-	(15,000)	-	-	-
Employment - Full-time Permanent					
U.S. Direct Hire	16.6	23.5	.1	-	22.5
Foreign Nationals	19.9	27.4	.1	-	28.1
TDY	9.1	7.5	-	-	5.7
Total	45.6	58.4	.2	-	56.3

FIVE YEAR PROJECTIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Program	21,001	34,500	22,900	17,200	16,900
Personnel (in workyears)					
Mission - US	22.5	22.3	20.0	18.0	18.0
- FN	28.1	28.2	27.0	25.0	23.0
TDY -USDH	5.7	3.3	2.0	1.0	1.0

0000069

DECISION UNIT: USAID/JAMAICA

DECISION PACKAGE: Expansion

Short-term Objectives

The same as for the minimum/mark package

Impact on Major Objectives

Additional financing proposed in this package will be for increased technical assistance, training and construction of facilities to support the activities contemplated under the Agricultural Education, Research and Extension project.

Additional financing will also permit expanded support for Private Voluntary Organizations.

0000070

Other Information

Failure to include funding for a more adequate level of technical assistance, training and support for training and research facilities under Agricultural Education, Research and Extension project will slow down but not, at least initially, prevent achievement of the project's objectives.

The lower level of resources for operational Program Grants, will curtail USAID's ability to assist local PVOs meet agricultural production and employment needs of the PVOs' clients.

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Page 1 of 2

(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Jamaica

DECISION PACKAGE: Proposed

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

This proposed level package adds new programs in urban development and science and technology.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	1980				CUMULATIVE TOTAL
	1978	1979	THIS PACKAGE	1980	
Food and Nutrition	-	20,758	-	-	8,525
Population	400	571	-	-	525
Health	-	5,937	-	-	225
Education	-	434	-	-	3,411
Selected Development Activities	-	329	8,000	-	18,515
Other SSA	<u>11,014</u>	-	-	-	-
Total Program	11,414	28,029	8,000	-	31,201
PL 480 Title I (non-add)	(17,000)	(15,000)	-	-	(15,000)
PL 480 Title II (non-add)	( 600)	( 1,308)	-	-	( 1,308)
Housing Guaranties (non-add)	-	(15,000)	-	-	-
Employment - Full-time Permanent					
U.S. Direct Hire	16.6	23.5	.3	-	22.8
Foreign Nationals	19.9	27.4	.2	-	28.3
TDY	<u>9.1</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>.3</u>	-	<u>6.0</u>
Total	45.6	58.4	.8	-	57.1

FIVE YEAR PROJECTIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Program	21,001	34,500	22,900	17,200	16,900
Personnel (in workyears)					
Mission - US	22.8	22.0	20.0	18.0	18.0
- FN	28.3	28.0	27.0	25.0	23.0
TDY -USDH	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0

0000071

DECISION UNIT: USAID/JamaicaDECISION PACKAGE: ProposedShort-term Objectives

This package adds two loans to respond to Jamaica's needs in urban development and science and technology (particularly energy and environment)

Impact on Major Objectives

Proposed loan financed programs in urban development and science and technology will begin to institutionalize approaches by Jamaica to the growing needs in these areas.

Other Information

FY 77/78 levels of AID assistance to Jamaica are barely sufficient to support U.S. foreign policy, including development objectives in Jamaica. Were more resources available, it is likely that a larger FY 77/78 package would have been provided. The FY 79/81 period, especially the first year or two, is critical to Jamaica's recovery and the GOJ-IMF program needs to be supplemented by significant additional public and private resources. We cannot be sure that the assistance levels should be higher and if so, by how much, inasmuch as the appropriate level will depend on Jamaican performance and the assistance roles of others. But, we are confident that planning for anything less than current levels makes no sense. "Our proposed package level" is a best guess at what an appropriate level will be to achieve U. S. objectives in Jamaica.

0000072

TRANSACTION CODE:		BUREAU CODE:	
TABLE V - PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING		NAME OF DECISION PACKAGE SET	
DECISION UNIT		Jamaica	
RANK	DESCRIPTION	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	
		WORKYEARS (XX, X) FUNDED FROM	PROGRAM FUNDING ('000)
		OPERATING EXPENSES	PROGRAM ACCOUNT
		MISSION	TDY
		APPROPRIATE ACCT	PERSONNEL INTELLIGENCE SITY
	<u>Decision Package Mark</u>		
1	Production and Employment (LN)	SD	L
2	P. L. 480 Title I	EH	M
3	National Planning (GO)	FN	L
4	Integrated Rural Development (LGO)	FN	M
5	Agricultural Marketing (LO)	EH	H
6	Training Needs Survey (GO)	EH	H
7	Manpower Training (LN)	EH	M
8	Fish Production Systems Development (LOG)	FN	L
9	Agricultural Planning (GO)	FN	M
10	Health Improvement for Young Children (GO)	HE	L
11	Rural Education Sector (LO)	EH	H
12	Family Planning Services	PN	H
13	Strengthening of Social Development Delivery Systems (GO/OPG)	SD	L
14	Rural Communities Nutrition and Income Improvement (GO/OPG)	FN	L
15	OPGs (GO & N)	FN	M
16	Program Development Support (GO)	FN	M

TABLE V - PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM	APPROPRIATE ACCT	PERSONNEL INTENSITY	MISSION	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS			PROGRAM INCREMENT	CUMULATIVE
					WORKYEARS FUNDED FROM	PROGRAM ACCOUNT	PROGRAM FUNDING		
					OPERATING EXPENSES	TDY	(XX, X)		
	<u>Decision Package Mark</u>								
17	Health and Nutrition Sector Development (LGO)	HE	H	2.0	.5	2.5	50	15,451	
18	Training for Development (GN)	EH	H	2.0	.5	.3	300	15,751	
19	Science and Technology (GN)	SD	M	.5	.5	.5	200	15,951	
20	P. L. 480 Title II		L	.2	-	-	(1,308)	15,951	
21	Special Development Activities (GO)	SD	H	1.0	-	-	50	16,001	
22	Agricultural Education, Research and Extension (LN)	FN	H	1.0	.5	2.0	5,000	21,001	
23	Housing Investment Guaranty		L	.2	.3	(1.0*)	-	21,001	
24	Regional and Inter-Regional Activities	N/A	L	2.0	-	-	-	21,001	
25	Urban Development	SD	M	.5	.2	-	-	21,001	
	Summary by Personnel Intensity: Low 9 Medium 7 High 9			(3.5) (6.0) (14.5)	(.6) (1.5) (3.6)	(3.7) (11.7) (21.6)	(11,633) (18,850) (6,826)		
	Cumulative Total			(24.0)	(5.7)	(37.0)	(37,309)		
	<u>Decision Package Expansion</u>								
26	OPGs (GN-OPG)	FN PN HE EH SD	M - M M M	.1 - - - .1	- - - - -	- - - - -	100 - - - 100	21,101 21,101 21,101 21,101 21,201	
27	Agricultural Education, Research and Extension (LN)	FN	H	-	-	2.0	2,000	23,201	
	Summary by Personnel Intensity: Low 0 Medium 1 High 1			(-) (.1) (.1)	(-) (-) (-)	(-) (-) (2.0)	(-) (200) (2,000)		
	Cumulative Total			(24.2)	(5.7)	(39.0)	(39,509)		

0000074

0000075

TRANSACTION CODE:

BUREAU CODE:

NG	REPORT ITEM	DECISION UNIT		NAME OF DECISION PACKAGE SET		RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS			
		Jamaica				WORKYEARS (XX, X)	PROGRAM INCREMENT	PROGRAM FUNDING	CUMULATIVE
		ACCT	PER-SONNEL INTEN-SITY	MISSION	TDY	OPERATING EXPENSES	PROGRAM ACCOUNT		
		SD	M	.5	-	-	1.0	3,000	26,201
		SD	M	-	.3	-	1.6	5,000	31,201
0				(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	
2				(.5)	(.3)	(.3)	(2.6)	(8,000)	
0				(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	
				(24.7)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(41.6)	(47,509)	

MISSION OPERATING EXPENSE FUNDED PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS  
(in work years xx.x)

USAID/JAMAICA

Expansion

MISSION SPECIFIC PERSONNEL	FY 78		FY 79		FY 80		FY 80		FY 80	
	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Mark	Estimated	Mark	Estimated	Mark	Estimated	Proposed
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
Directly Related to Activities*	7.1	6.1	12.8	12.1	11.4	12.6	11.6	12.6	11.9	12.8
Policy, Direction & Management	4.6	5.3	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.1	7.5
Financial Management	2.2	4.3	2.7	6.9	2.8	7.0	2.8	7.0	2.8	7.0
Mission Support	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Non-add workyears reflected IDI's in items one, two, and three above	(0.7)	-	(3.4)	-	(2.4)	-	(2.4)	-	(2.4)	-
OTHER (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	14.9	17.0	23.5	27.4	22.3	28.1	22.5	28.1	22.8	28.3

	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
END OF YEAR CEILING	17* + 26 = 43	18* + 27 = 45	20* + 28 = 48	20* + 28 = 48	21* + 28 = 49	21* + 28 = 49
NON-MISSION SPECIFIC PERSONNEL						
Auditor General & IIS						
Other (Specify):						
TOTAL						

	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
END OF YEAR CEILING						
NON-MISSION SPECIFIC PERSONNEL						
Auditor General & IIS						
Other (Specify):						
TOTAL						

\*Does not include 3 IDIs  
\*Does not include 4 IDIs  
\*Does not include 1 IDI  
\*Does not include 1 IDI

End of year ceiling required is: FNDH 28  
End of year ceiling required is: USDH 20  
End of year ceiling required is: USDH 21  
End of year ceiling required is: FNDH 28

\*From Table V.

OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET

USAID/JAMAICA

EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	OBJECT CLASS	EXPENSE RELATED TO	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		PROPOSED	
				UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$
PERSONNEL	01			-	(1,091.2)	-	(1,323.8)	-	(1,261.7)	-	(1,320.7)
U.S. Direct Hire	02		USDH Workyears	14.9	( 931.0)	23.2	(1,121.4)	22.8	(1,023.3)	23.8	(1,082.3)
U.S. Citizens Basic Pay	03	110	USDH Workyears	14.9	529.5	23.2	768.6	22.8	742.6		
Part-time, Temp. U.S. Basic Pay	04	112	USDH Workyears	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Differential Pay	05	116	USDH Workyears	10.6	29.9	17.2	49.2	17.8	50.5		
Living Allowances	06	118	USDH Workyears	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Pay	07*	119	-	-	17.1	-	15.1	-	15.1		
Education Allowances	08	126	No. of Dependents	37	67.1	29	73.7	22	51.9		
Retirement	09	120	USDH Workyears	14.9	36.4	23.2	53.8	22.8	52.0		
Transportation/Travel	10			-	( 230.6)	-	( 139.4)	-	( 91.0)		
Post Assignment - Travel	11	212	No. of Movements	18	18.2	8	8.8	2	3.3		
Home Leave	12	212	No. of Movements	8	12.2	4	10.8	13	28.4		
Post Assignment/Home Leave Freight	13	22		-	180.2	-	85.7	-	43.6		
R & R	14	215	No. of Movements	28	11.4	70	23.4	13	5.6		
Education Travel	15	215	No. of Movements	8	4.0	8	3.2	4	1.8		
Medical Travel	16	215		-	2.4	-	5.0	-	5.5		
Other Travel	17	215		-	2.2	-	2.5	-	2.8		
Other Personnel Benefits	18	129		-	20.4	-	21.6	-	20.2		
Local Employees	19		FNDH Workyears	17.0	( 122.2)	27.8	( 202.4)	28.0	( 238.4)	28.0	( 238.4)
Basic Pay	20	114	FNDH Workyears	17.0	110.0	27.8	194.3	28.0	229.0		
Overtime, Holiday Pay	21	115	FNDH Workyears	-	8.0	-	3.9	-	4.6		
Other Pay	22	119		-	-	-	-	-	-		
Personnel Benefits	23	129	FNDH Workyears	17.0	4.2	27.8	4.2	28.0	4.8		
Benefits for Former Personnel	24	13		-	-	-	-	-	-		
Contract Personnel	25		Workyears	5.0	( 38.0)	-	(-0-)	-	(-0-)		(-0-)
PASA Technicians	26	258	Workyears	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Reimbursable Details	27	111	Workyears	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Experts and Consultants	28	113	Workyears	4.6	34.0	-	-	-	-		
Other Technicians	29	255	Workyears	.4	4.0	-	-	-	-		
HOUSING	30		Includes Line 66	-	( 316.5)	-	(271.6)	-	(211.5)		(217.7)
Acquisition of Land and Structures	31	320	No. of Residential Units	-	-	-	-	-	-		

