

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION FY 1978

JAMAICA

**DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE**

JULY 1976



A N N U A L B U D G E T

S U B M I S S I O N

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J A M A I C A

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Mission Certification of the Continued Validity of the DAP

The development overview and recommended assistance strategy contained in the DAP for Jamaica is essentially valid. However we plan to submit a revised DAP to better reflect the changed economic circumstances of Jamaica. The current DAP identified the principal developmental obstacle as low productivity, particularly in the Agricultural Sector, high unemployment, estimated 22%, and overpopulation. The FY 77 ABS also called attention to major changes affecting the Jamaican economic situation such as the sharp increase in the price of oil and the down turn in the economies of Jamaica's principal trading partners which contributed to the government's difficulties in creating a viable development strategy. The DAP also suggests that a further deterioration of the Jamaican economy could create a situation that may require external financial assistance of some magnitude.

The stated aim of the present government is to expand social and economic benefits to cover the majority of the Jamaican population at the lower end of the income scale. This would be an ambitious objective even for a more developed country but it presents a formidable task for a nation like Jamaica with limited resources and a dependence on external resource flows to finance development and to meet budgetary and balance of payment needs.

At the beginning of 1975, there was some guarded optimism that the economy had shaken off the effects of the steep rise in oil prices and that the economic policies adopted by the government in 1974 had introduced a degree of stability. The newly introduced bauxite levy also provided badly needed additional income. In contrast to the negative growth rates registered by many developing countries, due to the world wide recession, Jamaica ended 1974 with a small, 1.3% increase in G.D.P. However they experienced a current account deficit J\$151.8 million. This deficit was in part financed by drawing down reserves to permit the G.O.J. to register an overall surplus of J\$54.1 million in 1974. The G.O.J. net reserve position was reduced to J\$130.2 million, sufficient foreign exchange to finance approximately two months of normal imports, and should have been an early warning signal of economic prospects for 1975. Thus the deceptive buoyance of the economy in early 1975 prompted the G.O.J. to relax its monetary policy and approve a highly expansionary 1975/76 budget. The budget approved was J\$911 million, an increase of J\$189 million over the preceeding year, and reflected a planned deficit of J\$231.4 million. This deficit was to be financed by external and domestic borrowing.

It soon became evident by mid-1975 that the effects of the recession in North America were causing a down turn in Jamaica, particularly in the tourism and aluminum industries, two of the country's main foreign exchange earners. Reductions in bauxite and alumina production because of reduced

U.S. demand caused a significant drop in revenue for G.O.J. A rising incidence of crime as well as the recession contributed to the decline of earnings from tourism. The sharp drop of foreign visitors forced some of the hotels to close permanently and a large number to close for several months during the summer and early fall.

Record prices for sugar, Jamaica's third largest foreign exchange producer, provide an opportunity to recoup lost earnings from aluminum and tourism. However a drop in cane production due to poor weather and labor disputes largely nullified potential revenue gains from the increase in sugar prices.

The government's expansionary policies early in the year (1975) fueled an already high inflation rate (estimated 20% in 1975) forcing a double digit increase in the consumer price index. Inflationary pressures triggered a series of wage disputes during the year which caused a sharp down turn in production particularly in housing and construction industries. One aluminum plant closed down completely laying off over 500 workers. The unemployment problem was further aggravated by an addition of 40,000 new entrants into the labor force in 1975. In addition uncertainty regarding the government's socialist intentions created a reticence in the private sector to invest in new plant or expand current operations. Speculation that the Jamaican dollar would be devalued had a further dampening effect on the economy and contributed to a serious run on the country's foreign exchange reserves. Net outflows of foreign exchange amounted to unprecedented level of J\$60 million in August. Corrective measures were introduced in late August and a second economic package in October in an attempt to reduce inflation and arrest the drain on the foreign exchange reserves. However it became clear that it would take time before these controls would have the desired effect.

At the end of December (1975) the G.O.J. faced even more grave budgetary and foreign exchange difficulties. The current account deficit for the year amounted to J\$241 million as compared to J\$152 million for 1974. This resulted in an overall balance of payment deficit of J\$74 million in 1975 which was financed from reserves. Net foreign exchange reserves stood at J\$56.6 million by the end of December which represented a net reduction 73.6 million from the 1974 level. By the end of January FX reserves were estimated to have fallen further to J\$41 million and by the end of May there was a negative reserve balance of an equal amount (J\$41 mil).

Government's expansionary policies to stimulate the economy and reduce unemployment played havoc with the 1975/76 budget estimates. In December the overall budget deficit was J\$279.7 million and by the end of the GOJ fiscal year, March 1976, this deficit increased to J\$327.7 million. The deficit was financed by additional borrowing, J\$110.6 million in external loans and J\$217.2 from domestic sources. The proposed 1976/77 budget

has been approved at J\$1.076 billion and forecasts a funding gap of approximately 200 million. In addition government will be obliged to find the resources to repay advances made by the central bank to meet the 1975/76 budget deficit. The G.O.J. intends to meet this shortfall through further external and domestic borrowing. The total debt of Jamaica now exceed J\$1.0 billion with more than J\$400 million of this sum represents foreign loans. The maturity structure of this debt, approximately 60% is short term loans repayable in five years or less, could create additional foreign exchange difficulties due to the current inadequate reserve position.

It is because of these radically changed economic circumstances in Jamaica that the Mission plans to reexamine the development strategy contained in the FY 75 DAP. We expect an updated and revised DAP will be completed by the end of October. The revised DAP may well recommend substantial changes in funding levels and program content, depending on the economic situation prevailing.

Country/Program:

Summary Table I
 Funding Levels for FY 1976, IQ, FY 1977, FY 1978
 (\$000)

	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>Interim Quarter</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>
Food/Nutrition				
Grants	106	108	283	336
Loans	-	-	-	8,000
Population/Health				
Grants	707.7	133	807	764
Loans	-	-	-	-
(Population)				
(Grants)	528	133	697	657
(Loans)	-	-	-	-
(Health)				
(Grants)	179.7	-	110	107
(Loans)	-	-	-	-
Education				
Grants	120	31	140	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Section 106				
Grants	65	13	75	75
Loans	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total				
Grants	997.7	285	1,305	2,615
Loans	-	-	-	8,000
Supporting Assistance				
Grants	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Total	998.7	285	1,305	10,615
HIGs				10,000
PL 480				
Title I	2,300	-	1,974	1,274
Title II	-	-	-	-

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		1. TRANSACTION CODE		2. ABS/CP	
ABS/CP SUMMARY		A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		DOCUMENT CODE 6	
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY	6. BUREAU/OFFICE	
JAMAICA		<input type="checkbox"/>	7/7	A. SYMBOL B. CODE LA [05]	
7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE			[532]		
8. TYPE DATA			9. TYPE ASSISTANCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION			<input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM		

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLI.	13. EST. FY OBLI. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION CODE	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)				
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0030	FAMILY PLANNING	-	TQ	PH	B440	GC	528	133	-	-	4,368
<u>1/</u> 0040	HEALTH IMPROVEMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN	2/2	78	PH	B530	GC	178	-	100	97	375
<u>1/</u> 0041	FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	1/2	80	PH	B440	GC	-	-	697	657	2,528
0000	TECHNICAL SUPPORT	2/2	Cont	PH	B590	GC	1.7	-	10	10	Cont.
0038	INLAND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	1/2	78	FN	B100	GC	75	19	173	88	355
0046 (1)	INTEGRATED REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN	1	80	FN	B213	LN	-	-	-	8000	8000
0042 (3)	SCREWORM ERADICATION	2/2	80	FN	B144	GN	-	-	-	150	440
0041	RURAL COMMUNITIES NUTRITION AND INCOME IMPROVEMENT	1/1	78	FN	B210	OPG	-	83	75	78	236
0000	TECHNICAL SUPPORT	2/2	Cont	FN	B190	GC	30	6	25	20	Cont
0039	SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	2/2	Cont	SD	B700	GC	50	13	50	50	Cont
0000	TECHNICAL SUPPORT	2/2	Cont	SD	B790	GC	15	-	25	25	Cont
0039	NATIONAL PLANNING	1/1	78	EH	B660	GC	100	25	100	150	375
0043	VOCATIONAL SKILLS AND NUTRITION (OPG)	1/1	80	EH	B660	OPG	-	-	-	50	175
0000	TECHNICAL SUPPORT	1/2	Cont	EH	B690	GC	20	6	40	40	Cont
0047 (2)	TRAINING NEEDS SURVEY	1/2	80	EH	B600	GN	-	-	-	480	985
0048 (6)	RURAL PRIMARY CURRICULUM DEV./EVALUATION	1/2	80	EH	B620	GN	-	-	-	155	475
0049 (5)	RURAL EDUCATION MATERIAL AND MEDIA DEV.	1/2	80	EH	B600	GN	-	-	-	280	780
0050 (4)	RURAL COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP TRAINING/IRD	1/2	80	EH	B610	GN	-	-	-	285	740

1/Funding deviation from CP - See On-going Grant data sheets.
 () = Rank order, FY78 new activities.

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W			
MM	DD	YY	

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Project Name: HEALTH IMPROVEMENT Initial Obligation FY 76 Date PROP/Revision 6/4/76
 FOR YOUNG CHILDREN
 Project Number: 532-0040 Final Obligation FY 78 Date Last PAR N.A.
 Appropriation: PH Total Cost \$375,000 Date Next PAR 7/77

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		FY 1977 and FY 1978								
			as of:		Obligations by Cost Component/MOI								
			6/30/76	9/30/76	Cost Component	Direct Aid	Contract	PASA	Total				
Actual FY 1976	178	0	\$178		U.S. Tech.	77	78	77	78	77	78	77	78
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	50	\$128		Local & Tcn.	-	-	61	48	-	-	61	48
Estimated FY 1977	100	168	\$60		Participants	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	10
Proposed FY 1978	97	130	\$27		Commodities	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					Other Costs	24	39					24	39
					Total	29	39	71	58	-	-	100	97

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1976		Int. Qtr.		FY 1977		FY 1978		On Board Personnel			
	from to	mo/Yr-mo/Yr	from to	mo/Yr-mo/Yr	from to	mo/Yr-mo/Yr	from to	mo/Yr-mo/Yr	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	
Unknown Period	9/76- 8/77	\$65	9/77- 2/78	\$32.5	9/77- 8/78	9/78 - 8/79			-	-	-	9/30 1978
Amount	9/76- 8/77	\$10	9/77- 8/78	\$10	9/78 - 8/79				-	-	2 1/2	-
ST Consultants Amount	\$48 (11 M/M)	\$48	\$28.5 (7 M/M)	\$48 (11 M/M)							2	1

1/ Topping off funding input to LT advisor/(TCN), 3 yrs, \$10,000 per year.

Country/Program: Jamaica

Project Name: Health Improvement of Young Children (0040)

A deviation in yearly funding levels, not in life-of-project costs, from that presented in the Congressional Presentation results from implementation considerations which evolved during the project design stage, i.e. PP, of the project. The changes in the yearly funding levels are as follows: (\$000)

	<u>FY76</u>	<u>TQ</u>	<u>FY77</u>	<u>FY78</u>	<u>Total</u>
PP	178	-	100	97	= 375
CP	200	50	125	-	= 375

The primary reasons for the change in annual funding level is the late-in-the-FY approval of the project, i.e. June 1976, which, of course, has ramifications on date of obligation of funding, contracting for technical services, selection of participants, etc; secondly, as presented in CP, project's duration would only be for two FYs, plus transitional quarter, a period which the project design team considered too brief for attainment of outputs - objectives.