\*Terminal leave of 17.0 15.0 included in line 07 - o/c 119

0000077

EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	OBJECT CLASS	EXPENSE RELATED TO	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		MARK	PROPOSED
				UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$		
<b>HOUSING Continued</b>											
Rent	32	235	No. of Residential Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	33	235	No. of Residential Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renovation	34	259	No. of Residential Units	11	4.5	7	3.9	1	0.6	-	-
Maintenance	35	259	Total Square Feet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential Furnishings and Equipment	36			-	-	-	(32.1)	-	(13.8)	-	-
Additions to Inventory	37	311	No. of Residential Units	10	113.3	2	23.6	-	0.8	-	-
Replacement	38	311		-	-	-	-	-	9.4	-	-
Transportation	39	22		20	59.2	-	8.5	-	3.6	-	-
Quarters Allowance	40	172	No. of Residential Units	30	108.7	29	194.4	28	152.7	-	-
Mission Director	41			-	(17.8)	-	(16.2)	-	(19.8)	-	-
Rent	42	235		-	7.5	-	5.7	-	8.5	-	-
Utilities	43	235		-	3.9	-	4.0	-	4.4	-	-
Renovation of Residence	44	259		-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance of Residence	45	259		-	1.7	-	2.1	-	2.2	-	-
Supplies and Materials	46	26		-	-	-	.6	-	.7	-	-
Furniture Procurement	47	311		-	-	-	-0-	-	-	-	-
Official Residence Allowance	48	254		-	2.2	-	1.8	-	2.0	-	-
Representation Allowance	49	252		-	1.5	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	-
Vehicles	50			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition	51	312		-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operation/Maintenance	52	259		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portion of Lines 31-52 for Program Funded People	53			-	(12.1)	-	(25.4)	-	(5.4)	-	-
<b>OFFICE OPERATIONS</b>	54		Excludes Line 66	-	(241.0)	-	(294.3)	-	(297.8)	-	(302.8)
Acquisition of Land and Structures	55	320		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent	56	234		-	1.3	-	2.4	-	2.6	-	-
Utilities	57	234		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renovations	58	259		-	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Maintenance	59	259		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Furnishings and Equipment	60			-	(26.0)	-	(18.3)	-	(8.7)	-	-
Additions to Inventory	61	310		-	26.0	-	15.9	-	2.2	-	-
Replacement	62	310		-	-	-	2.4	-	6.5	-	-

0000078

OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET

EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	OBJECT CLASS	EXPENSE RELATED TO	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		MARK \$	UNITS	P PROPOSED UNITS
				UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$			
OFFICE OPERATIONS Continued												
Other Equipment	63	319		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation (Freight)	64	22		-	40.8	-	1.8	-	4.0	-	-	-
Communications	65	230		-	8.0	-	9.6	-	10.6	-	-	-
Security (Guard Services)	66*	259		-	13.0	-	25.0	-	24.6	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction	67	24		-	1.5	-	2.4	-	2.6	-	-	-
Operational Travel	68			-	(55.0)	-	(115.1)	-	(103.8)	-	-	-
International	69	210		-	47.0	-	82.8	-	67.7	-	-	-
Domestic	70	210		-	8.0	-	32.3	-	36.1	-	-	-
Charter/Contract Transportation	71	259		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	72			-	( 1.0)	-	( 5.0)	-	( 5.5)	-	-	-
Addition	73	312	No. of Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Replacement	74	312	No. of Vehicles	-	-	1	5.0	-	5.5	-	-	-
Maintenance	75	259	No. of Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive Supplies and Materials	76	26	No. of Vehicles	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Supplies and Materials	77	26		-	8.0	-	9.6	-	10.6	-	-	-
FAAS	78	257		-	84.4	-	126.6	-	145.5	-	-	-
Other U.S. Government Reimbursements	79	258		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	80	259		-	1.0	-	3.5	-	3.9	-	-	-
ortion of Lines 55-80 for Program Funded People	81			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

0000079

\*Note re line 66 - this is really Housing but no provision in schedule for security costs under housing section. Amount has been included in total for Housing and excluded from total for Office Operations.

OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET USIAD/JAMAICA

EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	F.Y. 1980		
		FY 1978	FY 1979	MARK
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET	82	1,648.7*	1,889.7	1,771.0
Reconciliation				
Deduct from item 82 items not funded from Mission's allotment:				
Object Class 11	83	576.5	832.9	808.2
Object Class 12	84	48.3	71.1	70.6
Object Class 13	85	-	-	-
Net FAAS (from line 78)	86	84.4	126.6	145.5
Other - Explain on Attachment	87	-	11.1	9.4
Net Allotment Requirements	88	939.5	848.0	737.3
Operational Year Allotment Requirement by Quarter				
First Quarter	89			
Second Quarter	90			
Third Quarter	91			
Fourth Quarter	92			

0000080

\*The difference between this figure and the total per April 28, 1978 revised FY 1978 submission of \$102.0 results from the difference (\$65.6) in object class 257 FAAS of \$150.0 and \$84.4 per State 90314 and a \$36.4 reduction in o/c 259 for moving costs (recurring) which are to be included in FAAS per State 129569.

ADDITIONAL SCHEDULES AND ANALYSES	Attached	
	Yes	No
Use of Trust Funds		X
ADP Equipment		X
Budget Line 31 Detail		X
Budget Line 55 Detail		X
Budget Line 80 Detail	X	

0000081

USAID/JAMAICA

MOB  
FY 1979

(FOR FY 1978 ABS)  
Prepared May 1978

<u>Line 80</u>	<u>Object Class 259</u>
Other Miscellaneous Contractual Services	
	<u>U.S.</u>
Cost Medical Advisor Services	\$1,000
Cost of hospitalization of five medical evacuees in excess of employees' hospitalization coverage	
5 x 500	<u>2,500</u>
	<u>\$3,500</u>

0000082

USAID/JAMAICA

MOB  
FY 1980

(FOR FY 1980 ABS)  
Prepared May 1978

<u>Line 80</u>	<u>Object Class 259</u>
Other Miscellaneous Contractual Services	
	<u>U.S.</u>
Post Medical Advisor Services	\$1,100
Cost of hospitalization of five medical evacuees in excess of employees' hospitalization coverage	
5 x 550	<u>2,750</u>
	<u><u>\$3,850</u></u>







COMMENTARY ON OPERATING EXPENSES  
AND WORKFORCE

During FY 1978, long hours (averaging 10 to 12 per day in many cases), the diversion of time from Policy, Direction and Management and Financial Management, and excellent TDY support from other Missions and AID/W enabled USAID/Jamaica to provide the workyears required to develop, design, and monitor A.I.D.'s rapidly expanding program in Jamaica. These conditions, however, cannot continue indefinitely. The personnel projections for FY 1979 (23.5 years of USDH time including 3.4 years for IDIs plus 27.4 years of FNDH time) and FY 1980 (22.3 years of USDH time including 2.4 for IDIs plus 28.1 of FNDH time at the "Mark" level to 22.8 USDH and 28.3 FNDH and workyears at the "Proposed" level) are the absolute minimum needed to effectively manage and implement USAID/Jamaica's program and assume establishment of a JAO by the end of FY 1978. Regardless of which zero base level is finally approved, workforce requirements for FY 1979 and FY 1980 will remain as indicated. The projections for Policy, Direction and Management, Financial Management, Mission Support, and IDIs are the minimum required to carry out USAID Jamaica's responsibilities. The most significant difference between the three levels presented is the amount of advisory assistance, training, and other support which can be brought to bear to help Jamaica: (1) to achieve stabilization and renewed growth by the end of the current IMF Agreement in 1981; and (2) to eliminate the principal constraints to sustained, equity-based development.

The Peaking of U.S. workyear requirements in FY 1979 is the result of time demands to complete the analysis of the following: Agriculture Sector Assessment; Title XII Baseline Study; Crop Production Survey and Agriculture Census; Energy Sector Alternatives; DSB supported activities by Ohio State University, Michigan State University, and Cornell University in agricultural credit and farm finances, off-farm rural employment, and participation; the design of major initiatives in FY 1979; etc.

The apparent slight increase in workyear requirements between the "Mark", "Expansion", and "Proposed" levels is indicative of the minimum extra effort needed to develop a larger more effective program once the basic projects have been designed and the need to proceed with project development in key areas even if they might have to be deferred to FY 1981.

Jamaicans potentially available for direct hire positions are generally of a much higher quality than most LDCs. In some areas they are not quite up to the level of Foreign National Personnel present in many LAC countries. With the notable exception of recently recruited staff, A.I.D.'s ability to recruit highly qualified personnel is sorely limited due to the Local Compensation Plan's (LCP) structuring of fringe benefits and salaries. It is quite common within Jamaica that some 50% of compensation be provided outside of salaries through things such as housing, travelling and transportation allowances and subsidized cafeteria facilities which USAID does not believe are adequately compensated for in the LCP. The buildup of A.I.D.'s staff should be substantially completed during FY 1979. Although the major costs of expanding space, the assignment of personnel, office and household equipment, etc., will be completed during FY 1978, some minor expenditures of this nature will be required into FY 1979, dropping off in FY 1980 and thereafter.

USDH salaries and related object classes which are percentages of salaries are based on pay rates effective October 9, 1977, in accordance with instructions. For other U.S. dollar expenditures, an inflation rate of 10% over FY 1978 has been used for FY 1979 and for FY 1980 a further inflation rate of 10% over

FY 1979 has been included. However, for expenditures in Jamaican dollars, or US dollar expenditure based on Jamaican dollar expenditure, we have attempted to take into consideration both the anticipated inflation rate and the devaluation of the Jamaican dollar as well as their effect upon the particular individual type of expense.

With regard to the exchange rate, we have anticipated a further devaluation of the Jamaican dollar of 5% for the balance of FY 1978, and devaluations during each of FY 1979 and FY 1980 of 15%. This results in average exchange rates for FY 1979 and FY 1980 of J\$1.73 to U. S. \$1.00 and J\$1.99 to US \$1.00 respectively.

Payment of a housing allowance in lieu of directly providing residences, excepting the Mission Director, has been USAID policy in Jamaica for many years and has been Country Team Policy since FY 1977.

FNDH benefits are supposed to be determined and provided, or substituted for in the LCP, in accordance with GOJ and private industry policies. Since discontinuance of Civil Service retirement as an option became effective as of March 31, 1978 for FNDH employees hired prior to December 31, 1977, only four FNDH employees will be covered by Civil Service. The Embassy is reviewing and will probably negotiate a plan (s) to provide satisfactory health insurance, group life insurance, and a pension plan (for employees hired after December 31, 1977) in the near future.

Operating expenses to support program funded personnel have been provided for in the budget for one to five long-term (one year) PASA personnel who may be assigned during the three fiscal years (12.1, 25.4, and 5.4 respectively for quarters allowance).

Consideration is being given by the Country Team to payment of per diem to personnel assigned to or hired in Jamaica on an actual basis up to the maximum in lieu of maximum provided for in the regulations.

Funds for long-distance telephone calls are allocated to the several offices. Prior approval of the Controller is required and periodic status reports are provided to top management in order to eliminate any abuse of this means of communication. Close monitoring of the cost effectiveness of FAAS costs has been initiated and will be continued to ensure that such costs are equitably distributed among the serviced agencies and that AID bears only its fair share.

Significant changes in expenses for Office Operations and explanations follow:

Line No.	FY 1978	FY 1980	Increase (Decrease)	Mark
58	14.0	0	(14.0)	One time moving and layout costs
61	26.0	2.2	(23.8)	New furnishings and equipment for expansion procured during FYS 1977, 78, and 79
64	40.8	4.0	(36.8)	Same as line 61.
69	47.0	67.7	20.7	Increase due to expanded program and staff and anticipated training of Jamaican staff and increased requirement for TDY assistance as per Table III, Tables IV B and Table V. We anticipate USAID funding of one third of TDY requirement.
70	8.0	36.1	28.1	Increase due to expanded program and staff and closer monitoring of activities,
78	84.4	145.5	61.1	Figures provided by AID/W.

TABLE VI - FUNDING FOR SPECIAL CONCERNS

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE		DECISION UNIT									
		Jamaica									
		OBLIGATIONS (\$ 000)									
APPROP CODE 1/	SPECIAL CONCERN CODE	FY: 1978		CY: 1979		BY: 1980		SPECIAL CONCERN		SPECIAL CONCERN	
		PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN
	<u>Food and Nutrition</u>										
038	Inland Fisheries Development (G)	FN	RESA	102	95						
045	Rural Communities Nutrition and Income Improvement (OPG)	FN	PARA PVOU	76	25 76	78	27 78				
046	Integrated Rural Development (LG)	FN	RESA ANTL RESD	2,560	70 860	600	120	700			
061	Agricultural Planning (G)	FN	RESD			300	220	250		200	
062	Agricultural Education Research and Extension (L)	FN	LTRG XIIB					7,000		1,900 3,000	
040	Health Improvement Young Children (G)	PH	PARA	97	97	97	97	25		25	
041	Family Planning Services (G)	PH	PARA	400	296	561	461	500		400	
064	Health and Nutrition Sector Development	PH	RESA PARA			5,750	1,150 750	50		10 20	
047	Training Needs Survey/Employment Development (G)	EH	RESA RESD	80	60 10	384	80 45	486		- 124	
068	Training For Development (G)	EH	LTRG					300		65	
055	Strengthening of Social Development Services Delivery Systems (OPG)	SD	PVOL	81	81	79	79				
	<u>Selected Development Activities</u>										

0000088

TABLE VI - FUNDING FOR SPECIAL CONCERNS

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	APPROP CODE	SPECIAL CONCERN CODE	DECISION UNIT					
			Jamaica					
			CY: 1978		CY: 1979		CY: 1980	
			PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN
Private Voluntary Organizations (OPG)	Various	PVOL	25	25	100	100	400	400
		SD					3,200	3,200
065 Science and Technology (LG)	SD	RESB					750	750
		RESA					2,880	2,880
010 Housing Investment Guaranty (L)	HG	ENER					2,880	2,880
		ENVR					330	330
000 Project Development & Support (G)	Various	PVOU			15,000	75		
		CODC	878	100 <sup>2/</sup>	450	2,500	440	
		XIIR						
		XIIB						
		XIIS						
		ENER				25		

1. All FY 1977 projects except Family Planning Services -041 are SSA in FY 1978 only
2. Both Basic and Development Research included in this figure

MISSION EVALUATION  
ACTIVITIES

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Due to the major increase in A.I.D.'s support for Jamaica and the accompanying shortage of personnel and personnel turnover, it was possible to complete only two evaluations during the first eight months of FY 1978. As staff levels reach authorized levels, project evaluations will be completed. Five of the six remaining project evaluations will be completed before the end of FY 1978. Evaluation of the Rural Education Loan will be completed once commodities have been ordered, construction of a major component is terminated, and other buildings are under construction, October 1978.

The two completed evaluations resulted in complete reviews of project activities, accomplishments, and expectations. In one case, Inland Fisheries Development, a decision was reached to extend the project so that necessary applied research could be completed. As a result of this decision the GOJ has agreed to provide an additional \$930,000 to support their inland fisheries activities.

The other evaluation, National Planning, was the vehicle for a high level review of the project. During the review, agreement was reaffirmed on institutionalizing a certain level of project development capability within the Projects Division of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, the recruitment of a team leader for this unit, and the procedures to be followed in providing project design training and assistance to public and private sector institutions.

Commensurate with the increased levels of A.I.D. development assistance to Jamaica, Program Development and Support funding is being used to undertake a major agricultural sector study, a Title XII baseline study, and to assist the GOJ review alternative methods of meeting its energy needs. In addition, PD & S funding is being used for USDA services to complement centrally financed Bureau of Census assistance in crops production surveys. The preliminary results of these major evaluation exercises will be available in early FY 1979. These evaluations will be instrumental in designing the Mission's FY 79/80 program.

Other evaluation initiatives include a review of health and nutrition needs and constraints, research on agricultural credit and farm finances, off-farm rural employment activities, and participation in rural development decision making. The first, review of health and nutrition, was conducted by a LAC supported multi-disciplinary team. It resulted in the identification of a critical project need which is detailed in the Table IVA for the Health and Nutrition Sector Development Project. The latter three activities are being carried out respectively by Ohio State University, Michigan State University and Cornell University. The Development Support Bureau is financing these studies. USAID/Jamaica is actively supporting appropriate requests for local currency financing from PL 480 Title I and Commodity Import Program Loan generations.

Mission Evaluation Schedule for  
Operational Year and Budget Year

DECISION UNIT: Jamaica

PERIOD COVERED: June 1978 - June 1980

Project Title and Number/Subject	Number and Date of last PAR/PES Submitted	Proposed Date of next PES/ PAR	Period to be Covered	Identification Special Evaluations and Purpose for them	Remarks
Inland Fisheries (0038)	78-2 11/77	11/78	11/77-11/78		
Rural Communities Nutrition and Income Improvemnet (0045) OPG	N/A	6/78	3/77- 6/78		
Integrated Rural Development -046 (LG)	N/A	3/79	10/77- 3/79		
* Fish Production System Development 0059 (LG)	N/A	3/80	1/79- 3/80		
Agricultural Marketing 060 (L)	N/A	6/80	6/79- 6/80		
Agricultural Planning 069 (G)	N/A	1/80	10/78- 1/80		
Agricultural Education, Research and Extension - 062 (G)	N/A	11/80	3/79-10/80		Three weeks AID/W-BIFAD assistance envisioned.
Family Planning Services 041 (OPG)	N/A	8/78	6/77- 8/78	The Ministry of Health and Environmental Control (MOHEC) will be conducting a comprehensive evaluation of its family planning and health activities. (contd.)	

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\* Follow on project to Inland Fisheries Development, 532-0038.

Mission Evaluation Schedule for  
Operational Year and Budget Year

DECISION UNIT: Jamaica

PERIOD COVERED: June 1978 - June 1980

Project Title and Number/Subject	Number and Date of last PAR/PES Submitted	Proposed Date of next PES/ PAR	Period to be Covered	Identification Special Evaluations and Purpose for them	Remarks
Family Planning Contd.				Based upon the results of this review, with which USAID/J hopes to be in close contact, USAID/J will review this project to assure concordance with GOJ plans and desires. In addition, based on these dual activities, USAID/J will submit a revised PP in late 1978 for approval NLT February 1979.	AID/W assistance requested for evaluation of Family Planning Services Project.
Health Improvement for Young Children 040 (G)	N/A	8/78	11/77- 8/78		
Health and Nutrition Sector Development 064 (L & G)	N/A	3/81	1/79- 3/81		
Rural Education Sector 009 (L)	N/A	10/78	6/74-10/78		
National Planning 038 (G)	78-1 11/77	12/78	12/77-12/78		
Training Needs Survey/Employment Development 047 (G)	N/A	7/79	4/78- 7/79		
Manpower Training 066 (L)	N/A	6/81	3/80- 6/81		
Training for Development 068 (G)	N/A	11/80	10/79-11/80		
Commodity Import Program 011 (L)	N/A	11/78	12/77-11/79		

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Mission Evaluation Schedule for  
Operational Year and Budget Year

DECISION UNIT: Jamaica

PERIOD COVERED: June 1978 - June 1980

Project Title and Number/Subject	Number and Date of last PAR/PES Submitted	Proposed Date of next PES/ PAR	Period to be Covered	Identification Special Evaluations and Purpose for them	Remarks
Strengthening of Social Development Services Delivery Systems 055 (OPG)	N/A	6/78	6/77- 5/78		
Production and Employment 063 (L)	N/A	12/80	10/79-12/80		
Science and Technology 065 (G & L)	N/A	1/81	10/79- 1/81		Four weeks AID/W assistance envisioned.
Urban Development 067 (L)	N/A	6/82	1/81- 6/82		
PL 480 Title II	N/A	10/78	4/78-10/78		
Housing Investment Guarantee 010 (L)	N/A	9/78	10/77- 9/78		

PD&S Special Evaluations

Energy Sector Assessment (Joint USAID/GOJ evaluation of alternate energy Sources)

Agricultural Sector Study (USAID/GOJ will conduct Title XII baseline study, and update DAP for agriculture Projects.)

0000093

## TITLE II ABS - 1980

The proposed Title II program for FY 1980 would be the final year of funding for the humanitarian feeding program in Western Kingston which was generated by an emergency request in FY 1978. This six-months emergency program conducted between June and November, 1978, will be evaluated at its conclusion to determine its effectiveness and continuing need. If, as a result of the evaluation, a regular Title II program is initiated in FY 1979, the recipient level will be approximately that reached during the emergency phase, i.e., 60,000. The recipient categories will include Mother/Child Health (MCH), Other Child Feeding (OCF), Food For Work (FFW) and relief feeding of elderly adults.

The prime focus of the program is to reach the neediest segment of the poor population of Western Kingston. As noted elsewhere in this ABS, after a period of sound economic and financial management and a reasonable rate of economic growth, the Jamaican economy suffered serious setbacks, stemming from recession and inflation in the costs of fuel, food, and capital goods. Moreover, even during the period of growth, many people were left largely untouched by the economic progress. A Jamaican nutrition survey showed that the percentage of children suffering from malnutrition has not varied to any appreciable extent during the decade.

Concentration of the population in urban centers has widened the gap between the expectations of the population and the socio-economic resources of the country. Massive unemployment, concentrated in the Kingston - St. Andrew areas, areas of the greatest population density and lowest incomes, has exacerbated the situation.

The Western Kingston area for a decade has been the scene of political unrest and civil strife. In January of 1978 a breakthrough was made when the opposing factions declared a truce in an effort to build a climate in which socio-economic gains could be made. The desperate need for food in the area led to a formal request from the Peace Committee for emergency, humanitarian food assistance as a first step to stability. Food provided under the emergency program is directed to mothers, lactating women, pre-school children, and the elderly. The Mission view is that a consolidation of this peace momentum can be achieved by a follow-on regular Title II program, not only assisting the vulnerable groups of mothers, lactating women, pre-school children, and the elderly, but also containing a food for work element to alleviate the unemployment problem. Areas considered for food for work will be community self-help projects, skill training programs, and vocational schools.

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Catholic Relief Services will be the cooperating sponsor for both the emergency and regular programs and will coordinate activities with other relief organizations in the country.

The attached Table shows the magnitude and composition of the proposed program. More than sufficient storage capacity exists for the proposed commodities. There would be no disincentive to local production.

0000096

PL 480 TITLE II  
(FY 1980)

Country: Jamaica

Sponsor's Name: Catholic Relief Services

A) Maternal and Child Health - Total Recipients: 40,000

No. of Recipients:

<u>By Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>MT (000)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
40,000	NFDM	432	238.0
	SF Flour	240	49.7
	CSM	480	213.1
	WSB	480	150.2
	Vegoil	192	110.0
	Rice/Cornmeal (SF )	240	<u>39.1</u>
	TOTAL MCH		800.1

B) Other Child Feeding--Total Recipients: 4,000

<u>By Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>MT (000)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
4,000	NFDM	43.2	23.8
	SF Flour	24	5.0
	CSM	48	21.3
	WSB	48	15.0
	Vegoil	19.2	11.0
	Rice/Cornmeal SF	24	<u>3.9</u>
	TOTAL OCF		80.0

C) Food for Work--Total Recipients: 10,000

<u>By Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>MT (000)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
10,000	SF Flour	396	82.0
	CSM	180	79.9
	WSB	120	37.6
	Vegoil	60	34.4
	Rice/Cornmeal SF	396	<u>64.5</u>
	TOTAL FFW		298.4

0000097

PL 480 TITLE II CONTD.