Country/Program: Jamaica

Project Name: Family Planning Services (0041)

An increase of \$10,000 for FY 77 funding, i.e., from \$687,000, from the amount shown in the Congressional Presentation results from a decision to provide support to the Jamaica Family Planning Association (JFPA) Vasectomy Program. This program, directed to reach males in St. Ann Parish, is innovative in that it is the first such vasectomy effort in Jamaica. The program is being initiated by a Voluntary Agency (JFPA) with the expectation that the government will become actively involved with a similar program if the public's reaction and its success warrants its participation. AID's support to the program by its modest financial input thereto, is warranted by the contribution it can make to the GOJ's overall national Family Planning program.

Country/Program : Jamaica

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Project Name: FAMILY PLANNING Initial Obligation FY66 _____ Date PROP/Revision No.1, 4/11/75
 Project Number: 532-11-580-030 Final Obligation TQ _____ Date Last PAR _____ 6/76
 Appropriation: PH Total Cost \$3,868,000 Date Next PAR _____ Terminating TQ _____

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	Obligations Expenditures	Unliquidated		FY 1977 and FY 1978			
		as of:		Obligations by Cost Component/MOI			
		6/30/76	Cost	Direct Aid	Contract	PASA	Total
Actual FY 1976	528	\$734	Component	77	78	77	78
Estimated Interim Qtr.	133	9/30/76	U.S. Tech.				
Estimated	-	9/30/77	Local & Tcn. Participants				
FY 1977	-	0	Commodities				
Proposed FY 1978		9/30/78	Other Costs				
			Total				

1/ Accrued.

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1976		Int. Qtr.		FY 1977		FY 1978	
	Obligations from	to						
Host Country	mo/yr-mo/yr	mo/yr-mo/yr	mo/yr-mo/yr	mo/yr-mo/yr	mo/yr-mo/yr	mo/yr-mo/yr	mo/yr-mo/yr	mo/yr-mo/yr
Period	8/76-	7/77						
Amount	\$93,000							
Period								
Amount								

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire				
PASA				
Contract	-	2	-	-
Participants	-	2	-	-

Country/Program: Jamaica

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Project Name: INLAND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT Initial Obligation FY 76 Date PROP/Revision 3/15/76
 Project Number: 532-0038 Final Obligation FY 78 Date Last PAR N.A.
 Appropriation: FN Total Cost \$355,000 Date Next PAR 8/77

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)										
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		FY 1977 and FY 1978					
			as of:		Obligations by Cost Component/MOI					
			6/30/76	9/30/76	Cost Component	Direct Aid	Contract	PASA	Total	
Actual FY 1976	75	0	\$75		77	78	77	78	77	78
Estimated Interim Qtr.	19	20	\$74							
Estimated FY 1977	173	189	\$58		402	19			40.2	19
Proposed FY 1978	88	146	0		22	5			22	5
					248	0			24.8	
					87	24		64	173	88

Name of Contractor	Contract/PASA Funding Periods				FY 1978 Obligations from to	FY 1977 Obligations from to	FY 1978 Obligations from to	On Board Personnel					
	FY 1976 Obligations from to	Int. Qtr. Obligations from to	FY 1977 Obligations from to	FY 1978 Obligations from to				6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978		
Auburn University	9/76-4/77	mo/yr-mo/yr	9/76-4/77	mo/yr-mo/yr	5/77-9/78	10/78-9/79	mo/yr-mo/yr	5/77-9/78	10/78-9/79	Direct Hire	1	1	1
Amount	\$40		\$40		\$80	\$60		\$80	\$60	PASA	-	-	-
Consultants Amount	\$5 (6 wks)		\$5 (6 wks)		\$6 (2 m/m)	\$4 (6 wks)		\$6 (2 m/m)	\$4 (6 wks)	Contract	1	1	1
										Participants (LT)	-	1	3

Project Name: NATIONAL PLANNING Initial Obligation FY 76 Date PROP/Revision 5/14/76
 Project Number: 532-0039 Final Obligation FY 78 Date Last PAR NA
 Appropriation: EH Total Cost \$375,000 Date Next PAR 9/77

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		FY 1977 and FY 1978								
			as of:		Obligations by Cost Component/MOI								
			6/30/76	9/30/76	Cost	Direct Aid	Contract	PASA	Total				
Actual FY 1976	\$100	-	\$100	9/30/76	Component U.S. Tech. Local & Tcn. Participants Commodities Other Costs	77	78	77	78	77	78	77	78
Estimated Interim Qtr.	25	10	\$115	9/30/77			100	150				100	150
Estimated FY 1977	100	140	\$85										
Proposed FY 1978	150	200	\$35	9/30/78	Total		100	150				100	150

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1976		Int. Qtr.		FY 1977		FY 1978		On Board Personnel (LT)				
	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978	
PSC Amount	10/76	9/77	-	-	10/77	9/78	10/77	9/78	-	-	-	-	-
ST Consultants Amount	-	-	12/76	9/77	10/77	9/78	10/77	9/78	-	-	2	2	-

Country/Program JAMAICA

Proposed New Projects - FY 1978 Alternative Funding Levels (\$000)

	(Alternative A)		(Alternative B)		(Alternative C)	
	<u>Full Funding Level</u>		<u>Forward Funding</u>		<u>Mission Alternative if Grant Resources Curtailed</u>	
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Months from Date of Obligations</u>	<u>According to A-368 Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Months from Date of Obligation</u>
<u>Project:</u>						
1. Screworm Eradication	440	36	188 ^{2/}	125	12	
2. Rural Education Materials and Media	1 ^{1/}	-	90 ^{2/}	60	12	
3. Rural Primary Curriculum Development/Evaluation	1 ^{1/}	-	90 ^{2/}	60	12	
4. Rural Community Leadership Training/IRD	1 ^{1/}	-	105 ^{2/}	70	12	
5. Training Needs Survey	1 ^{1/}	-	112 ^{2/}	75	12	
6. Integrated Regional Rural Development Loan	8,000	36	-	-	-	
Total Funding Level:	8,440		585	390		

1/ L-O-P funding not requested during initial year.

2/ Forward funding contract services only; other components funded incrementally (annually).

ALTERNATE FUNDING LEVEL RATIONALE

USAID would be desirous of funding the "Screwworm Eradication" project for L-O-P at the outset. It is noted that AIDTO Circular A-466 (8/2/75), page 3, footnote 6, states that: "It is generally desirable that projects which have a life expectancy of less than two years, or a USG Contribution of less than \$1 million, be initially funded for life of the project". USAID agrees with the reasoning respective to this project which is well below the \$1 million level. While other projects, see below, also meet this criterion, it is particularly desirable that the Screwworm Eradication proposal be funded for L-O-P. Initial funding would cover contract funding for 36 months for one advisor and 24 months for a second. It additionally would obligate \$80,000 for equipment and \$47,000 for long and short term training. Alternatively, forward funding of the two advisors would be for an 18 man-month period, each, with annual incremental funding for equipment and participants. If grant resources are curtailed, (by curtailed, USAID assumes this means annual appropriations are reduced to a point where project funding is available for only a minimal period) forward funding of advisors would be limited to a 12 month period. Though the four additionally proposed Grant Projects' starts for FY78 have a L-O-P funding requirement of less than \$1 million, they are of such a nature in design and objectives where total project funding at the outset is not essential. Accordingly, the full funding level at the outset of the project is not sought, hence the accompanying chart reflects only alternatives B & C.

The last proposed project start in FY78 is a loan, "Integrated Regional Rural Development", and as is the case with capital development activities, full L-O-P funding is to be obligated at the time of signing of the Agreement.

The guidance airgram, A-201, attachment 3(Instructions), para. 2, invites comments on usefulness of new Forward Funding guidelines. The guidance provided, other than from a theoretical standpoint, requires further clarification and elucidation; particularly as applied to Completion of the FY78 Alternative Funding Level Table. In completing the table, certain assumptions had to be made which may be erroneous, e.g., does full funding level refer to all

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components of a project or solely to contract services; by "grant resources curtailment", is reference being made to annual funding approval figure for a project or approved PP L-O-P funding level? Additional clarification would be helpful on such points.

Country/Program: JAMAICA

	Long Range Program Plan (whole \$ millions) ^{1/}				
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Food/Nutrition					
Grants	.414	.480	.695	.303	.140
Loans	8.	-	-	-	-
Population/Health					
Grants	.764	.627	.885	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
(Population)					
(Grants)	.657	.607	.865	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-	-	-
(Health)					
(Grants)	.107	.020	.020	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-	-	-
Education					
Grants	1.440	1.065	.775	.040	-
Loans	-	-	10	-	-
Section 106					
Grants	.075	.050	.050	.050	.050
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Total					
Grants	3.457	2.849	3.290	.390	.190
Loans	8	-	10 ^{2/}	-	-
PL 480 (non-add)					
Title I	1.274	-	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-	-	-
HIGs (non-add)	10				

^{1/} Clarity of table dictates projections in portion of millions for numerous program component figures.

^{2/} Projection highly tentative.

LONG RANGE PROJECTION

Past long-term planning has anticipated a phase out of AID's development assistance program by 1980, however, the current dolorous state of the Jamaican economy behooves, at least for contingency considerations, a reassessment of the degree and duration of U.S. assistance efforts.

To comment briefly upon Jamaica's economic malaise which, of course, has profound social and political implications, it is typified by a high rate of inflation, depleted foreign exchange reserves, a high unemployment rate, a precipitous fall in public sector savings and a balance of payments constraint to growth. This current economic setting evolved after a long period of sound economic and financial management and a reasonable rate of economic growth; it results primarily from domestic expansionary policies and a recession in countries with whom Jamaica depends upon for foreign exchange earnings. A more detailed assessment of Jamaica's current economic doldrums is provided in Section I dealing with the current validity of the DAP.

Planning envisages continued assistance through FY 1982 with extremely modest levels in FY 81 and FY 82, which essentially represent second and third year funding for FY 80 technical assistance project starts. Included in our tentative long range projection is \$10 million loan in FY 80 in support of Rural Primary Education. While the secondary and vocational components of the educational system have enjoyed a reasonable amount of external donor support, from AID, IBRD and IDB, the primary education subsector has been by-and-large ignored despite an identified need to improve the quality of the primary education. The major weakness in the primary system is to be found in the generally neglected and poor quality primary schools which have not received anywhere near the inputs provided to the secondary level over the past decade. As the primary system is the basis of the whole educational process through the entire learning chain, its improvement is necessary to make the secondary level effective and concomitantly to enable the whole educational process to be meaningful to the economic and social needs of the country.

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At present the secondary system has to dissipate much of its resources in addressing the serious problem of the deficiencies of those coming out of primary schools with inadequate preparation.

The proposed loan for the primary school system would expand and extend assistance to the primary system to be provided under one element of the Rural Education Sector loan, now in its early implementation stage. It has been generally agreed that a much more extensive effort will be needed to fully address the weaknesses existing in the primary system. The GOJ acknowledges that the primary is the weakest part of the system and a complete revision of primary curriculum is planned to begin within the next few years to make it more relevant to rural development needs. This would also entail changes/improvements in the whole text, materials and media area including teacher guides and curriculum guides; student evaluation; the teacher training and all of the other aspects of the primary system. One of the most meaningful areas of U. S. assistance would be to help the GOJ achieve these primary education reform objectives.