D) Adult Health--Total Recipients: 6,000

<u>By Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>MT (000)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
6,000	CSM	86.4	38.4
	WSB	86.4	27.0
	SF FLOUR	129.6	26.8
	Vegoil	28.8	16.5
	Rice/Cornmeal SF	129.6	<u>21.1</u>
	TOTAL AH		129.8
	TOTAL PROGRAM		<u><u>1,308.3</u></u>

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Problems currently faced by Jamaica indicate a pressing need for an accelerated adaptation of information on the problems below; if information is not available, appropriate R & D activities should be initiated.

Farmer Motivation:

Although 47% of Jamaica's population is under 15, poor youth attitudes toward agriculture, due in part to a lack of social amenities in the rural sector, have caused a high rural-to-urban migration (estimated 40,000 persons/year) resulting in an average farmer age of 48. This highly asymmetrical age distribution, with the migration pattern, is depriving the rural/farm sector of needed dynamic manpower and is overburdening Jamaica's limited ability to provide basic urban social services and employment opportunities.

Consumer Preference:

Jamaicans have long been accustomed to relying on imports for basic consumption needs, including food. Information on the use and management of high-yielding tropical varieties of various food crops and on acceptable alternatives to imported items such as salted cod is sorely needed to help offset this drain on virtually nonexistent foreign exchange. Also, adaptation of information on more nutritious varieties of basic tropical root and tuber crops is needed to enhance the value of these basic foods traditionally consumed by Jamaicans.

Energy Alternatives:

Over 90% of Jamaica's energy needs are met through imports. Information on alternative energy generation possibilities, such as organic waste, wind, solar and helio generators, is needed to complement USAID supported research to be initiated in FY 1978.

On-Farm Water Resource Management Techniques:

Over 75% of the farms in Jamaica are of five acres or less, located on moderate to steep slopes. During the rainy season precipitation is adequate for most crop production, but adaptation of information on how these seasonal rains can be captured and efficiently utilized for irrigation during the dry seasons is needed.

TABLE 1

Program Analysis for the Oral and Condom Supplies Needed  
to Achieve Full Availability (x1000)

	FY 77 (PY-1)	FY 78 (PY)	FY 79 (CY)	FY 80 (BY)	FY 81 (BY+1)	FY 82 (BY+2)
<b>A. Full Supply Analysis</b>						
1. Women of reproductive age (thousands)	418.1	439.1	460.7	482.0	503.3	524.7
2. 65% of line A1 (contracepting women required to achieve replacement fertility)	271.8	285.6	299.5	313.3	327.1	341.1
3. 50% of line A1 (contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)	209.1	219.7	230.4	241.0	251.7	262.4
4. Annual stock requirements for "full availability"	104.6	109.9	115.2	120.5	125.9	131.2
a. Orals $\frac{1}{2}$ of line A3 x 13 monthly cycles	1,359.8	1,428.7	1,497.6	1,566.5	1,636.7	1,705.6
b. Condoms $\frac{1}{2}$ of line A3 x 100 units	10,400.0	10,990.0	11,520.0	12,050.0	12,590.0	13,120.0
<b>B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources</b>						
<b>1. Private Sector</b>						
a. Orals	156	169	132.9	146.2	160.8	176.8
b. Condoms	636	700	988.4	1,087.2	1,195.9	1,315.4
<b>2. Other Donors</b>						
a. Orals	25	25	25.0	25.0	30.0	30.0
b. Condoms	144	144	144	144	144	0
<b>3. Host Country Government Procurement</b>						
a. Orals	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Condoms	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>4. Total In-Country Stock</b>						
a. Orals	181	194	157.9	171.2	190.8	206.8
b. Condoms	780	844	988.4	1,087.2	1,195.9	1,315.4

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TABLE 1

Program Analysis for the Oral and Condom Supplies Needed contd..

C. Gap to be Filled to Achieve "Full Availability"						
1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a)	1,776	1,817	1,339.7	1,395.3	1,445.9	1,498.8
2. Condoms (line A4b less line B4b)	5,670	5,786	10,180.3	10,654.7	11,144.1	11,621.2
D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives						
1. Orals	178.2	198.0	100.2	-0-	50.0	75.0
2. Condoms	5,767.2	6,408.0	6,408.0	-0-	3,200.0	5,000.0
E. Total New Supply						
1. Orals (line B4a plus line D1)	704	1,194	258.1	171.2	240.8	281.8
2. Condoms (line B4b plus line D2)	4,956	1,844	7,396.4	1,087.2	4,395.9	6,315.4
F. Remaining Supply Gap						
1. Orals (line A4a less line E1)	104	817	1,239.5	1,395.3	1,395.9	1,423.8
2. Condoms (line A4b less line E2)	4,956	478.6	4,123.6	10,962.8	8,194.1	6,804.6
G. People Gap						
1. Orals (line F1 divided by 13)	100	100	95.3	107.3	107.4	109.5
2. Condoms (line F2 divided by 100)	6	15	41.2	109.6	81.9	68.0
3. Total (line G1 plus line G2)	106	115	136.5	216.9	189.3	177.5

Table 2

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis  
of Condoms

JAMAICA - Revised Orals Analysis

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock( End Dec. 1976)	253,325	193,275	517,925	765,875	844,825
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries 77-(Actual + expected PIO/C )	523,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
3. Less: Expected Use- (PP user.projections)	583,050	675,350	752,050	921,050	1,000,000
4. End of year stock	193,275	517,925	765,875	844,825	844,825

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (to be determined by AID/W)

Table 3

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis  
of Condoms (x 1000)

Revised Condom Analysis

A. AID Inventory Analysis

	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	3906(1)	5582	3622	3162	3182
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	4176(2)	1000	3000	4000	5000
3. Less: Expected Use(PP Projection increased 2x)	2580	2960	3460	3980	4380
4. End of year stock	5582	3622	3162	3182	3802

To be completed by AID/Washington

(1) NFPB Data - Mr. Canton  
(2) PIO/C ordering - 29,000 gross

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (to be determined by AID/W)

APPENDIX ABACKGROUND ANALYSIS FOR OVERVIEWA. ECONOMIC CRISIS1. Basic Facts

Jamaica's per capita GDP in 1977 prices is approximately US\$1,000 which is relatively high for a developing country. However, Jamaica's income distribution is very unequal, with substantial pockets of poverty both in the rural and urban areas (particularly Kingston).

Jamaica's most important resource by far is bauxite. It is the third largest exporter of bauxite and the second largest producer of alumina in the world. In 1976, its total exports of bauxite and alumina accounted for about three-quarters of its total merchandise exports. Other important exports include sugar, rum, molasses and bananas.

Imports play a vital part in the economy's life. They fluctuate between 26 and 33% of Jamaica's GNP (compared with 7% for the United States). Jamaica's imports include almost all of its fuel; a significant proportion of its foodstuffs (principally rice, flour, fish, meat, fruits and vegetables); its machinery and transport equipment; and a broad assortment of chemicals, manufactured goods and raw materials.

While the economy is insufficiently diversified and still heavily dependent on exports of primary products, particularly bauxite and alumina, there is a sizeable manufacturing sector accounting for 19% of GDP (versus only 8% for the agricultural sector). A number of light manufactured products are made in Jamaica, including textiles, clothing, sugar and other processed foods, rum, beer, furniture, cigarettes, shoes and cement.

2. Macro-economic Trends

The economy has been in serious economic difficulties in recent years (1972-1977). This is apparent from an examination of trends in real per capita GDP, price indices, employment, labor productivity and the balance of payments (see Tables 1, 2 and 3). The following facts stand out:

- a) According to official government estimates, the country's real GDP declined by 12% from 1972 to 1976. The central bank's preliminary estimate for 1977 would indicate another 6.5% drop. Real per capita GDP declined by about 25% during 1972-77.

- b) Consumer prices increased from an index of 63.1 (1975 = 100) in 1972 to 137.8 in November of 1977, or by 118% over this five-year period.
- c) The country's money supply expanded by 155% from 1972 to 1977.
- d) The unemployment rate was high to begin with and has risen further - up from 23% in October 1972 to a range of 27 to 30% in October 1977.
- e) Real wages have increased significantly faster than productivity. A survey showed that real wages increased by 24% between 1973 and 1977 while the real GDP dropped by 16%.
- f) A substantial and rapidly increasing deficit in the central government's fiscal operations contributed to balance of payments difficulties and to the substantial expansion in the money supply and price level. The central government deficit rose from \$59 million in 1972 to \$502 million in 1977.

### 3. The Balance of Payments

Data showing the central bank's latest balance of payments estimates for 1977 as well as trends since 1972 are presented in Table 3. The following facts stand out:

- a) The overall balance of payments has been in deficit every year since 1972 with the exception of 1974. Over 1972-75, the annual deficit ranged between \$44 million and \$74 million. In 1976 Jamaica's balance of payments position took a sharp turn for the worse with a huge deficit of \$265 million. The deficit narrowed to \$43 million in 1977. However, this substantial improvement was purchased at the expense of a further drastic curtailment of imports and GDP.
- b) Exports peaked in 1975 at \$810 million, then declined sharply (by 19%) in 1976, owing mainly to a decline in bauxite and alumina exports to the United States. A significant recovery was achieved in 1977, though exports were still below the 1975 level.

TABLE 1

TRENDS -- REAL GDP, PER CAPITA GDP, PRICES,  
MONEY SUPPLY AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OVER

1972-77

Year	Real GDP (in millions of 1974 constant J\$)	Real Per Capita GDP ('74 constant J\$)	Consumer Price Index (end of period - 1975 = 100)	Money Supply (millions of J\$ at end of year)	Unemployment Rate (October)
1972	2,360	1,221	63.1	172.2	22.8
1973	2,299	1,166	80.1	207.5	22.4
1974	2,251	1,121	96.6	255.7	20.7
1975	2,230	1,091	111.8	320.8	21.0
1976	2,076	1,002	120.9	343.0	24.2
1977 PE	1,941	923	137.8 (Nov.)	439.7 (Oct.)	27-30

Sources: For GDP, Department of Statistics, National Income and Product 1976, Table 2, pages 11-13  
For Consumer Price Index, Research Department, Bank of Jamaica, Statistical Digest,  
January 1978, Table 46.

For Money Supply. Ibid, Table 1.

For Unemployment Rate, Department of Statistics, The Labour Force 1976, Table 4.7, page 83

For 1977 Statistics, unpublished data from the Central Bank.

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TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

(in millions of J\$)

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31						
	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u> <sup>(1)</sup>
Total Recurrent Revenues	244.4	280.7	344.9	421.6	517.6	520.4	645.8
Transfers from Capital Development Fund	-	-	-	85.0	125.0	80.0	126.6
Total Recurrent Expenditures	<u>212.5</u>	<u>268.3</u>	<u>332.6</u>	<u>499.2</u>	<u>615.6</u>	<u>764.7</u>	<u>837.1</u>
Surplus (Deficit) on Current A/C	31.9	12.4	12.3	7.4	27.0	(164.3)	( 64.7)
Capital Receipts (excluding Receipts of Loans)	4.6	5.0	4.7	10.5	9.1	11.6	23.6
Capital Expenditures	<u>89.9</u>	<u>98.1</u>	<u>119.8</u>	<u>209.0</u>	<u>364.1</u>	<u>524.8</u>	<u>436.9</u>
Deficit Capital Account	<u>85.3</u>	<u>93.1</u>	<u>115.1</u>	<u>198.5</u>	<u>355.0</u>	<u>513.2</u>	<u>413.3</u>
Overall Net Deficit	<u>53.4</u>	<u>80.7</u>	<u>102.8</u>	<u>191.1</u>	<u>328.0</u>	<u>677.5</u>	<u>478.0</u>
Financing of Overall Net Deficit							
Treasury Bills	7.7	21.8	3.2	16.9	22.3	61.8	-
Long Term	44.2	51.0	94.3	166.3	304.8	579.2	478.0
(Surplus) Deficit After Loans	<u>1.5</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>36.5</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>53.4</u>	<u>80.7</u>	<u>102.8</u>	<u>191.1</u>	<u>328.0</u>	<u>677.5</u>	<u>478.0</u>

(1) Budget

Source: Bank of Jamaica - unpublished report prepared for the IMF team (mimeographed), July 1977, page 28

TABLE 3

THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(millions of current US\$)

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
1. Balance of Trade	<u>-195.6</u>	<u>-283.7</u>	<u>-242.1</u>	<u>-313.1</u>	<u>-253.1</u>	<u>9.4</u>
a. Exports	332.6	392.9	693.8	810.4	659.7	760.2
b. Imports (c.i.f.)	528.2	676.6	935.9	1123.5	912.8	750.6
2. Services (net)	<u>42.0</u>	<u>76.6</u>	<u>51.6</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>-55.6</u>	<u>-55.0</u>
a. Foreign Travel	82.0	99.4	97.5	76.2	46.9	57.0
b. Investment Income	-47.5	-58.1	-67.7	-102.9	-115.6	-116.0
c. Other	7.5	35.3	21.8	30.9	13.1	4.0
3. Transfers (net)	<u>24.6</u>	<u>26.4</u>	<u>23.5</u>	<u>26.2</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>20.0</u>
a. Private	30.5	33.8	32.6	21.0	2.0	15.0
b. Official	-5.9	-7.4	-9.1	5.2	4.0	5.0
4. Current Account Balance	-129.0	-180.7	-167.0	-282.7	-302.8	-25.4
5. Net Capital Movements	<u>65.8</u>	<u>137.1</u>	<u>243.2</u>	<u>208.9</u>	<u>38.3</u>	<u>15.9</u>
a. Official	20.5	36.7	90.1	124.2	79.2	-17.8
b. Private	45.3	100.4	153.1	84.7	-40.9	0.6
c. Special Inflows	-	-	-	-		32.9
6. Overall Balance	-63.2	-43.6	76.2	-73.8	-264.5	-9.7
7. Errors & Omissions	10.1	13.1	-16.7	- 7.2	-	-
8. Change in Reserves (increase = minus)	48.0	-30.5	59.5	-81.0	264.5	9.7

Sources: For 1972-75, Bank of Jamaica, Balance of Payments of Jamaica, 1976, with figures converted into US\$ at the old official exchange rate.

For 1976-77, unpublished estimates from the Central Bank.

- c) Imports also reached their peak in 1975. A remarkable contraction occurred in 1976 and again in 1977 resulting from the tight system of import licensing and foreign exchange controls as well as from the drastic cut-back in economic activity. The cut-back in imports which continued through 1977 explains, in large part, the substantial reduction in the current account deficit achieved last year.
- d) Private capital inflows reached a peak of \$153 million in 1974, declined to a still creditable \$85 million in 1975 and became sharply negative in 1976. They are also believed to have been negative in 1977, though the preliminary official figures show a net flow of zero.

Jamaica's balance of payments crisis is the cumulative result of a number of factors, including the drop in bauxite and alumina exports to the United States (related to high U.S. inventories and the U.S. recession), the drop in sugar prices, the quadrupling in the price of oil since 1972, a succession of GOJ budgetary deficits, street violence and crime (which impacted on tourism and private investment); and the reversal of the traditional net capital inflow resulting from uncertainty, tight import restrictions and the government's socialist rhetoric.

#### 4. Net Foreign Exchange Reserves

Net foreign assets of the Bank of Jamaica declined from \$100 million in 1972 to minus \$173 million in 1977.

#### 5. Debt-Service Charges

The Government has borrowed heavily in recent years to finance its substantial budgetary deficits. Much of its debt is from commercial banks on relatively hard terms. Total interest and amortization payments increased from only \$30 million in 1972 to \$103 million in 1976, and \$138 million in 1977. They are projected to rise to \$164 million in 1978 and then fall to \$141 million in 1980.

## B. BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

Our efforts to define basic human needs in Jamaica are still in the preliminary stages. Following is a summary description of various characteristics, problems, and trends with respect to Jamaica's population. A more detailed version is found in a working paper prepared in April 1978 by Polly F. Harrison under contract AID-C-532-8-07. Our efforts to analyze the target group will continue with the agriculture sector assessment, now underway, and studies to be initiated in health, nutrition, and family planning.

### 2. The Population

Jamaica's population at the end of 1976 was estimated to be 2,085,200. The land area of Jamaica is 4,243.6 square miles. Population density is 491 persons per square mile equal to that of El Salvador, the most densely populated Latin American country. Density per square mile of arable land is better than twice that figure.

Jamaica's rate of population growth was 1.2% in 1976 which compares favorably with 1975 rates for the rest of Latin America (2.7%) and the Caribbean (2.1%). Jamaica's rate of growth, however, is almost halved by external migration. The 1976 estimate of the crude birth rate was 29.8 per thousand population, a reduction from 30.1 in 1975, and a major drop from the peak of 42.0 per thousand in 1960. However, age specific fertility rates, a more sensitive measure of actual reproductive behavior, are thought to have remained stable over the last decade.

The crude death rate in 1976 was 7.0 per thousand population, a rate that is low, essentially stable, and compares favorably with the more developed countries.

Life expectancy figures show positive trends. In 1921, the average length of life for males was 35.9 years, for females 38.2. By 1976 averages had almost doubled to 67 years for males and 70 for females.

The Jamaican population is young and getting younger. Those 14 years of age and under accounted for 46% of the total population in 1970, which implies present and growing pressures on social services and on the economy's current insufficient capacity to provide jobs for a growing labor force. Slightly less than half the people in Jamaica are of working age and the majority of these face under and unemployment and low incomes.

3. Employment

The employment picture in October 1976 was as follows:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fully employed (10-12 months)	63.5%	44.8%	55.1%
Underemployed (Less than 10 months)	19.5%	17.8%	18.6%
Unemployed	14.7%	35.6%	24.2%
Not stated	2.3%	1.8%	2.1%

1977 figures are not yet available, but current estimates suggest that the category of 'Unemployed' is around 30%, while the 'Underemployed' (working less than 10 months) approximately 25%. This would give Jamaica a full employment rate of only 45%.

Unemployment is particularly high among women and the 14-24 year age group of both sexes. Not unexpectedly, this latter group in 1975 constituted a high percentage of the prison population and is currently deeply involved in the Kingston crime network. A large proportion of the unemployed women were female heads of households.

There are no recent disaggregations of employment/unemployment along urban-rural lines; thus calculations have to be made indirectly. One approach is by parish. Assuming urban areas as being principally limited to Kingston and St. Andrew, St. Catherine, St. James, Clarendon, and Manchester, open unemployment rates in 1976 in these "urban" parishes averaged 24%, with a high of 28% in St. James, and a low of 13% in Manchester. The average for the essentially "rural" parishes is 25%, with a high of 41% in St. Mary and a low of 16% in St. Thomas. According to this approach, urban and rural unemployment appear roughly the same.

Underemployment figures are not yet available by area, sector, or parish. However, underemployment is believed to be higher and common in rural areas, caused by the seasonality of agriculture. For the landless wage laborer who cannot at least provide for his own subsistence, this situation is particularly serious. In 1972, of the 21,000 workers in sugar estates, 7,400 were employed only during the six-month crop period. Other export crops have similar, seasonal employment patterns.

4. Income and Its Distribution

A key question is who has benefitted from the post-war and post-independence economic and social transformation of Jamaica. The data are patchy and the answers for the time being must be only suggestive. An analysis in the early 1960's indicated that the top 20% accounted for more than half of total income; the bottom 40% for 10% of income.

Income Distribution 1963 - 1964

% of Families	Percent of Income		
	Urban	Rural	Total
1st 20%	4.0	2.0	2.5
2nd 20%	9.0	7.0	7.5
3rd 20%	14.0	12.0	12.5
4th 20%	21.0	22.0	21.3
5th 20%	52.0	57.0	56.0
Top 5%	25.0	29.0	27.0

A later perspective, based on labor income only, shows that relative distribution may have remained more or less stable through 1972 and then shifted in favor of the very highest income classes (top 5%) from 1972 to 1974.

Income Distribution - Cumulative  
Income Shares - 1974

% of Households	1958	1968	1972	1974
0 - 60	19.0	25.0	20.0	16.0
0 - 80	38.5	47.2	39.3	32.0
0 - 90	56.5	63.0	57.0	48.3
0 - 95	69.8	75.0	65.0	60.0
0 -100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gini Coefficient	.61	.53	.60	.67

Another perspective, also based on labor income, indicates that at least within the employed labor force, some equalization has occurred, particularly during 1976. This could be a response to the first full year of the national minimum wage, which boosted earnings at lower income levels of the labor force, and the wage guidelines, which braked incomes at upper levels. The number of wage earners with earnings under \$20 per week dropped sharply. The decline was most evident among females. (See Polly F. Harrison working paper, page 23). Still, the fact remains that in 1976 about 40% of the employed labor force was working for under \$20 a week.

There is a dearth of data on relative urban versus rural income or on the differences in distribution in the two areas. What data exist suggests that poverty is not concentrated principally either in urban or rural areas but is clustered in certain areas of both. The data also suggest that access to land is the single most important determinant of income in rural areas.

#### 5. Land Distribution and Tenure

Between 1958 and 1968, there was a continuous decline of land area in farms, from 70% of total land area in 1958 to 55% in 1968. Nonetheless, the total number of farms has remained fairly constant. Farms less than five acres have increased in number, suggesting further fragmentation in an already highly fragmented land structure. Farms over five acres have decreased in number. The following table shows the highly skewed pattern of land holdings in Jamaica. Seventy-eight percent of all farmers occupy only 17% of farm lands while 2% of the farmers occupy over 50% of farm lands.

Distribution of Land Holdings in Jamaica  
1968-69 Agricultural Census

<u>Farm Size in Acres</u>	<u>Number of Farms</u>	<u>Farm Land</u>
	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
0 - 5	78.5	17.1
5 -25	19.6	25.6
25-100	1.8	9.2
100-500	<u>0.1</u>	<u>48.1</u>
	100.0	100.0

The effect on these patterns of several government efforts at land redistribution have been analyzed only in a preliminary and piecemeal fashion. An agricultural census scheduled for this year should provide a wealth of new data. A major effort at land redistribution - Project Land Lease - had settled 27,924 farmers on 53,836 acres of arable land as of August 1977.

Most farmland is owned and operated on a freehold basis. In the 1961 census, over 94% of farmland in farms under 100 acres in size was occupied by its owners. Larger farms have a higher percentage of absenteeism.

#### 6. Indicators of Well-Being and Access to Health Services

Crude death and life expectancy rates are approaching those of more developed countries. So are infant mortality rates. Infant deaths in 1976 were 20.4 per thousand live births, with half as many infants lost the first year of life in 1976 as compared to 1960. Maternal mortality for 1974 stood at a relatively low 13.6 deaths per ten thousand deliveries.

While Jamaica has diseases considered endemic to both developed and underdeveloped countries, its morbidity profile is more similar to developed countries. Between 1961 and 1971, diarrheal and enteric diseases dropped from first to fifth place as cause of death, accounting for less than 5% of certified deaths in 1971. Similarly, malnutrition and vitamin deficiency diseases as a cause of death diminished over this period, from 7% to 3% of total deaths diagnosed. The prime causes of death in the early 1970's are the same for Jamaica as for industrialized societies - cardiovascular diseases, followed by cancer. With the exception of venereal disease, the leading reported communicable disease, and occasional epidemics of measles and dengue fever, communicable diseases are not a major health problem.

But the health situation in Jamaica is not fully reflected in national-level indicators. Inequitable access to health services is a serious problem. While infant mortality rates are rather imprecise indicators of health status, they are in the Jamaican case useful reflections of the facts of distribution. In 1974 infant mortality rates ranged from a low of 17 deaths per thousand live births in St. Thomas parish to 34 in St. James parish, a notable spread even given the small population base.

Another indicator of unequal access to health services is the fact that 51% of all MOHEC hospital recurrent expenditures are channelled into Kingston and another 15% to Montego Bay. These two major urban areas, containing one-third of the country's population, were absorbing up to two-thirds of all hospital expenditures. Nearly three-fourths of all practising physicians are located in these two areas.