USAID's projections include two possible technical assistance projects in the agricultural sector. Agricultural subsectors which the GOJ has indicated a priority interest in strengthening are research and extension and cooperative improvement and expansion. Both these subsectors were identified as being constraints to agricultural development in a recent sector study; AID assistance in improving/developing these vital agricultural components consequently are included in the projections.

USAID's projection, it is stressed again, is tentative and is subject to modification based on a changing economic posture, influenced by both domestic and external forces, and of course, policy considerations. They are however, based on USAID's best assessment of development assistance needs, based both on the current economic situation and perceived country development requirements; tempered by likely availability of AID resources.

Country/Program: JAMAICA

Mission Evaluation Plan for FY 1977 and FY 1978

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Project Title and Number/Subject	Date of Last Evaluation	Number of Last PAR (if applicable)	Date of Submission FY77 and/or FY78 Evaluation	Period Covered Next Evaluation	Remarks
Rural Educ. Sector V-009	NA	NA	11/76	12 mos	New project loan
Forestry Development L-008	Sept. 24, 1975	Loan Review	11/76	14 mos	
Jamaica Mortgage Bank L-007	Sept. 24, 1975	Loan Review	11/76	14 mos	
Rural Feeder Roads L-006	Sept. 24, 1975	Loan Review	11/76	14 mos	
Family Planning 0041	NA	NA	-	9/77	New Project
Inland Fisheries Dev. 0038	NA	NA	8/77	12 mos	New Project
National Planning 0039	NA	NA	9/77	13 mos	New Project
Health Improvement For Young Children 0038	NA	NA	7/77	12 mos	New Project
Rural Communities Nutrition and Income Improvement (CRS/OPG) - 0045	NA	NA	-	10/77	New OPG Project

GRANTS:

Additionally, Family Planning Project 0030 scheduled to terminate at end of IQ, evaluated in June 1976. FY78 project starts not included above as new/not scheduled for evaluation during initial year of funding. /projects

LOANS:

FY 78 Loan project start not scheduled for evaluation during FY.

OTHER:

NA.

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments

Commodity	FY 1976 and Transition Quarter Estimate				FY 1977 Request			
	Agreements <u>1/</u>		Shipments <u>2/</u>		Agreements		Shipments	
	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)
Soy fortified wheat flour	3,350	3,350	3,350	3,350	2,512	2,512	-	-
Shortening Comp EES 321 type 2	600	600	600	600	450	450	-	-
Vegetable Seed Oil (Fed Specs J,J,S-30D (Type B para 1.2.1))	700	700	700	700	525	525	-	-
Vegetable Salad Oil	362	362	362	362	271	271	-	-
S.F. Bulgar	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	833	700	133	-
Corn Soy (G.S.B)	1,967	1,967	1,967	1,967	1,475	1,105	370	-
Wheat Soy (W.S.B)	480	480	480	480	360	300	60	-
S.F. Cornmeal	533	533	533	533	400	400	-	-
	<p><u>1/</u> Requested.</p> <p><u>2/</u> Because of lateness of agreement for this FY and/or FY77 all shipments will have to be made in FY 1978 Request</p>							
	Agreements <u>3/</u>		Shipments <u>3/</u>		Carryover to FY 1977			
	(\$)	(MT)	(\$)	(MT)				
Soy fortified wheat flour	385,250	1675	385,250	1675	-	-	-	-
Shortening Comp EES 321 type 2	153,000	300	153,000	300	-	-	-	-
Vegetable Seed Oil (Fed Specs J,J,S-30D, Type B para 1.2.1)	129,500	350	129,500	350	-	-	-	-
Vegetable Salad Oil	88,690	181	88,690	181	-	-	-	-
S.F. Bulgar	108,780	588	108,780	588	-	-	-	-
Corn Soy Blend CSB	285,970	983	285,970	983	-	-	-	-
Wheat Soy Blend WSB	68,400	240	68,400	240	-	-	-	-
S.F. Cornmeal	54,530	266	54,530	266	-	-	-	-
	1,274,120		1,274,120					

3/ Assumes early agreement and all shipments in FY.

USAID/Jamaica intends to submit a PL 480 Title I proposal for FY 78. Due to the time constraints in preparing the detailed proposal as required in State 139653, USAID intends to transmit required proposal prior to August 15, 1976.

The basic plan is for a phase-out, as indicated in the ABS, period FY76 to FY78, of USG inputs with a corresponding increase of GOJ inputs. The program will be a continuation of the recent, i.e. FY74, FY75, PL 480 Title I project.

Previously, blended food requirement with the principal recipients the population in the most vulnerable groups:

1. Children of school age through:
 - (a) The Corporate Area School Feeding program;
 - (b) The Rural School Feeding program.
2. Children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers through the Ministry of Health program.

Under this plan the desired foods are of the soy-fortified and blended varieties and form the main nutritional support through provision of school lunches for over 100,000 children and in support of the GOJ's maternal and child health program; this being accomplished through the Ministry of Health distribution of food in family planning clinics, health centers and private citizens volunteer distributors.

Country/Program: Jamaica

Support to Private Voluntary Organizations to Developing Country Cooperatives (\$000)

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>Functional Account</u>
<u>ONGOING</u>			
A. Ongoing OPGs ^{1/}			
Rural Communities			
Nutrition and Income			
Improvement (CRS)			
(532-0045)			
Sub-total	75.6	78.9	FN
of which tech. assistance			
to cooperatives (non-add)	()	()	()
B. Non-OPGs			
Subtotal			
of which tech. assistance			
to cooperatives (non-add)	()	()	()
<u>NEW</u>			
A. OPGs ^{2/}			
Vocational Skills and			
Nutrition (0043)			
Subtotal		50	EH
of which technical			
assistance to coop-			
eratives (non-add)	()	()	()
B. Non-OPGs			
Subtotal			
of which tech. assistance			
to cooperatives (non-add)	()	()	()
<u>LOANS</u>			
Subtotal			
of which tech. assistance			
to cooperatives (non-add)	()	()	()

1/ Assumed approval during TQ.

2/ Submitted for funding in FY76. To be resubmitted for consideration for FY78 funding.

TABLE 1

Program Analysis for Orals and Condoms to Achieve Replacement Level of Population Growth
- All figures in 000s (rounded)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Source of Info.
A. "Full Supply" Analysis							
1. Women (15 - 49) (See Annex A) T	410	420	430	441	451	462	
2. 65% of line A1 (Contracepting women required to achieve replacement level) A	267	273	280	286	293	300	1. Annex A - AID Circular
3. 50% of line A1 (Contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms) A	205	210	215	221	226	231	2. Annex B - AID Circular
4. Annual stock requirements for "full supply"							3. A=Algebraic expressions of other info.
a. Orals -- 1/4 of line A3x13 mthly cycles (Cycles) ; $\frac{A3x13}{4}$	1,332	1,365	1,398	1,437	1,469	1,502	4. I = Data obtained in-country.
b. Condoms -- 1/4 of line A3x100 units (Pieces) ; $\frac{A3x100}{4}$	10,250	10,500	10,750	11,050	11,300	11,550	5. # = Data that can be changed based on in-country experience.
B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources							
1. Private Commercial Sector							
a. Orals I, T	125	143	156	169	182	195	6. T = Data may change over time
b. Condoms I, T	461	553	636	700	770	809	
2. Other Donors (Mostly Westinghouse Commercial Distribution Project)							
a. Orals I, T	61	120	146	166	180	194	
b. Condoms, I, T	936	864	1,022	1,138	1,238	1,339	
3. Host Country Government Procurement							
a. Orals I, T	25	25	25	25	25	25	
b. Condoms I, T	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4. Total In-Country New Annual Deliveries							
a. Orals A B1a + B2a + B3a	211	288	327	360	387	414	
b. Condoms A B1b + B2b + B3b	1,397	1,417	1,658	1,838	2,008	2,148	
C. Gap to be filled to Achieve "Full Supply"							
1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a) A A4a - B4a	1,121	1,077	1,071	1,077	1,082	1,088	
2. Condoms (line A4b less line B4b) A A4b - B4b	8,853	9,083	9,092	9,212	9,292	9,402	
D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives <u>Data Source:</u>							
1. Orals I, T, #, A	444	540	830	500	492	547	Actual Data PIO/C Annex B 15% A3x13-Bya 15% A3x13-Bya 16% A3x13-Bya
2. Condoms I, T, #, A	4,272	3,600	4,469	2,572	2,502	3,396	Actual Data PIO/C Annex B 10% A3x100-Bya 10% A3x100-Bya 12% A3x100-Bya
E. Total New Supply							
1. Orals (line B4a plus line D1) A B4a + D1	655	828	1,157	860	879	961	
2. Condoms (line B4b plus line D2) A B4b + D2	5,669	5,017	6,127	4,410	4,510	5,544	
F. Remaining Supply Gap							
1. Orals (line A4a less line E1) A A4a - E1	677	537	241	577	590	541	
2. Condoms (line A4b less line E2) A A4b - E2	4,581	5,483	4,623	6,640	6,790	6,006	
G. People Gap							
1. Orals (line F1,13) A $\frac{F1}{13}$	52	41	19	44	45	42	
2. Condoms (line F2,100) A $\frac{F2}{100}$	46	55	46	66	68	60	
3. Total (line G1 plus line G2) A G1 + G2	98	96	65	110	113	102	

* PIO/C 150 FAR only ordered 160,000; see memo.

† Tentative Annex B Value was 1,166,700 cycles - Too high for supply objectives

TABLE 1a

-24

OTHER DONORS - ORALS (000 OF CYCLES)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
1. PRIVATE						
	125(Actual)	143	156	169	182	195
2. OTHER DONORS (FY taken to = CY for Uniformity)						
Westinghouse	55(Actual)	120	146	166	180	194
Pathfinder	3	0	0	0	0	0
F.P.I.A.						
I.P.P.F.	3	0	0	0	0	0
U.N.F.P.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. HOST GOVT.'s PROCUREMENT	25	25	25	25	25	25

TABLE 1bOTHER DONORS CONDOMS (000 OF PIECES)

1. PRIVATE						
	461(Actual)	553	636	700	770	809
2. OTHER DONORS						
Westinghouse	504	720	878	994	1,094	1,195
Pathfinder	288	0	0	0	0	0
F.P.I.A.						
I.P.P.F.	144	144	144	144	144	144
U.N.F.P.A. (Depo-provera only)						
3. HOST GOVT.'s PROCUREMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis of Orals

CYCLES, IN 000s

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year			
	1976	1977	1978	1979
1. Beginning of year stock	6 5 0	7 8 7	5 1 0	5 0 0
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	5 4 0	1 6 0	5 0 0	5 6 4
3. Less: Expected Use (warehouse offtake)	4 0 3	4 3 7	5 1 0	5 7 2
4. End of Year Stock	7 8 7	5 1 0	5 0 0	4 9 2

* Annex B Lists 830,000 (See Memo on this)

TABLE 2 - PROTOCOL FOR COMPLETION

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis of Orals

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year			
	1976	1977	1978	1979
1. Beginning of year stock (AID Bilateral only)	I	$A_4(76)$	$A_4(77)$	$A_4(78)$
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B) (AID Bilateral only)	Annex B	Annex B	Annex B	$A_4(79)+A_3(79)$
3. Less: Expected Use (= Warehouse Offtake) (AID Bilateral only)	I	I	II	I
4. End of Year Stock (AID Bilateral only)	$A_1(76)+A_2(76)$ - $A_3(76)$	$A_1(77)+A_2(77)$ - $A_3(77)$	$A_1(78)+A_2(78)$ - $A_3(78)$	$A_4(80)+A_3(80)$ - $A_1(80)$

$D_1(79)$
Table 1

$D_1(80)$
Table 1

Table assumes that 1976 - 1978 End of Year Stock was projected using a Line D_j type value.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

Order of assembling data.

I = Data obtained in-country.

TABLE 2a

TOTAL	PILL EST. # USERS	USER	PROJECTION	ANNUAL BUDGET SUB.
		AID	BILATERAL	1975
		# EST. ELIGIBLE		USERS
<u>SY</u>				<u>ELIGIBLE x 100</u>
1975	28,000		410,000	6.8%
1976	32,000		420,000	7.6%
1977	35,000		430,000	8.1%
1978	38,000		441,000	8.6%
1979	()		451,000	
1980	()		462,000	

WESTINGHOUSE

	# EST. USERS	# EST. ELIGIBLE	USERS x 100 ELIGIBLE
	(Cycles Planned/13)		
1975	4231	410,000	1.0%
1976	9230	420,000	2.2%
1977	11,230	430,000	2.6%
1978	12,769	441,000	2.9%
1979	13,846	451,000	3.1%
1980	14,923	462,000	3.2%

OTHERS (HOST GOVT. DONORS, PRIVATE SECTOR)

EST #.USERS EST # ELIGIBLE USERS
 (CYCLE PLANNED/13) ELIGIBLE x 100

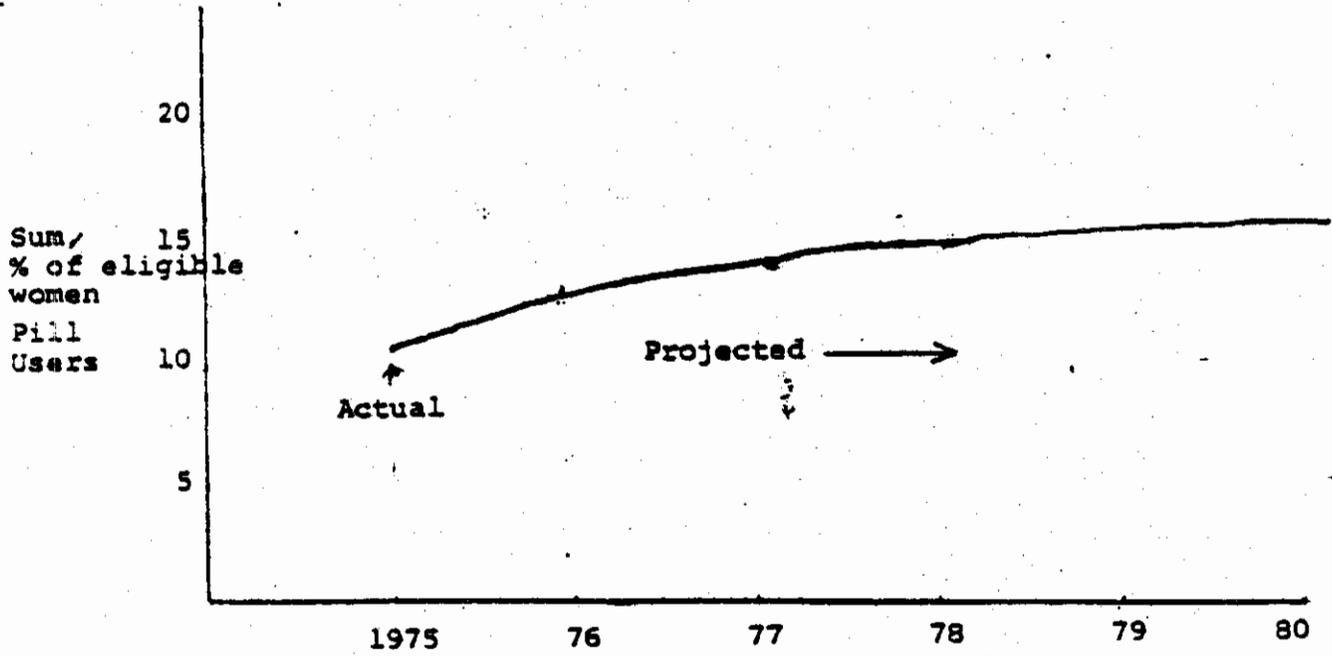
1975	12,000	410,000	2.9%
1976	12,923	420,000	3.1%
1977	13,923	430,000	3.2%
1978	14,923	441,000	3.4%
1979	15,923	451,000	3.5%
1980	16,923	462,000	3.7%

TABLE 2b

SUM OF % : USERS ELIGIBLE x 100 (PILLS)

	AID BILATERAL	WESTINGHOUSE	OTHERS	
1975	6.8 +	1.0 +	2.9	= 10.7%
1976	7.6 +	2.2 +	3.1	= 12.9%
1977	8.1 +	2.6 +	3.2	= 13.9%
1978	8.6 +	2.9 +	3.4	= 14.9%
1979	(8.9) +	3.1 +	3.5	= (about 15%) by curve
1980	(8.6) +	3.2 +	3.7	= (about 15.5%)inspection

CURVE OF TABLE 2b



CURVE OF TABLE 3b.

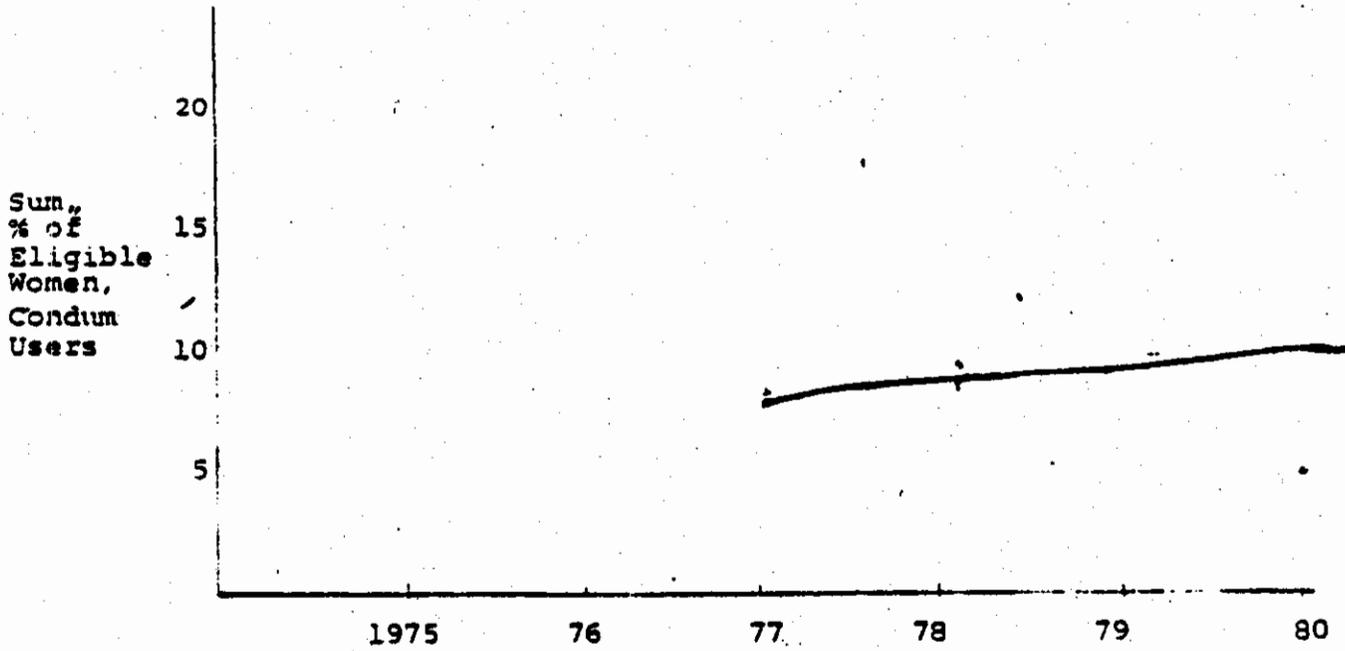


TABLE 3 .. PROTOCOL FOR COMPLETION

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis of Condoms

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1. Beginning of year stock (AID Bilateral only)	I	$A_4(76)$	$A_4(77)^{(1)}$	$A_4(78)$	$A_4(79)$
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B) (AID Bilateral only)	Annex B	Annex B	$A_4(78) + A_3(78) - A_1(78)$ ⁽⁴⁾	$A_4(79) + A_3(79) - A_1(79)$ ⁽³⁾	$A_4(80) + A_3(80) - A_1(80)$
3. Less: Expected Use (= Warehouse Offtake) (AID Bilateral Only)	I	I	I	I	I
4. End of Year Stock (AID Bilateral Only)	$A_1(76) + A_2(76) - A_3(76)$	$A_1(77) + A_2(77) - A_3(77)$	$A_1(78) + A_2(78) - A_3(78)$ ⁽²⁾	$A_1(79) + A_2(79) - A_3(79)$ ⁽¹⁾	$A_1(80) + A_2(80) - A_3(80)$ ⁽¹⁾

(1) (2) (3) (4) = Order of assembling data.

I = Data obtained In-Country.

Table assumes that 1976 - 1977 End of Year Stock was projected using a Line D2 - type value

TABLE 3
AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis of Condoms

	Calendar Year			
	1976	1977	1978	1979
1. Beginning of year stock	1 1 9 6	3 6 2	5 3 1	2 5 7 2
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	3 6 0 0	4 4 6 9	6 4 5 1	4 4 4 0
3. Less: Expected Use (= Warehouse offtake)	4 4 3 4	4 3 0 0	4 4 1 0	4 5 1 0
4. End of Year Stock	3 6 2	5 3 1	2 5 7 2	2 5 0 2

PIO/C:

Annex B:

1975
(4,320)

TOTAL CONDOM USER PROJECTIONS (ABS 1975)

AID BILATERAL

(FY TAKEN TO CY FOR UNIFORMITY)

	EST. # USERS	EST. # ELIGIBLE (WOMEN)	<u>USERS x100</u> <u>ELIGIBLE</u>
1976	18,000	420,000	4.3%
1977	20,000	430,000	4.7%
1978	22,000	441,000	5.0%

WESTINGHOUSE PROGRAM PROJECTIONS

	EST.# USERS (PCS/100)	EST. # ELIGIBLE	<u>USERS</u> <u>ELIGIBLE x100</u>
1975	5,040	410,000	1.2 %
1976	7,200	420,000	1.7 %
1977	8,780	430,000	2.0 %
1978	9,940	441,000	2.3 %
1979	10,940	451,000	2.4 %
1980	11,950	462,000	2.6 %

OTHERS (HOST GOVT., DONORS, PRIVATE)

	EST.#USERS (PCS/100)	EST. # ELIGIBLE	<u>USERS</u> <u>ELIGIBLE x 100</u>
1975	8,930	410,000	2.2 %
1976	6,970	420,000	1.7 %
1977	7,800	430,000	1.8 %
1978	8,440	441,000	1.9 %
1979	9,140	451,000	2.0 %
1980	9,530	462,000	2.1 %

SUMM OF %: USERS
ELIGIBLE x 100 (CONDOMS)

	<u>AID BILATERAL</u>		<u>WESTINGHOUSE</u>		<u>OTHERS</u>	
1976	4.3	+	1.7	*	1.7	= 7.7%
1977	4.7	+	2.0	+	1.8	= 9.5%
1978	5.0	+	2.3	+	1.9	= 9.2%
1979			2.4	+	2.0	= (About 10%)
1980	(6.3)	+	2.6	+	2.1	= (about 10%) by curv inspection

TABLE 4

JAMAICA NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD - PROJECTIONS OF ACTIVE USERS
(BOARD'S PROGRAM)

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
PILL	33,600	39,200	44,000	56,000
IUD	2,400	3,500	3,700	4,000
CONDOM	4,200	4,900	6,400	8,000
(Users eligible x 100)				
PILL	7.8%	8.9%	9.8%	12.1%
CONDOM	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%

Compared to Tables 2B and 3B these figures compare well with other projections for pill users, not well for projections for condom users. This is because the data show only condoms issued to women. The private and NFPE Commercial Distribution programs will considerably expand condom distribution.