#### 7. Nutrition

The most common form of malnutrition in Jamaica is protein - calorie malnutrition; vitamin deficiency diseases are rare. Incidence of marasmus (gross lack of calories) and kwashiorkor (gross lack of protein) is 1 - 2% in children aged four and under, a figure that is

roughly comparable to other Caribbean countries.

There are some unanswered questions about the severity and distribution of malnutrition. A MOHEC study that began in March, 1978 will be able to provide more information in time. An eight year old study revealed that 47% of children aged 0 -4 had one or more signs of clinically diagnosed signs of malnutrition, and that of this group 10-12% had body weights 74% and below the recommended levels for their height and age.

Average dietary shortfalls for the Jamaican population are estimated at 14% for protein and 27% for calories, considered the most serious nutrient deficiency.

The target populations designated by the Nutrition Advisory Council in 1975 were: children 0 - 5 years and 6 - 15 years; pregnant and lactating mothers and heavy laborers; the unemployed, followed by persons over 70, paupers and indigents.

According to the 1970 census, only 69,827 (17%) of the total 420,159 households had a public water supply connection; 63,289 (91%) of these were in the urban areas of Kingston. At the same time, 60% of the households in the Kingston metropolitan area either depended on a public standpipe or had no access to piped water. Sixty-five percent of households had only pit latrines (most of them in the rural areas); 3% had no toilet facilities at all.

#### 9. Literacy and Access to Education

Jamaica has a literacy rate of 78%. It is estimated that the percentage enrollment in schools in the age group 6 - 11 is 92%; in the 12 - 14 age group, 50%; and in the age group 12 - 19, 16%. Only a small percentage (exact figure not known) goes to university. In terms of school enrollment by sex, males and females are roughly equivalent at the primary school level, while females outnumber males at the secondary and university levels. For both sexes, educational opportunity is greater and the quality is higher in urban areas.

The Jamaica Movement for the Advancement of Literacy (JAMAL) has full responsibility for Jamaica's adult literacy program. JAMAL students begin at the age of 12 and upwards, but two-thirds of its students are in the age group 15-35. JAMAL has an enrollment of 114,000 students with an annual budget of \$7 million and claims since its inception in 1972 to have produced 168,000 functionally literate people. Prior to 1972, the adult literacy program was small and usually consisted of programs set up in selected areas which operated as pilot projects and as experiments reaching a limited number of persons. In 1970 the existing literacy program had an enrollment of

6,000 students with an annual budget of only \$102,900.

10. Conclusion

The above data are admittedly very sketchy and incomplete in terms of describing the poor majority in Jamaica and their basic needs. As indicated, various efforts are underway or planned which will contribute toward a more complete picture of Jamaica's poor. Two approaches we might use in helping to determine the extent of poverty are the following:

- i) Define some minimum income essential to provide "the bare necessities". Such a standard is generally determined on the basis of a minimum nutritional level and the cost of purchasing the basic foodstuffs and other essentials required to meet these basic minimum requirements.
- ii) Estimate the proportion of the population that is poor in terms of some physical indicator that generally bears a high degree of correlation with poverty, such as the availability of water piped into dwellings or the proportion of households that have no private toilet facilities. Data for these are available in Jamaica.

The minimum household budget to support a family of four living in urban areas in 1972 was estimated in a thorough study of the Kingston Metropolitan poor at J\$33.80 per week, then equal to US\$37.18 at the official rate. If we should make allowance for the increase in the cost of living between 1972 and 1977, we would have to raise that figure to US\$51.00. This figure may be somewhat high for the purpose of defining a group that is truly "poor" in an LDC. However, on the basis of available income distribution data, the study in 1972 concluded that between 70 and 72% of the urban population had incomes below this minimum requirement during 1971-73. The proportion of Jamaican households earning less than US\$51.00 today would be at least as large.

Using the physical indicator approach, we might take the availability of piped water as a measure of poverty. The 1970 census indicated that in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA), only 49% of the dwellings had piped (running) water. Another 44% had water piped into the yard, while 6% used public stand pipes. Thus, by this standard, half of the population of the KMA could be defined as "poor".

The extent to which toilet facilities are shared or exist at all is another example as the vast majority of low income householders aim for dwellings in which they do not have to share toilet facilities with others. For the KMA, the proportion of shared toilet facilities according to the 1970 census was 59%, while the proportion of shared facilities for the country as a whole was 37%.

While rough, the above measures point to the fact that in spite of Jamaica's relatively high per capita income, poverty is pervasive in both urban and rural areas. We estimate the per capita income of the bottom 60% of the population to be about \$400 per year or generally within the range of AID's target group. In our projects with longer range development impact, we will try to insure that principal benefits flow to this bottom 60% group. As we develop specific projects, we will define the target group in each case more precisely.

C. EQUITY PERFORMANCE

Evidence of Jamaica's commitment to equity includes the following:

1. Government expenditures in the areas of agriculture, health, education and family planning, which directly address the needs of the poor, have increased in real terms over the last seven years and have approximately maintained their relative share of the total budget. (See Table 4). The largest single increase in the budget over this period has been the public debt.
2. The tax structure has become more progressive. Direct taxes (mainly taxes on income, land and real estate, motor vehicles and telephones) represented over 57% of total tax collections in 1977-1978. Moreover, these generally more progressive taxes increased from 42% to 57% over the ten year period 1968 to 1978. (See Table 5). By comparison, while taxes on income and property represented 51% of total taxes in Jamaica in 1977, they represented only 23% of total taxes in Central America in 1976.
3. Jamaica has actively supported family planning ever since its independence in 1962.

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4. Improved nutrition, especially for children under five, pregnant and lactating women, the unemployed, aged and infirm has been an explicit national priority since 1974. The government has imported blended foods under PL 480 Title I since FY 1974 to continue urban and rural school and maternal child care feeding programs. The government is also pressing ahead with efforts to develop local substitutes for these imported blended foods so that needed nutritional feeding programs can be continued in the future without recourse to scarce foreign exchange.

5. A national minimum wage law was introduced in 1976; social security legislation has been available since 1968.

6. The government has undertaken a number of programs aimed at improving living standards of the poor and increasing their participation in economic development.

- (a) To stimulate the production of basic foodstuffs, the government launched an emergency food production program in April 1977. The purpose was to replace imports which were being severely restricted.
- (b) To rationalize agricultural holdings and improve land utilization, the government instituted a land lease project, involving the renting of unutilized lands from their owners and leasing them to farmers. In addition, the government provided the new tenants with credit facilities, fertilizer and housing. The government has also recently instituted a policy of land terracing to promote the cultivation by small farmers and cooperatives of hillsides that have agricultural potential but have not been developed.
- (c) Institution of a vigorous program of developing cooperatives. Substantial progress has been made in this area. The government has sponsored the establishment of cooperatives to cultivate approximately 60,000 acres of land in sugar production purchased from the West Indies Sugar Company. These cooperatives have prevented the further fragmentation of sugar cane land.
- (d) The Cornwall Youth & Community Development Program in West Jamaica is an effort to recruit unemployed young people and settle them on government-owned farm lands. This project has received financial support from the Dutch government.

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TABLE 4

Government Expenditures Deflated  
For Price Changes, 1970/71-1977/78

(In millions of J\$, 1970 Prices)

	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1. <u>Recurrent Expenditures</u>			
Ministry of Health	26.31	34.89	+ 32.6
Ministry of Education	28.88	67.85	+134.9
Ministry of Agriculture	<u>6.43</u>	<u>13.73</u>	<u>113.5</u>
Total	61.62	116.47	+ 89.0
2. <u>Capital Expenditures</u>			
Ministry of Health	3.05	2.31	- 24.3
Ministry of Education	8.40	6.46	- 23.9
Ministry of Agriculture	<u>4.48</u>	<u>22.40</u>	<u>+400.0</u>
Total	15.93	31.17	+ 95.7
3. Total Recurrent & Capital (1+2)	77.55	147.64	+ 90.4
4. Total GOJ Budget	259.51	514.54	+ 98.3

Sources: Ministry of Finance and Planning, Government Budgetary Expenditures 1970-77 and the Consumer Price Indices for Jamaica (1970 and December 1977) as reported in the Statistical Digest of February 1978, Table 4.

TABLE 5

Direct and Indirect Taxes  
in Jamaica, 1968-78

(in millions of J\$)

	<u>1967/68</u>		<u>1971/72</u>		<u>1975/76</u>		<u>1977/78</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Total tax revenues	<u>115.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>228.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>477.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>543.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Direct Taxes	<u>48.4</u>	<u>42.1</u>	<u>116.0</u>	<u>50.7</u>	<u>228.4</u>	<u>47.8</u>	<u>312.3</u>	<u>57.5</u>
Income Tax	44.2	38.4	109.3	47.8	194.8	40.8	240.7	44.3
Land & Property	.7	0.6	1.3	0.6	22.4	4.7	40.0	7.4
Motor Vehicles	3.5	3.0	5.4	2.4	9.4	2.0	13.0	2.4
Travel Tax	-	-	-	-	1.8	0.4	.8	0.1
Telephone Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.8	3.3
Indirect Taxes:	<u>66.6</u>	<u>57.9</u>	<u>112.8</u>	<u>49.3</u>	<u>249.1</u>	<u>52.2</u>	<u>231.2</u>	<u>42.5</u>
Customs Duties	31.2	27.1	48.3	21.1	83.9	17.6	25.4	4.7
Excise Taxes	30.1	26.2	48.4	21.2	52.9	11.1	49.7	9.1
Stamp Duties	1.7	1.5	7.8	3.4	16.9	3.5	16.0	2.9
Consumption Duties	1.3	1.1	2.6	1.1	75.1	15.7	125.9	23.2
Entertainment Tax	.7	0.6	1.7	0.7	1.9	0.4	1.5	0.3
Retail Sales Tax	-	-	-	-	12.6	2.6	2.0	0.4
Other Taxes and Duties	1.6	1.4	4.0	1.7	5.8	1.2	10.7	2.0

Source: For 1967/68 1971/72, Statistical Yearbook of Jamaica, 1976, Page 655; For 1977/78, Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica, 1976 - Page 22.

- (e) In the area of community development, the government has supported the program of the Social Development Commission which has stepped up its efforts in recent years. The Commission has sponsored establishment of community councils which constitute the vehicle for participation by the people in the development of their communities. Examples of projects undertaken include school construction and feeder road maintenance.
- (f) In the area of education, the government has launched a comprehensive effort to stamp out illiteracy (through the JAMAL program), an accelerated school construction program, and the establishment of teacher training schools in rural areas.

While the GOJ has set social justice, greater equality and reduced unemployment as its primary objectives and has launched a number of programs to achieve these goals, its performance and the effect of developments outside its control have inhibited growth, thereby limiting success in achieving equity objectives. Factors outside its control include the quadrupling in oil prices, deteriorating terms of trade, the U.S. recession, and the fact that foreign investment in tourism and the bauxite industry probably could not have continued at the high level of the early 70's regardless of government policy. On the other hand, while GOJ policy on interest rates has not deliberately subsidized capital (interest rates have been significantly above the U.S. level since 1974), its monetary-fiscal policies did contribute to inflationary pressures and to the balance of payments deficit. Its policies in the areas of minimum wages and exchange rates may also have contributed to unemployment. Its inability to prevent crime and violence, its political rhetoric, and other moves which upset confidence in the private sector contributed to the drop in tourism and to the conversion of the historical net inflow of private capital into a substantial capital outflow.

D. DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

(a) Agriculture

The rural sector has faced many difficulties in recent years. Basic infrastructure (roads, electricity, water and housing) has been neglected; credit channels are cumbersome and ineffective in reaching small farmers on a timely basis; and marketing depends largely upon an unorganized system of "higglers" -- commercial middle

men who reap much of the profit. Incentives provided to farmers have not been sufficient to stem rural to urban migration, especially among young people. It is estimated that approximately 40,000 persons per year migrate to the urban centers. The average age of farmers is 48. One of the effects of rural to urban migration has been an increase in idle or underutilized land, estimated now to be about 30% of the potentially productive land.