TABLE 5

WAREHOUSE OFF-TAKE - 1976

AID BILATERAL

	<u>CONDOMS (Gross)</u>	<u>ORALS (Cycles)</u>
JANUARY	2,860 (Gross) 411,840 (Pcs.)	34,800 (cycles)
FEBRUARY	1,483 (Gross) 213,552 (Pcs.)	12,840 "
MARCH	2,240 (Gross) 322,560 (Pcs.)	18,304 "
APRIL	3,680 (Gross) 529,920 (Pcs.)	68,280 "
Per 4 :	1,477, 872 (Pcs) 10, 263 (Gross)	134,224
Per year:	4,433, 616 (30,789 Gross)	402,672

NOTE: See Table 8 and Table 4.

TABLE 6

ACTUAL RECEIPT - 1975 AID BILATERAL

<u>Condoms</u>	<u>Pills</u>
29670 Gross 4,272,480 Pcs.	444,000 cycles

TABLE 7PROJECTED ORDERS VIA PIO/C's

<u>Condoms</u>	<u>Delivery Date</u>	<u>Pills</u>
25,000 Gross 3,600,000 Pcs.	1976	540,000 cycles
(4,468,965 - Annex B) Pcs.	1977	160,000 cycles (so far)
	1978	(But see Annex B: 829,986 cycles)
		(1,166,700 cycles - Annex B)

WAREHOUSE INTAKE ESTIMATES (Mr. Canton)

	<u>ORALS</u>		<u>CONDOMS*</u>	
	<u>Cycles Distributed (000)</u>	<u>% of Eligible Users</u>	<u>Pcs. Distributed (000)</u>	<u>% of Eligible Users</u>
1975	372 (Actual)	7.0%	4,320	10.5%
1976	403	7.4% (1st. Qtr. - Data - projected out)	4,434	10.6%

1977	437)	7.8%	4,300	10%
1978	510) From NFPB Estimates	8.9%	4,410	10%
1979	572) of Users	9.8%	4,510	10%
1980	728)	12.1%	4,620	10%

* Actual condom distribution, which Mr. Canton says does not include Westinghouse, is 10 x higher than NFPB estimates of condom users (Table 8), and 2x higher than AID/ABS estimates of condoms uses (Table 3a). I can't reconcile these figures; for uniformity I have used the 10% figure for each year after 1976 in order to fill out AID Table 2 (Logistic & Financial Analysis Condoms).

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A

A = ADD
 C = CHANGE
 D = DELETE

PID

3-3

2. DOCUMENT CODE
 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY
 JAMAICA

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)
 532-0042

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 SCREWORM ERADICATION

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 3 2 = PRP 3 = PP
 B. DATE MM YY 04 77

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = .9075)

FUNDING SOURCE		BASE OF
A. AID APPROPRIATED		440
B. OTHER U.S.	1. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		1.100
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		1.540

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY 7 8 b. FINAL FY 8 0

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 78		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	B 144	070		150		440	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				150		440	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

010 | 020 | 060

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

TO ASSIST THE GOJ TO INCREASE THE AVAILABLE MEAT PRODUCTION AND INCREASE SMALL FARMERS INCOME.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO CONDUCT A SURVEY, TRAIN COUNTERPARTS AND ASSIST THE MOA IN DEVELOPING THE CAPABILITY AND THE FACILITIES TO ERADICATE THE SCREWORM IN JAMAICA.

17. PLANNED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

2 TDY TECHNICIANS FOR UP TO 2 MONTHS TO DEVELOP PP
 \$8000

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

Signature

Charles Campbell
 AID AFFAIRS OFFICER

Date Signed

MM DD YY
 06 18 76

MM DD YY

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

I. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM TO BE ADDRESSED AND THE PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. THE PROBLEM

The prevalence of the screwworm is of major significance in Jamaica. The screwworm is an injurious parasite of livestock and other warmblooded animals, including pets and human beings. It is the maggot of the screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) that attacks the warmblooded mammals. The life-cycle of the screwworm from egg to larva, to fly averages approximately three weeks.

Flies mate at two days of age and the females only mate once. Female flies lay their egg mass at about six days and lay up to 3000 eggs during their lifetime; usually in clusters of 250 to 400 eggs at four to six day intervals. The larvae bury themselves in wounds on animals and feed off of the flesh and blood for five to six days during which they reach full growth. The fully developed larvae drop to the ground and enter the soil where they are transformed into pupae. During warm weather (Jamaica) flies emerge from pupal cases in one to three weeks and the cycle begins again.

The damage caused by screwworm is extensive. If untreated, screwworm-infested wounds may often result in death of the animals. Surviving animals may be stunted or maimed, make slow weight gains and be more susceptible to other diseases. Hides are also damaged which results in the loss to the small farmer when hides are sold.

Infestation occurs when the flies are attracted to wounds such as navels of newborn animals, wire cuts, brands, dog bites, fly and tick bites, punctures in the udders caused by needle-like teeth of suckling pigs, ear-marking, tagging and ringing of cattle and hogs. The mild, moist conditions such as exist in Jamaica are most favorable to screwworm fly activity. The spread of infestation is by natural migration of the flies and movement of animals about the range and shipment. All warmblooded animals, both domestic and wild, including humans are potential hosts of screwworms.

There is a cattle population of approximately 300,000 in Jamaica. Over 70% of these animals are owned by small farmers with between one and ten heads of cattle. Add to this fact the approximately 40,000 goats and 10,000 sheep are almost the exclusive domain of the small farmer. The conventional wisdom says that the livestock industry is a "big man's preserve" however the facts above show that collectively, the livestock industry is more a small farmer's business and it represents the prime source of protein for the country. In 1975, 34.1% more cattle and calves were slaughtered, however, the increase in quantity of beef and veal produced only increased 10.8%, indicating that animals of lighter weight were marketed, a condition which may be a result of the screwworm, i.e., slow weight gain. Of the beef and veal alone over 26% of the total meat required had to be imported causing further drain on very limited foreign exchange.

The annual loss in livestock and beef production alone is of the magnitude of J\$ 3.0 million (US\$ 3.3).

B. THE RESPONSE

The Jamaican government has identified Agriculture as a priority development sector. This emphasis on agriculture by the government is dictated by a variety of factors, economic, social and political. From the economic side a worsening economic situation caused by interalia, a balance-of-payment deficit exacerbated by a food import bill, which was over \$200 million in CY 75. The social and political considerations which militate for governmental emphasis in the sector are dictated by the fact that approximately half the population either live in rural areas or are dependent on the sector for their livelihood.

Increased productivity in the various components, crops, livestock, forestry, is seen as the mechanism for generating marketable surplus for export, greater earnings and savings, job creation, etc. As stated in USAID/J's DAP, page 4B, the Mission is in lock-stop with the GOJ in affording this primary priority to Agriculture; as it states "the AID program has to concentrate on low productivity, especially in agriculture and encompass problems arising from the country's budgetary difficulties" - the latter, it should be added, have become more severe since the DAP was prepared several years ago.

The Pindars River is located in the approximate center of Middlesex County, Clarendon Parish. This area covers approximately 20,000 acres and contains some 5,000 farm holdings. The single most important crop is sugar cane, however vegetables, citrus, coffee, yams, other root and legumes are also raised. Although animals are to be found in this watershed, at the current time livestock are not especially important as a farm enterprise. The net value of output in this area has been tentatively estimated at J\$1,100 per farm (based on average of 6 per family, the per capita income is less than \$200.) Airphoto interpretation suggests that there is evidence of overuse or misuse of the land in this watershed, the predominate feature is that of land in ruinate or in fallow. The soil is fertile but the topgraphy is steep slopes.

It is proposed to establish a system of soil practices based on land capability surveys. This will result in the eventual development throughout the watershed of such treatments as bench terraces, orchard terraces, hillside ditching, etc. Quite apart from its potential for increased production per holding, such a program will have the effect of bringing into continuous production areas which, under the prevailing practices, would have remained fallow or ruinate.

There is little experience in Jamaica of establishing soil conservation treatments in areas where all the lands are owned by small farmers. Consequently, it is proposed that a portion of this area be used as a prototype project, to be accomplished by a loan over a three year period. If the practices are successful it would have a spread effect to the remaining portion of the watershed and to another watershed area known as Two Meetings.

The work would be administered through a project administration organization which would be responsible for operations within the watershed and within the Ministry of Agriculture's new regional management plan. The Project Administration Unit (PAU) would draw heavily on the resources of the existing Soils Conservation Unit and a substantial element of technical assistance will be identified although no detailed costs have yet been calculated related to project administration operations. The project proposal assumes that sugar cane will continue to predominate and that given appropriate extension advice, credit, fertilizer and other input assistance production of citrus and coffee can be encouraged on appropriate hillside treatments while crops such as yams, vegetables, potatoes and other root crops will be cultivated on bench terraces.

Also during this stage there would be long and short term training and additional laboratory equipment provided. Other tools for eradication to be developed would be controlling animal movements, spraying of animals, animal inspection, wound treatment, extensive farmer educational work, use of Cap-Chur guns, and improved husbandry practices.

The result of the Puerto Rico experience resulted in the unanimous opinion of key veterinarians and entomologists involved that if a screwworm eradication project is attempted in Jamaica the sterile screwworm flies released should be a Jamaican strain raised and sterilized at a suitable location in Jamaica.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The Mission proposes a three year grant project totalling \$440,000. It is assumed that a PASA would be arranged to provide knowledgeable experts, they being the resource bank for this field.

The obligation flow for the three years of the project would be as follows:

	Total (000)	Consultants	Training	Equipment
FY 78	150	125	10	15
FY 79	205	125	30	50
FY 80	85	63	7	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	440	313	47	80

The drop in consultant costs in FY 80 assumes that during the final phases of the project only one consultant will be needed to finalize the project. The training will combine in-country training with external, U.S. and third country (Puerto Rico) participant training.

The GOJ would be required to furnish the fly raising facility, although we would assist in equipping it, furnish the aircraft and crew suitable for the fly release (probably through the Jamaica Defense Force) secretarial services, office space, local transportation and communications plus salaries of the counterparts working in the project. This is estimated to be approximately J\$1.0 million during the life of project. Total project cost - GOJ/US will amount to US\$1.54 million.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

In view of the fact that the U.S. costs for the project is estimated to be under \$500,000, a PRP will not be required. The PP should be in AID/W no later than April 1977.