The traditional farmer owns two to three acres of land, normally on a moderate to steep slope. Utilizing very basic tools such as a hoe and machete, he will cultivate root crops, red peas, pumpkin, and the like for food for his family. Depending on location of his farm and soil type, he will also cultivate a cash crop of banana, citrus, coffee, cane, cocoa or vegetables. Generally crops are planted in mixed stand and some animals such as chickens, goats or a pig may be kept. The traditional farmer supports a family of five with the aid of his wife. Children, by the time they reach productive age, usually migrate. Agriculture is the principal employer in Jamaica, accounting for about 30% of the labor force and 60% of the total population. Productivity, however, has been conspicuously low. Agriculture provides only about 8% of the GNP.

We are undertaking an Interim Agricultural Sector Analysis to update our understanding of major constraints to progress in this sector. Principal constraints identified in previous studies and the government's current draft Five Year Plan (1978-1982) are:

- Under-utilization of arable lands.
- Existence of many small inefficient farms with per capita incomes of less than \$150 annually.
- Over-intensive cultivation and misuse of hillside lands.
- Poor transportation and marketing facilities.
- Very high farmer/extension officer ratio -- 1800 farmers per extension agent.
- Inadequate and unsystematized credit facilities.
- Generally poor work habits and attitude toward farming on the part of rural inhabitants.
- Lack of facilities such as roads, housing, water and electricity.
- Inadequate water supply for irrigation.

- High rate of rural to urban migration.
- Declining agricultural productivity since 1960/61.
- Functional illiteracy of 40% or more in the farming population.
- Stagnation of production in export crops such as banana, citrus and cane.

Principal objectives stated in the Five Year Plan are to: a) produce as much food and raw materials as feasible to supply domestic food needs agro-industry development, and export markets; b) reduce imports; c) utilize all arable land; d) increase rural incomes, infrastructure, and social amenities; and e) provide more employment opportunities.

(b) Health

The principal problem in the health sector according to the draft Five Year Plan is not so much the lack of resources as their maldistribution and inefficient utilization - that is, urban bias, over-emphasis on hospital-based services, and productivity shortfalls resulting from undertrained or sub-optimum use of personnel. A three person AID team reviewing the health sector in December 1977 also emphasized as a constraint the absence of both an effective planning process and an adequate information system. The Ministry of Health and Environmental Control (MOHEC) has had neither a comprehensive health plan nor a planning unit, both of which it is now developing. Current information reporting is adversely affected by the existence of non-compatible systems for collecting MCH/Nutrition/Family Planning data, and by the absence (or non-use) of basic data for tracing resource flows.

Jamaica's health services are characterized not only by mal-distribution but also by relatively low levels of utilization and related high unit cost outputs, e.g. per outpatient contact, ante-natal visits, etc. A national outpatient contact rate at MOHEC institutions of less than 1 per capita is very low for a country such as Jamaica. This low rate is partly explained by the emphasis (in spending and manpower) on hospital based services and the limited catchment areas of these institutions, but also by the fact that most curative activities are reserved to medical doctors who are not readily available to the majority of the population.

The priorities expressed in the GOJ Health Policy and the Draft Five Year Plan are aimed at improving resource maldistribution through equitable extension of services and emphasis on primary health care. The IBRD Second Population Project (Cornwall Project) in Western Jamaica represents an effort at developing a non-hospital based health delivery system but its total costs relative to potential outputs may turn out to be too high to be replicated on an island-wide basis given MOHEC's slender resources.

### Family Planning

The major current constraint facing the family planning program in Jamaica is the lack of analyzed, accessible information by which current efforts can be measured and future courses of action determined. A MOHEC evaluation of the program is being undertaken to begin to overcome this constraint.

Until the 1920's, Jamaica's relatively stable rate of population growth was achieved by high mortality rates which equalled high fertility rates. Since then, declines in mortality have not been matched by declines in fertility resulting in a 2.4% rate of population growth. But migration has kept the annual rate of population growth at 1.2% in recent years.

Actual number of births per 1000/population (crude birth rate) has decreased substantially since 1960. The crude birth rate peaked at 42 per 1000 in 1960 and then declined to 29 per 1000 in 1976. Although this is a 30% decrease, census data suggest that actual numbers of children born per woman may have increased slightly. If so, the decline in the crude birth rate would have to be due to a declining proportion of women in the reproductive years because of heavy out-migration. Further analysis of these trends depends upon a more adequate data base.

The impact of the National Family Planning Program cannot yet be determined with any precision. As indicated above, an evaluation is to be made. In any event, the percentage of women of reproductive years practising family planning in 1974 (the latest year for which data are available) is a relatively modest 11% (37,173 total active users among 345,005 women of reproductive age).

Voluntary family planning in Jamaica began in 1939 when the "Jamaica Birth Control League" was founded. Family planning as a program began with small clinics in Kingston and St. Ann's Bay, leading to the founding in 1957 of the Jamaica Family Planning Association (JFPA) as an affiliate of IPPF.

The Government's first five-year independence plan (1963-68) officially encouraged the spread of information and techniques for family planning. A "national program" was launched in 1964 by the Ministry of Health, which stressed the need to make family planning services and contraceptives readily available to the population. A Family Planning Unit was established at the Victoria Jubilee Maternity Hospital in Kingston, and public health centers, hospitals, and dispensaries were provided with educational materials, motivational pamphlets, and posters.

By 1966, approximately 25 family planning clinics had been opened by a Family Planning Unit in the Ministry of Health. In 1967, a National Family Planning Board (NFPB) was provisionally constituted to direct population policies with the objective of reducing the birth rate from 39 per 1000 (in 1966) to 25 per 1000 in 1976. In the second five-year plan (1968-72), the Ministry of Health recognized that a larger government commitment was required, and the family planning program expanded to 61 government clinics.

The NFPB became a statutory entity in 1970 under the National Family Planning Act. Since then, it has been responsible for operating an essentially segregated, clinic-oriented program, as well as promulgating national family planning policy and coordinating the activities of official and voluntary agencies in this field. As early as 1970, it was recognized that reaching the birth rate goal required rapid acceleration of educational efforts, extension of clinic hours, new patterns of delivery of family planning services, and reintroduction of an effective outreach program to recruit new acceptors and to follow up on drop-outs.

In 1972, a shift in emphasis in the new Five Year Plan called for full time rather than part time clinics, increased training of personnel, assignment of additional education officers, and increased involvement of other agencies. The policy stressed the need for better client education to counteract the high drop-out rates. By 1973, the network of clinics had grown to 161 locations including two mobile units.

The GOJ's commitment to family planning as one of Jamaica's highest priorities was given recognition in January 1974 with the publication of "Ministry Paper No. 1 - Family Planning". This document enunciated a major policy change, calling for integration of family planning into regular health services. At the present time, family planning services (information and contraceptive services) are regularly provided at all MOHEC health facilities (26 hospitals, 10 MCH centers, and 231 health clinics). In-service training of health personnel in family planning continues on a regular basis.

Sterilization services are an integral feature of the MOHEC/NFPB family planning program. For at least a decade, post-partum tubal ligations have been conducted at the Victoria Jubilee Maternity Hospital, and at the parish and district hospitals. In 1974, the NFPB embarked on a program of voluntary sterilization by the laparoscopic method of tubal ligation. Laparoscopic sterilization services are provided at about half of the MOHEC hospitals. JFPA also provides vasectomy services as part of its male sterilization program at St. Ann's Bay.

All service programs are supported by a strong educational and informational campaign utilizing the mass media, private organizations, private physicians, MOHEC and other relevant government agencies. The Ministry of Education ruled it mandatory that family life/sex education be taught at all levels of the school system. The MOHEC/NFPB conducts training, workshops, and seminars to upgrade the skills of government health workers, social workers, educational guidance counsellors and teachers. Seminars in family planning are conducted for youth groups, community leaders, church leaders, private organizations, and agricultural extension workers.

The public sector service delivery program has been augmented by a commercial contraceptives distribution program since 1976. By the time it was turned over in October, 1977 to MOHEC/NFPB, this program had doubled the commercial sale of oral contraceptives and tripled the sale of condoms.

### Nutrition

Accurate assessment of the nutritional status of the Jamaican population is also constrained by the lack of an up-to-date and representative data base. The latest national survey of nutritional status is eight years old. The most recent national food consumption survey is more than ten years old. All studies have been only regional in scope.

The data that exist show the extent of malnutrition in Jamaica to be lower than most Central and South American countries, but higher than in more developed countries. Jamaica's average per capita daily diet was estimated in 1973 to be 2,528 calories and 68 grams of protein, amounts that are above minimum standards set for the Caribbean. But it was also estimated in the same year that 50% of all children under the age of five were below standard weight.

Recognizing the importance of adequate nutrition, the GOJ established a Nutrition Advisory Council (NAC) in 1973. NAC developed a National Food and Nutrition Policy for Jamaica, which was approved by the Cabinet in 1974.

Principal targets of the Policy were: (1) to insure improved nutrition for all segments of the population, relying to the maximum extent possible on locally produced foods; and (2) to give particular attention to nutritional deficiencies among children under five, pregnant and lactating women, the unemployed, aged, and infirm. Specific programs in food production, food storage, supplementary feeding, nutrition education, training, research on composite flours, and evaluation are in various stages of implementation.

In the current draft Five Year Health Plan of MOHEC, nutrition action programs are to focus on the same vulnerable groups identified in the earlier Policy and to provide preventive and curative treatment for other diet-related diseases. MOHEC's Division of Nutrition and Dietetics will continue its existing programs, namely, nutrition surveillance, training, education, supplementary feeding, and dietetic services, and will expand its coverage of target groups. The Division also proposes to establish a fully functional research, development and evaluation section.

Despite some success, there have been serious obstacles to effective implementation of Jamaica's Food and Nutrition Policy. Of critical significance is the fact that the NAC has been hampered by lack of budget, permanent personnel and status. A strong NAC is essential to coordinate the many institutions and programs that affect nutrition. An even more fundamental obstacle has been the stagnation of domestic food production.

(c) Education and Human Resources

The Ministry of Education has identified the following problem areas in its current Five Year Plan (Second Draft dated December 1977):

- Curriculum materials are fragmentary and not well coordinated.
- School facilities at both the primary and secondary level are lacking.
- Availability of education is uneven; 20% of primary age students and 50% of secondary age students are not enrolled.
- Trained teachers to accommodate even existing enrollments are lacking; at present there are more than 5,000 untrained teachers in the system; to accommodate all the children who should be in school, and are not, an additional 2,000 trained teachers would be needed.

- An expansion of teacher training is needed; present number of graduates from the teacher training colleges is 1,400; by 1984 the system should be turning out approximately 2,500 teachers a year in order to meet the expansion of the system and to replace or upgrade untrained teachers.
- Trained human resources in the Ministry are lacking.
- Insufficient classrooms; in 1978 there was a shortage of 80,000 spaces for pupils at the primary and secondary levels.
- Salaries and working conditions are inadequate; while salaries are not particularly low in comparison with other countries at a comparable stage of development, salary increases are not keeping pace with inflation; living conditions are sub-standard in the rural areas.
- Student counselling and guidance is generally lacking.
- Examination system is outmoded.

While the Ministry proposes solutions to many of the problems, it fails to establish priorities. Too much is proposed for the limited financial and human resources that can realistically be expected to be available. But it is clear that Jamaica's successful long-run development depends upon major improvements and reforms in its educational system.

(d) Other

1. Energy

When OPEC quadrupled the price of oil, the blow was particularly severe for Jamaica because its 1973 commercial energy consumption rate of 10 barrels fuel oil equivalent (FOE) per capita per year was almost six times the developing country average of 1.7. (In comparison, Brazil was 2.8 barrels FOE per capita per year, Mexico 5.3, Argentina 8.6, Japan 18.1 and the United States 54.1). Of their 20 million barrel FOE 1973 energy consumption, Jamaica produced a mere 2 million barrels FOE domestically from bagasse, all of which was used in the sugar industry, plus an insignificant 200,000 barrels FOE from small hydro-plants; all the rest was imported petroleum. Of some help is the fact that over 50% of Jamaica's energy consumption is in the so-called international

sectors: bauxite/alumina, maritime bunkers, and aviation fuel, where costs can readily be passed on to the ultimate consumers outside Jamaica. However, even with the international sectors factored out, per capita energy demand was above that of Brazil and almost at the level of Mexico.

As a result of the economic decline since 1973, Jamaica's demand for energy has fallen from a peak of 10 barrels FOE per capita per year to 7.4 in 1976. During this period, petroleum imports declined from 20.3 million barrels to 15.5 million.

While projections of energy demand vary, depending on assumptions regarding the future course of the economy, Jamaica's economic prospects are precarious unless energy intensity is reduced and/or alternative sources of energy are developed.

The draft Five Year Plan for energy starts with recognition of the need for more and better information and recommends that a National Energy Accounting System (NEAS) be created, with anticipated UNDP technical assistance, and a series of Sectoral End Use of Energy Surveys be carried out. Projected areas of program emphasis are broken down into Short (1-3 years), Medium (3-5 years) and Long-Term (5 years and beyond) objectives, and conceptually into conservation, exploration for oil/gas, and experimentation on and development of economically sound alternative energy sources adapted to local resources.

In the area of conservation, the plan calls for reducing consumption through gradual elimination of subsidies and imposition of taxes on all petroleum products (except kerosene, which is the cooking fuel of the poor), more economical use of cars and buses, increased use of railways, energy standards for new buildings, etc. Studies of energy use will also be conducted which are expected to lead to longer term savings through use of more energy efficient machines and processes. Finally, an extensive program of coal substitution is being studied, both by the GOJ and by the Prudential Group in a joint venture with Montego Freeport Limited and the GOJ.

Exploration would be launched as soon as technically and financially feasible. Offshore geophysical work is to be undertaken with Norwegian assistance, beginning in 1978, and an overall \$60 million program over the five year plan period is expected to be financed through foreign resources and joint ventures. At this stage, none of the follow-on financing has yet been obtained.

For alternative sources of energy, the Plan foresees investigation of the following: a) Hydroelectric, through the use of multi-purpose dams including irrigation, recreation and flood control; b) Peat: Jamaica has vast peat bogs; c) Solar: to take

advantage of Jamaica's plentiful sunshine; d) Wind: to utilize Jamaica's constant breezes; e) Charcoal: to tie in with a scientific forestation program (based on AID Loan 532-L-008) and to cash in on rapid forest growth cycles; f) Geothermal: since Jamaica is seismic, if not volcanic; and g) Organic materials: ranging from urban garbage and human waste through rural animal manure to the growth of vegetation especially for conversion into energy. The only area of inquiry where the GOJ has arranged financing is hydropower (IDB).

Perhaps the major constraints to dealing effectively with Jamaica's energy dependence will be (1) lack of resources to do the needed exploration and research and (2) bureaucratic foot-dragging.

## 2. Urban Sector

With an urban unemployment rate officially set at 30%, and unofficially acknowledged to be substantially higher when under-employment is taken into account, and with the government's ability to undertake compensatory social programs severely restricted by financial stringencies, the social and economic needs of the urban sector are serious and will be increasingly difficult to meet. The most urgent needs, in addition to employment, are improved and expanded water and sewer systems, housing, and better services.

## 3. Trade and Management

Other major development constraints include trade and management problems. Jamaica is too dependent on one category of exports (bauxite and alumina are 74% of total exports), and needs to diversify. Similarly, on the import side, Jamaica must find ways to reduce dependence on food and raw material imports. Jamaica also suffers from the traditional LDC gap in middle management personnel - a gap that has been exacerbated by the substantial out-migration of professional and skilled personnel. Expanded training programs and a halt to out-migration of skilled personnel are urgently needed.

## 4. Environment

Although a generalized awareness of the risks of environmental degradation is beginning to be felt in Jamaica, punctuated by some more specific concerns such as land erosion, the severe pollution of Kingston harbor, and damage being done by bauxite and sewage pollution to some North Coast coral reefs, a major move toward taking action on environmental protection has not yet been made, either by the GOJ or by any significant non-governmental body. The range of

is

environmental activities/presently covered, in part, by the Ministry of Mining and Natural Resources and partly by the Ministry of Health and Environmental Control. The GOJ is considering whether this institutional duality should be maintained.

The Ministry of Mining and Natural Resources has a skeleton Five Year Plan calling for institutional development, investigation of the environmental effects of potential projects in the Energy Sector, and feasibility analysis of activities in water conservation, erosion control, disposal of bauxite tailings, and the like.

Similarly, the Ministry of Health and Environmental Control has been seeking to set forth a plan oriented toward the health aspects of environment, as contrasted with the NRCA's emphasis on economic resources. The plan, although also still more conceptual than concrete, is designed to improve biological, chemical, and physical environmental conditions as well as human attitudes and behavior which in turn promote good health, reduce the demand and costs of certain curative health services, and actively and directly protect national resources and economic and social well being.

The main functional activity areas will be in:

- Water quality control.
- Control of domestic sewage and industrial wastewater.
- Land pollution control
- Environmental and environmental impact assessment
- Working environments-occupational health
- Air and noise pollution control
- Laboratory and research services

E. OTHER ASSISTANCE DONORS

Assistance from other donors to Jamaica has been substantial (See Table 6). The following description looks at such assistance from two points of view; by donor and by sector:

1. Donors

The principal donors and their major areas of emphasis are:

IBRD

During the last two years, the IBRD has made major loans for a health/population program in Cornwall County (\$6.0 million), a rural development program (\$1.5 million), a program loan for balance of payments support (\$30 million), a sugar production program (\$18.5 million), and a power expansion and improvement program (\$20 million). Disbursements continue on earlier loans for Kingston sewerage and water supply and for school construction, agriculture education and audio visual centers. Future loans are planned for agricultural credit (\$10 million), rural development (\$15 million) and forestry.

IDB

The IDB has made loans since 1976 for pre-investment studies (\$2.6 million), education (\$9.3 million), industrial projects (\$8.0 million), rural electrification (\$2.5 million), and rural development (\$6.0 million and \$12.5 million). An earlier loan for \$12.0 million is expanding the water supply system in Montego Bay-Falmouth. Future lending is planned for agricultural research (\$6.7 million), Mandeville water supply (\$10.5 million), agricultural marketing and rural development.

Other

Canada, Venezuela, Holland, Germany and the United Kingdom have provided large amounts of assistance primarily for balance of payments support. The European Economic Community (EEC) is assisting with banana production and irrigation facilities (\$5.7 million). PAHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, OAS, CIDA, Cuba, Japan and various European countries all have active technical assistance programs.

2. Key Sectors

Other donor activity is the following in those sectors where AID assistance is proposed:

Agriculture

The IBRD current and proposed rural development program is for a resettlement project on 8,000 acres of land in the western region. Funds will be used for resettlement costs and to build roads, markets, health centers, and three Ministry of Agriculture regional centers. The IDB is supporting a rural development program in the southern region at Black River. The program is principally a drainage and irrigation activity aimed at rice and cane production. The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA) is supplying technical assistance for small farmer cropping systems to a rural development activity of the Ministry of Agriculture also in the southern region.

The United Kingdom is supplying short term research assistance on lethal yellowing of coconut palms and on banana production. The OAS and the Government of Japan support a joint program of research and training in rice production. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is supporting the Agricultural Development Corporation in a pork production project. The Government of Cuba and the Government of Jamaica have a joint fisheries research project at Pedro Banks. The University of British Columbia and the University of the West Indies have a joint research project on oyster culture. The Federal Republic of Germany is providing loans for the construction of a fishing terminal at Kingston and the purchase of fishing vessels.

### Health

The IBRD's Second Population Project for \$6.0 million includes vehicles, equipment, and facilities construction in Cornwall County, equipment to expand post-partum family planning services in 17 hospitals, support for in-service training and equipping of health personnel, technical assistance, a health facilities maintenance unit, and a building utilization study.

PAHO provides technical assistance and training in nine broad program areas (general health development, mental, dental, and youth health, health manpower development, epidemiological surveillance, livestock control, university medical education program, and regional drug testing laboratory). PAHO/WHO staff have been working closely with the MOHEC in the development of the Five-Year Health Plan, the planning and evaluation unit, and the MOHEC's health information system. PAHO/WHO is also the executing agency for a three-year UNDP-funded hospital maintenance project. UNICEF is currently negotiating a \$1 million community-based integrated health delivery project. Since 1971, Project Hope has provided \$7 million to the GOJ, principally in the form of manpower for education and training. HOPE is currently supporting a nurse practitioner training program, and is proposing a comprehensive five-year plan of activities to the GOJ, including health planning and primary care system support. The GOJ is also receiving limited bilateral assistance in the health sector from: 1) Cuba (medical manpower and training); 2) Japan (dental equipment); 3) Hungary (line of credit for drug and equipment purchase); and 4) Netherlands (immunology training).

### Family Planning

While USAID is the major donor, other organizations provide assistance. UNFPA currently provides support (about \$350,000 annually) for 1) a Depo Provera distribution project through UNICEF; 2) a workers' education project through ILO; 3) the World Fertility Survey; and 4) a University of the West Indies (UWI) advanced training program

in family planning and sterilization methods for doctors and nurses and research in fertility management. Germany provides assistance to the Advanced Fertility Center at UWI.

### Nutrition

Jamaica receives food assistance from WFP, Canada, and New Zealand. Nutrition components of the IBRD Second Population Project include a nutrition education and communications program to promote breastfeeding and improve child and maternal nutrition, and a feasibility study for local production and processing of supplementary food. CIDA was supposed to finance the latter study, but the GOJ has not yet submitted a program to CIDA. Since 1970, all nutrition work done by UNICEF has been through the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI). UNICEF's support of a nutrition educator on the CFNI staff for three years beginning April 1978 should be of substantial value to the Jamaican program. UNICEF is also currently negotiating with the GOJ on an integrated pilot demonstration community-based health project which will incorporate nutrition activities. PAHO/WHO's involvement in nutrition activities in Jamaica has been extensive due to the location of the main office of CFNI in Kingston. PAHO/WHO's contribution to CFNI in 1977 was two-thirds of the total CFNI budget. CFNI staff are the primary advisors to the GOJ on nutrition matters and currently provide technical cooperation, educational materials, and a limited number of long-term academic fellowships to the GOJ; the staff also conducts short-term regional training activities such as seminars and technical group meetings.

### Education

Among other donors the World Bank has been the largest. The Bank has provided assistance in school building, agriculture education, audio visual centers, and facilities for the Ministry of Education. The Bank is presently discussing with the Ministry of Education assistance in teacher education and radio education. Cuba has helped in the construction of the Jose Marti School (Secondary, Agricultural and Vocational) and is planning to construct six schools (3 are Jose Marti type and 3 are sports). CIDA is giving assistance in the area of business education and technical and vocational education. CIDA has also assisted in the construction of 42 primary schools. Other donor assistance has included the UNDP (in a variety of small projects), the OAS (in language training curriculum development and manpower training - mostly small projects), Holland (in agriculture education and special education), New Zealand (correspondence education), Germany (technical assistance and equipment mainly at the secondary level), and the British Volunteer Services Overseas.

TABLE 6

OTHER DONOR LOAN ASSISTANCE

(In millions of US\$)

<u>Purpose or Sector</u>	<u>IBRD</u>	<u>IDB</u>	<u>EEC</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Venezuela</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Holland</u>
<u>1976</u>							
Pre-Investment Studies		2.6					
Education		9.3					
Health	6.8						
Industry		8.0					
Balance of Payments				<u>25.0</u>			
Total:	6.8	19.9		25.0			
<u>1977</u>							
Rural Development	1.5	18.5					
Rural Electrification		2.5					
Irrigation			5.7				
Balance of Payments	<u>30.0</u>				<u>20.0</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>8.2</u>
Total:	31.5	21.0	5.7		20.0	2.5	8.2
<u>1978 (through April)</u>							
Sugar Production	18.5						
Electric Power	20.0						
Balance of Payments					<u>10.0</u>		
Total:	38.5				10.0		