Four man months, February and March, of TDY (direct hire and/or IQ contractor) will be required to assist in preparation of the PP.

IV. ISSUES OF A POLICY OR PROGRAMMATIC NATURE

The Mission attaches a great deal of importance to this project, because it will help alleviate the fiscal loss, caused by this parasite, to the small farmer as well as assist the GOJ in cutting resulting imports of meat required and perhaps increase the desire of small farmers to enlarge their animal holdings thus providing still additional income to them.

One issue of policy nature is relevant and that is the commitment of the GOJ to provide adequate funds for the fly raising and sterilization facility and the requisite aircraft/crews for the fly release.

Two issues of programmatic nature should be considered.

I. COORDINATION WITH OPERATING MINISTRIES/AGENCIES

One of the key factors in the success of this project will be the coordination and cooperation between the MOA and the JDF. This will require the closest coordination to ensure proper timing of availability of aircraft for specific release missions.

2. COORDINATION WITH OTHER DONORS

The P.A.H.O. has an intensive program in Animal Health and the two projects will be mutual reinforcing. The P.A.H.O. representatives in Jamaica assures us of continued cooperation, interest and assistance in this field.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A A = ADD
 C = CHANGE
 D = DELETE

PID 47

2. DOCUMENT CODE
 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY

JAMAICA

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)

532-0046

6. BUREAU/OFFICE

A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)

INTEGRATED REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

A. 2 2 = PRP
 3 3 = PP

B. DATE MM YY
 1 | 0 | 7 | 6

10. ESTIMATED COSTS

(\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = .9075)

FUNDING SOURCE		485,289
A. AID APPROPRIATED		8,000
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		4,400
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		12,400

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY 7 | 8

b. FINAL FY 8 | 0

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 78		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	B 213		210		2,500		8,000
(2)			220				
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL					2,500		8,000

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

130 060 070 810 820 851

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

TO INCREASE CROP PRODUCTION AND INCREASE SMALL FARMERS INCOME.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

TO DEVELOP A REGIONAL RURAL AREA BY MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN TERRACING, CONSERVATION, EROSION CONTROL AND INCREASE CROP PRODUCTION THROUGH LAND, CROP IMPROVEMENT AND EXTENSION SERVICES.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

4 TDY TECHNICIANS FOR 6 WEEKS EACH, 6 M/MS TO ASSIST IN DEVELOPING PRP.

\$18,000

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature

Charles J. Dougherty
 AID Affairs Officer

Date Signed

MM DD YY
 06 28 76

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

A. THE PROBLEM

The land mass of Jamaica is approximately 2,715,000 acres. About 1.5 million are estimated as the total area in farms, of which 750,000 are classified as Intensively Utilized, 225,000 as Idle Lands and 525,000 are listed as "Remainder", i.e., land not suitable for more intensive use due to slope, drainage, soil or other limiting physical factors. Some of this category is suitable for farming if modern technology was to be applied to these lands. While some of the soils are not very fertile, they are responsive to good management.

It is generally conceded that the economic viability of Jamaica largely depends upon the revitalization of the Agriculture Sector. More than one half of the population depends on agriculture for its livelihood and approximately one third of its employed labor force is in this sector. Jamaican agriculture has the potential of reversing the chronic yearly trade and balance of payment deficits, by increased earnings from agriculture exports and decreased imports through increased domestic production. However, the lagging performance of the Agriculture Sector has been a major factor in Jamaica's balance of payment difficulties and is responsible for the ever-increasing food import bill. Jamaica's gross domestic product in 1975 was estimated at J\$2.6 billion, while agriculture's contribution was J\$203.4 million or only 7.4 percent of the G.D.P. - the smallest of all the main sectors of the economy.

The depressed status of the sector has helped to accelerate the rural migration to urban centers thereby exacerbating the already acute unemployment problem. The agriculture sector is faced with a series of disincentives. These include land fragmentation, misuse of lands, lack of economic incentives for small farmers, failure to provide improved technology to farmers by good extension services and lack of research programs that are production oriented. An adequate credit system is lacking and land suitable for agricultural production is not fully utilized. Despite these constraints Jamaican agriculture has the potential to contribute to improvement in rural income distribution and achieve a more equitable balance between urban and rural incomes. Although closing the gap is a long term process, certain dramatic short term gains are possible through the application of appropriate government strategy and prudent external assistance.

The GOJ has adopted certain goals for the improvement of the rural areas. In their philosophy to reach these goals, the principle goals for agriculture development are:

1. Use to its fullest potential on a sustaining basis all agricultural lands.
2. Improve the standards of living of the rural population which implies both an increase in farm incomes and the provision of adequate infrastructure and social amenities.
3. Provide capital formation by a level of agricultural production and marketing.
4. Produce and market food and raw materials for domestic consumption at levels of efficiency which will permit reasonable prices.
5. Provide agricultural products for industrial uses, exportation and import substitution where economically feasible.
6. Recognize the interrelationship between agriculture of other sectors of the economy, especially industry and tourism.

These goals clearly point out that Jamaica, in its agricultural and rural development, aims at two different, although intimately interwoven aspects. On one hand, the economic development of the nation requires an overall increase in agricultural production, including higher per unit of productivity, in order to increase the contribution of the agriculture sector to the development of the national economy. This may be brought about by adaptation of superior technology and liquidation of disincentives. On the other hand, social justice and the involvement of the total population in the development process call for organization of agriculture in a manner which will share the fruits of such development with all segments of the society. Access to resources for all and more equal distribution of benefits from development are basic requirements to reach these goals.

B. THE RESPONSE

The problem outlined above is vast, multifaceted and complex and no one project is a panacea for the nation's economic ills, e.g. high unemployment, depletion of foreign reserves, deterioration of public sector savings. We envisage a loan financed integrated rural development project concentrating on a specific region of the Island. Currently the Pindars River Watershed zone in Central Jamaica is a priority area for development. A proposal which has the development ingredients to contribute to mitigating the constraints impeding the development of the sector is the Pindars River Watershed Development.

This proposed project through focusing its resources at reducing a constraint to increased food production, beef, is fully inconsonance with our DAP strategy for the Agricultural sector.

Discussions between representatives of the governments of the United States and Jamaica have been carried on since early 1970 on the screwworm problem and representatives of the GOJ have visited the U.S. and observed the screwworm program carried out by the USDA on several occasions. Only recently has serious consideration been given to an active eradication project. The new Minister of Agriculture and the recently appointed Permanent Secretary (P.S.), formerly the Technical Director of Agriculture, have taken a personal interest in the problem and sought the assistance of USAID in this project. Several preliminary meetings have been held recently with the P.S., the Chief Veterinarian and the P.A.H.O. veterinarians resulting in this Identification Paper. A prefeasibility study is about to start (week of June 21) through the joint assistance of USDA, USAID, PAHO and GOJ/MOA. This study will last four to six weeks and consist of three USDA experts, 2 PAHO veterinarians and 4 GOJ veterinarians and biologists.

The experience of the USDA/AID screwworm eradication project in Puerto Rico will provide helpful experience for this project. This experience points out that the project should be in two phases. Phase I, as recommended by the Senior Staff Veterinarian of the USDA, should be a 6 - 12 month survey. This survey will reveal the extent of the problem and relative abundance of the screwworm in Jamaica. It will also develop the master plan for the next Phase, eradication. The survey will consist of 2 USDA experts, one Veterinarian and one entomologist experienced in screwworm eradication, experienced livestock inspectors (GOJ) to contact livestock owners on a regular basis, inspecting cattle, distributing larvae collection kits and setting up an effective screwworm case reporting system and organizing owner cooperation. Also there would be some equipment needed and possible short term experts and/or training at this stage.

Based on the results of the survey the second Phase of eradication would be undertaken. During this phase the eradication tasks would have to be done. Fly trapping, the establishment of a sterile fly raising facility, fly releasing by aircraft, ground reconnaissance and collection of data.

It is not envisaged that any immediate major opportunities for agro-industrial development will be manifested nor is it recommended that any expansion of livestock production in the area be pursued. The proposal would direct resources inputs to be devoted to examination and possible exploration of 5,000 acres identified as having promise for forest development.

In addition to developing the agriculture potential, it is intended to improve rural infrastructure through:

- 1) Assistance with housing improvements.
- 2) Road improvements.
- 3) Improvement and protection of domestic water supplies.

A program of general watershed rehabilitation will also be carried out, for instance, stream erosion control, landslide control and road bank revegetation.

It is estimated that technical assistance by experts in various areas would be needed, e.g. agricultural economists, agriculture engineer(s), cooperative and extension advisors, agronomists, soils conservation consultants, hydrologists. These would not all be needed at once nor for the full life of the project. Also involved would be training both in-country and abroad plus certain equipment and commodities needed to accomplish the tasks proposed.

A major assumption to project success is the GOJ commitment to full support; policy-wise, and fiscal and human resources availability. The GOJ has carried out some studies in the field of Forestry Management and Watershed Management that will be used for basis of land capability, however these studies would have to be expanded and perhaps additional work done in this area during course of project implementation.

The Jamaican government has identified Agriculture as a priority development sector. This emphasis is dictated by a variety of factors; economic, social and political. From the economic side a worsening situation caused by, among other things, a balance of payment deficit exacerbated by a food import bill, which was over \$200 million in CY 75. The social and political considerations which have weight for government emphasis in the sector are dictated by the fact that approximately half the population either live in rural areas or are dependent on the sector for a livelihood.

Increased agriculture productivity and social amenities for

the rural people are seen as the mechanism for generating marketable surplus for export, greater earnings, better income distribution as well as deaccelerating rural migration. As stated in USAID/J's DAP, page 4B, the Mission is in agreement with the GOJ in affording primary priority to Agriculture, USAID's strategy is to support programs in the Agriculture sector which will increase productivity and thus concomitantly, through the import substitution mechanism and export expansion contribute to relieving the existing balance of payments deficit. This proposed project holds promise of increasing small farmer productivity and income which fully squares with our DAP strategy and, of course, the Congressional Mandate.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The Mission proposes a three year loan project totalling \$8 million. It is assumed that a PASA and/or a contract can be concluded with an institution with demonstrated ability in this field. Because of the multiplicity of expertise which would be required, perhaps more than one contractual arrangement would have to be made.

The obligation flow for the three years of the project is estimated to be as follows:

	<u>Total (000)</u>	<u>Soil Conservation</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Watershed Rehab.</u>	<u>Infra-structure</u>
FY 78	2,500	900	500	400	700
FY 79	3,300	1,700	700	500	400
FY 80	<u>2,200</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>200</u>
TOTAL	8,000	3,100	2,200	1,400	1,300

The GOJ would be required to furnish a full staff of counterparts, and the major part of equipment used for roads and terracing although some loan funds would be used for specialized equipment required and not in country. Surveys, in country transportation, land acquisition, if required, would have to be conducted. It is estimated that the GOJ's contribution over the life of the project would be J\$4 million (US\$4.4 million). Total project cost - GOJ/USG will amount to approximately \$12.4 million.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

While basic studies and surveys have been done (JAM 505) additional work will be required to prepare the PRP which would be submitted to AID/W by October 31, 1976. To assist in the PRP preparation, USAID/J will need the services of an Agricultural economist, a soils/watershed rehabilitation consultant, Agricultural engineer and perhaps a Social Scientist/Anthropologist. It is estimated that up to 6 man months will be required during September and October to complete the PRP study. These experts could either be AID direct hire and/or IQ contractors. To move from the PRP to the PP an agriculture economist and a loan project design specialist would be needed.

IV. ISSUES OF A POLICY OR PROGRAMMATIC NATURE

A great deal of importance is attached to this project both by the Mission and the MOA. As mentioned in I above, the DAP presents a broad picture of the constraints in Agriculture development. The Agriculture Sector assessment done in June 1975 further enumerates, in detail, problems/constraints and presents opportunities to relieve these constraints. This project meets head on the challenge to rural development in Jamaica.

The basic policy issue that is relevant is that of the GOJ commitment to provide not only adequate funds and staff, but to set the pace and maintain the momentum in rural development.

Issues of programmatic importance to be considered is the continuation of the MOA in their new regional management operations and the coordination/cooperation with other ministries that will be involved, e.g. Ministry of Works, Ministry of Local Government to name two.

There are other donors - primarily the IBRD working in the general arena of development, also there are other Bilateral donors working towards the same goals of development and assistance to rural areas - although none in a type of project proposed. Continued coordination between USAID, GOJ and other donors would have to be maintained.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A = ADD
 C = CHANGE
 D = DELETE

PID 55

2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY
 JAMAICA

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)
 [532-0049]

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL [IA] B. CODE [5]

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 [RURAL EDUCATION MEDIA AND MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT]

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 2 = PRP 3 = PP
 B. DATE [10/7/6]

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE	PAGE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	780
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	450
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	1230

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY [7 | 8] b. FINAL FY [8 | 0]

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO-RIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1)	B. 620	620		280		780	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
		TOTAL		280		780	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
 610 | 636 | 632 | 635 | 634

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 [TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RURAL EDUCATION BY DEVELOPING MEDIA/MATERIALS AND THE RELATED CAPABILITIES WHICH WILL IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND RELEVANCE OF THE CURRICULUM.]

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 [TO DIRECTLY SUPPORT THE PLANNED CURRICULUM REFORM PROGRAM BY TRAINING TO IMPROVE THE WHOLE RANGE OF CONTENT, METHODOLOGIES AND TECHNOLOGIES AS THEY CAN BEST SUPPORT THE CURRICULUM AND OTHER PARTS OF THE SYSTEM ESPECIALLY RURAL PRIMARY.]

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 TWO TDY TECHNICIANS FOR UP TO 2 MONTHS.
 (\$8000)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
 Signature: *Charles P. Campbell*
 Title: AID Affairs Officer
 Date Signed: MM [0] DD [6] YY [3] [0] [7] [6]

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
 MM [] DD [] YY []

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT
RURAL EDUCATION MEDIA AND MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM TO BE ADDRESSED

A. THE PROBLEM

This Project is integrally related with the Rural Primary Education Curriculum Development/Evaluation P.I.D. which is being submitted at the same time. The 'Problem' discussion in the Curriculum P.I.D. also applies to this proposed project and should be read as background.

Up until recently the Publications Media and Materials Branch of the Ministry had mainly a (distributive) function in getting books and related supplies out to the schools. Following analysis and recommendation in the Education Sector Study on Publications Materials and Media, significant policy discussions were made to upgrade this key educational function. It has been recognized that an Educational Materials and Media Branch should, to make an effective contribution, be concerned with the whole range of content, methodologies and technologies as they can best support the curriculum and other parts of the system. This includes utilizing texts, educational materials of many kinds, the capability for full use of media and media equipment of all types, the evaluation and utilization of new technologies and techniques.

In addition, there is the responsibility jointly with review panels for the evaluation of the current curriculum needs of Jamaica especially as they pertain to the rural primary and the extent to which the examples, illustrations, etc, in the text are relative to the Jamaican child. There is the issue of the responsibility and capability for selection of new texts with the full utilization of panels for this purpose. There is the responsibility for developing teams of writers for the preparation of essential texts and in other cases being able to outline and convey to potential publishers the types of new text books required.

There/2/

There is the need for materials/media professionals who will work closely with both the schools and other units of the Ministry. In fact all of the above activities are integral to, and have to be closely planned in conjunction with the needs and activities of the curriculum development branch as they relate to the ongoing educational process.

B. THE RESPONSE

Given the problems within the system as discussed in the Education Sector Study and the current effects toward Primary curriculum revision with a greater orientation to rural needs, it becomes increasingly urgent to have materials designed for a curriculum which will address these problems and needs as much as possible and to maximize its effectiveness through a multi-media approach. To do this it will be necessary to upgrade production skills in publications, visual aids, E.T.V. and radio, and to plan approaches for co-ordinated activity between the Multi-Media Unit and the Core Curriculum Unit, and to implement one program which will embrace as many media as possible - publications, E.T.V. radio and correspondence courses. This will familiarize the personnel concerned with the practical implications of a coordinated approach to rural primary/all age curriculum/learning needs and greater articulation with the rest of the educational system. It would also strengthen planning and production skills which will be essential to the effectiveness of the work of the Multi-Media Unit. The proposed project would also help establish criteria for testing and evaluating approaches, materials and their application and help with the evaluation of cost effectiveness for production systems. It also offers the opportunity to inter-relate directly with the needs and programs of library/information/learning resources centers as well as rural community education center programs and their target groups.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

The Mission proposes a three-year grant totaling \$780,000. It is anticipated that T.A. and other assistance could be provided through the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education AACTE or some other educational consortium or professional organization.

The obligation flow for the three years of the project would be as follows:

	(in US\$000)				
	<u>CONSULTANTS</u>	<u>TRAINING</u>	<u>EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>OTHER COSTS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
FY 78	120	60	80	20	280
FY 79	120	60	80	20	280
FY 80	60	60	80	20	220
TOTAL	300	180	240	60	780

The Government of Jamaica will provide the operational personnel for the project and in-kind constructions of facilities and equipment and certain of the project development funds. This is expected to approximate \$450,000 during the life of the project. Total project cost - GOJ/US will amount to \$1,230,000.

III. Development of the Project

A PRP will be prepared during the next few months and will be in AID/W no later than October 1976.

Two more months of TDY will be required during the period August - September, to assist in the preparation of the PRP.

IV. Revelance of Project to DAP Strategy

The Mission regards this project as essential to the GOJ proposed program of revising and improving the quality and relevance of the rural primary curriculum and the articulation with the rest of the system formal and non-formal. This can only be acheived through the improvement of capabilities and the development of media and material specifically planned to support the curriculum objectives. The project will also directly complement the physical facilities of the World Bank multi-media center which is now nearing completion.

As stated in USAID's DAP, the primary mechanism to be employed in removing the numerous sectoral constraints to Jamaica's development is education. The GOJ recognizes and USAID's strategy supports the thesis that educational reforms, such as adjustment of media and materials to make it more relevant to the country's needs, particularly in rural areas, is a vital need which should be met. The educational system, as the DAP postulates, must relate a student's education to his background, community environment and likely future employment. This project through its proposed methodology will seek to institute changes in rural primary materials and presentations which will better prepare rural children for secondary schooling and eventual employment.

V. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

None have been identified at this stage of the project's development.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A
 A = ADD
 C = CHANGE
 D = DELETE

PID 61
 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY
 Jamaica

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)
 [532-0050]

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL LA [] B. CODE [5]

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 Rural Community Leadership Training for Integrated Rural Development

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 2 = PRP B. DATE MM YY [10/7/6]
 3 = PP

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		HA65E8F
A. AID APPROPRIATED		740
B. OTHER U.S.	1. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		400
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		1140

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY [78] b. FINAL FY [80]

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1)	B-610	611		285		740	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				285		740	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

200 240 740

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

BR BL BS

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To assist the GOJ to develop a program of community education leadership training, outreach and integrated rural development.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To assist the peoples of the rural areas of Jamaica, through a program of community education, to develop their organizational and work skills, and self-reliance so as to improve the quality of rural life for the community and the individual.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Two TDY technicians for up to two months - \$8000.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: *Charles P. Campbell*
 Title: AID Affairs Officer
 Date Signed: MM DD YY [06/30/76]

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT
COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP TRAINING FOR INTEGRATED RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

I. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM TO BE ADDRESSED AND THE PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. THE PROBLEM

Jamaica as a recently independent country has a major need to improve and make full use of all of the basic institutions contributing to the country's development. The education system (and at the local level, the school) is an essential, if not, the key institution for the social and economic development of the country. In Jamaica the school has traditionally been the conveyer of the formal education curriculum. This is now in the process of change. The wider potential in the development of the community is being opened up through programs of non-formal education for youth and adults. Although an expanded role of the school in the community and nation is now being initiated by the Ministry of Education there is need to develop an even more comprehensive program especially relative to the rural areas.

What has been done thus far has depended largely on the initiative taken by local leadership and even within this group only in a few places has a concerted effort been made to effectively utilize the resources of personnel and the potential support for youth and community which surrounds most schools.

Much of the current problem relates to the pattern of community life and institutions in pre-independent Jamaica where governmental programs were largely centralized with detailed decisions and policies made in the capital. The policy of the current government is essentially to build a more representative and democratic societal base than existed with absolute centralization of authority with hundreds of communities tied in as satellite dependencies.

Jamaica is primarily rural and in many areas poor. Greater degrees of self-reliance and self-development have to be inculcated in rural individuals and communities if the country is to progress and the rural poor are to be brought into the mainstream of the society and share more equitably in the country's goods and services or more pragmatically, in its opportunities. Jamaica has to be a nation of self developing communities and individuals in order to survive current problems and develop as a nation and the key community institution which exists in every community, is the school.

The Ministry of Education is thus in an unique position to build on their beginning activities in continuing/community education.

The Ministry of Education has begun a program of continuing/ community education addressed at these rural developmental needs.

B. THE RESPONSE

Based on experience gained thus far in working with communities and a series of community education surveys conducted by the Planning and Development Division of the Ministry of Education, it is proposed that this project address three major areas:

1) A program of leadership training for individuals in the community to assist them to participate in and be supportive of, the rural community education program. This includes the education/assistance options which can be made available to the community; understanding the community's developmental and related educational needs; how to work for rural civic betterment and how to work in concert with others in the community in preparing proposals and implementing them.

2) The development of an outreach program that is rural community centered which will assist farmers and other rural individuals. Among these would be former plantation workers newly settled on land-lease farms with a whole new set of familial and work changes to make. This activity is planned as rural development assistance program operating at the community level with farmers and community leaders assisting their general community area.

3) The Ministry of Education has experimented in several cases by sending a 6-8 development team into a rural community area to meet with key individuals in the community to discuss and help work out a rural community approach to improvement of agricultural productivity, and community social development.

These teams have integrated rural development activities as an objective and generally have been made up of a sociologist, economist, architect planner, agricultural and public health specialist and youth employment and education advisors. The approach appears promising and results in the community leaders receiving collective and individual specialized assistance/consultation. This integrated approach directly links in with the two activities discussed above. The school (which exists in all Jamaican communities) is planned as the central focus of these rural development programs.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

The Mission proposes a three-year grant project totalling \$740,000. It is assumed that the necessary TA would be arranged through direct hire, IQC contract or U. S. Department Of Agriculture or Interior PASA.

	(in US \$000)				
	<u>CONSULTANTS</u>	<u>TRAINING</u>	<u>EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>OTHER COSTS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
FY 78	70	50	100	65	285
FY79	70	55	90	60	275
FY 80	60	60	30	30	180
Total	<u>200</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>740</u>

The Government of Jamaica will provide operational staff for the project and in-kind construction of facilities and equipment and certain of the developmental funds. This is expected to approximate US\$400,000 during the life of the project. Total project costs - GOJ/US will amount to \$1,140,000.

III. Development of the Project

A PRP will be prepared during the next few months and will be in AID/W no later than October 1976.

Two man months of TDY will be required during the period August - September to assist in the preparation of the PRP.

IV. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

The GOJ is firmly committed to the development of rural areas and communities as a matter of national policy. At the operational level various ministries and agencies such as Education, Agriculture Health, Youth and Community Development all have some degree of activity in rural areas. There already are genuine efforts to work together and the recent establishment of the National Human Resources Development Committee should help. There will have to be additional efforts at coordination if a successful integrated rural development approach is to be successful.

V. Relevance to DAP

While the DAP primarily identifies a serious human resource deficiency in the public sector it concomitantly recognizes a lack of organizational/management ability in the private sector both urban and rural. One of the methods identified in the DAP to address the problem is through a continuing educational program geared to meet community needs. This continuing education approach in fields such as agriculture and health must be supplemented with leadership type training in order to provide impetus to local rural community programs which will be suggested, planned and implemented by the local groupings. In assisting to develop and nurture community oriented economic and source programs, this project is wholly in-consonance with the DAP's human resources development strategy.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A = ADD
 C = CHANGE
 D = DELETE

PID 65
 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY
 JAMAICA

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)
 [532-0048]

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 RURAL PRIMARY CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT/EVALUATION

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 3 2 = PRP 3 = PP
 B. DATE MM YY 04 77

10. ESTIMATED COSTS
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		FA85E8F
A. AID APPROPRIATED		475
B. OTHER U.S.	1. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		300
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		775

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY 78 b. FINAL FY 80

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1)	B. 620	636		155		475	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
		TOTAL		155		475	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
 680

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)
 14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 TO ASSIST THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION WITH THE REVISION OF THE RURAL PRIMARY CURRICULUM AND WITH A CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO TRAIN STAFF IN KEY ASPECTS OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION SO AS TO PREPARE THEM FOR THE COMPLETE REVISION OF THE PRIMARY CURRICULUM WHICH FORMS THE BASE FOR THE REST OF THE SYSTEM, AND TO BUILD IN A NEW RURAL ORIENTATION TO THE CURRICULUM.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 TWO TDY TECHNICIANS FOR UP TO TWO MONTHS TO DEVELOP THE PP. (\$8000)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
 Signature: *Charles P. Campbell*
 Title: AID Affairs Officer
 Date Signed: MM DD YY 06 30 76

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
 MM DD YY

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT
RURAL PRIMARY CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT/EVALUATION

I. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM TO BE
ADDRESSED AND THE PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. THE PROBLEM

With the advent of Independence in 1962 the new Jamaican Government faced the problem of developing institutions and processes which would be reflective of the values and needs of a new Jamaican Society. Central to this has been, and still is the country's educational process. The curriculum of the system, formal and non formal is the core of the entire educational process and as such, careful planning and attention to curriculum development is essential to meaningful reform. Prior to independence the curriculum generally followed the British pattern with fairly general literacy oriented primary (and all-age school) education (approximately 85% of the student population enrolled) with a system of mainly urban secondary schools (10% of the student population enrolled) on the metropolitan model mostly for children of middle and upper class families.

Four main problems faced Jamaican educational planners following independence.

1. To break the bottleneck at the post primary level so that greater members of Jamaican children would be able to achieve a secondary education;
2. To reform the educational system and specifically the curriculum to make the process more relevant to Jamaican social and economic development needs;
3. To provide for equitable access and distribution of education to include children at all economic levels and background.
4. directly related to this to place a major emphasis of the bringing of the rural society directly into the development process with a more equitable sharing of the country's goods and services which would bene-

fit those in rural areas as well as those in the lower economic categories throughout the country.

As stated above, Curriculum is the core of the whole educational process, and as such, careful planning and attention to curriculum development is essential to meaningful educational reform.

In Jamaica, a Curriculum Planning Committee was first established in 1965. The advent of the World Bank Junior Secondary Construction Loan presented an excellent opportunity to initiate some of the aspects of curriculum which were so urgently needed. As a result the first meaningful post-independence curriculum revision began which was a create significant changes at the new Junior Secondary Level. Although intentions at that time were to extend reform to the primary level this did not automatically happen as much of the energy and staff resources were focused on the new secondary institutions. (Also of note is the fact that the new secondary level institutions tend to be in or near the urbanized centres of population).

Within this context and in accordance with the Education Act of 1965, the National Curriculum Development Committee was established in 1968 to continue and expand the work started by the earlier Curriculum Planning Committee. The basic objectives were to advise the Minister on the educational (Curriculum) development which should take place at all levels of the system consistent with educational goals; to advise on the content of the courses, the method of dealing with the content of the courses, and the related necessary educational materials; and to advise on examinations and measurement of achievement. The committee operated through a standing committee of seven members and thirteen Curriculum sub-committees in the following areas: Industrial and Technical subjects, English, Mathematics, Home Economics, Physical

and...../2/

and Health Education, Art and Craft, Business Education, Religious Education, Music, Agriculture, Science, Social Studies and Spanish.

The major focus of the committees was at the expanding Junior Secondary levels. Even at this level the character of the thirteen separate sub-committees did not auger well for an integrated curriculum effort. Also the committees were all of a voluntary nature with the members having outside substantive jobs and no professional group in the Ministry itself. When the Curriculum reform got underway it became apparent that curriculum revision at the Junior Secondary level had to be complemented by changes at other levels to ensure an academic articulation with the Junior Secondary. This was first attempted on a Task Force basis which was re-directed to the 10 and 11th grades when they were integrated into the junior secondaries to make full secondaries.

Following on the Education Sector Study recommendations the GOJ developed a curriculum policy directed mainly toward primary and an upgrading and restructuring of a Ministry professional curriculum group.

B. THE RESPONSE

The approach to primary reform has just begun and includes, inter alia, the following concepts:

1. Jamaicanization.
2. Modernization of concepts methodology media etc.
3. Improved relevance to individual and societal needs.
4. A more rural orientation for the whole curriculum as $\frac{3}{4}$ of the families live in rural areas.
5. Provision for meeting specific needs as they might vary in different parts of the country and particularly the educational/development needs of women.
6. Provision for an integrated curriculum in keeping with national education goals and primary curriculum policy.

- 7.. Development of attitudinal concepts such as self-reliance, citizenship, social responsibility, the work ethic and the world of work;
8. Appropriate revision of the teacher training programs and the curriculum of the teacher training colleges (This is being done under the Rural Education Sector Loan);
9. The development of the most appropriate media, materials publications and library/learning resources to facilitate the new curriculum;
10. Develop a meaningful curriculum evaluation/feedback system by which the curriculum can be judged and appropriately revised;
11. The development of curriculum staff capabilities including a familiarity with the media materials publications and library/learning resource center tools;
12. This staff group also addresses the problem of non-formal curriculum development.

NB. This project is essentially Rural Primary Curriculum Development and Evaluation. The Mission believes that the media, materials, publications library/learning resources center is a significant activity deserving of an additional focus. For this reason a companion PID, within the context of Section I above is being submitted to include media skill competence, the development of concepts and approximate media, materials publications, library/learning resource centers instruments and methodologies. It is intended that although the curriculum professional will be familiarized with media types, uses and development the media professionals will have the basic responsibilities for that area see PID #532-0048, Rural Education Materials and Media Development.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The Mission proposes a three year grant project totalling \$475,000.00. It is assumed that the necessary TA would be arranged through the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education AACTE, or some other professional educational consortium organization.

The obligation flow for the three years of the project would be as follows:

	(in US\$000)				
	<u>Consultants</u>	<u>Training</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Other Codes</u>	<u>Total</u>
FY 78	60	60	20	15	155
FY 79	60	80	20	15	175
FY 80	<u>40</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>145</u>
TOTAL	<u>160</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>475</u>

The Government of Jamaica will provide the operational staff for the project and in-kind contribution of facilities and equipment and certain of the developmental funds. This is expected to approximate US\$300,000.00 during the life of the project. Total project cost - GOJ/US will amount to \$775,000.00.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

In view of the fact that the U.S. costs for the project is estimated to be under \$500,000.00, a PRP will not be required. The PP should be in AID/W no later than April 1977.

Two man months, during the period November - February of TDY will be required to assist in the preparation of the P.P.

IV. ISSUES OF A POLICY OR PROGRAMMATIC NATURE

None.

V. RELEVANCE TO DAP STRATEGY

Assistance in the improvement of the country's educational processes is included as a primary element in USAID's DAP. Our strategy proposes assistance in both formal and non-formal education to overcome mutually US-GOJ recognized deficiencies in the system which results in an exacerbation of an already serious unemployment problem. Curriculum changes to make education relevant to environmental setting and the country's future skill needs is a necessity which this project will assist in meeting.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A A = ADD
 C C = CHANGE
 D D = DELETE

PID 12
 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY
 Jamaica

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) 532-0047

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 Training Needs Survey

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 3 2 = PRP 3 = PP B. DATE 7/10/76

10. ESTIMATED COSTS
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = .9075)
 FUNDING SOURCE WAB5289

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY 78 b. FINAL FY 80

OTHER 1. U.S. 2. HOST COUNTRY 600 D. OTHER DONOR(S)
 TOTAL 1585

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO-RIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) EH	B600	730		480		985	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
		TOTAL		480		985	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
 640 610 710 740

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 To improve the country's productive efficiency in all sectors by making the education/training system more relevant to identified needs.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 To assist the Ministry of Finance and through them the Ministries of Education, Youth and Community Development, Agriculture and Labor in an analytical study of the country's training needs and development of supporting programs relating to employment opportunities as a basis for making education and training more directly relevant to the country's actual education/training needs.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 Two TDY technicians for up to two months to develop the PRP \$8000.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
 Signature: *Charles P. Campbell*
 Title: AID Affairs Officer
 Date Signed: MM 06 DD 30 YY 76

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
 MM DD YY

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT
TRAINING NEEDS SURVEY

I SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM TO BE
ADDRESSED AND THE PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. THE PROBLEM

Along with independence came the need for Jamaica to develop a new and viable economy no longer based on plantation agriculture and the marketing of a few main crops. In the process of diversifying the economy and preparing products for the world market there was also the need to produce for an increasing domestic market, as Jamaicans themselves became greater consumers and sought to improve their standard of living and opportunities.

The past decade has seen the development of the extractive industries; secondary and tertiary industries in production, assembly, tourism; transportation and communications; refining; service industries etc. Agriculture has had greatly increasing food demands placed upon it by domestic consumption needs but has tended to backslide with a 28% decrease in production per capita in the past ten years. This has happened in spite of the fact that Jamaica can produce for nearly all of its agricultural needs except wheat and even this can be substituted in blend up to 20% by manioc. World agricultural markets are expanding in areas well suited for Jamaican agricultural products.

Although economic policy decisions, capital inputs and market research are important, the critical constraint in most cases is the shortage of adequately trained skilled manpower in all of the technical/industrial, agricultural, extractive and services aspect of the economy.

In order to address some of these needs, Jamaica, over the past ten years has made significant capital investment in providing schools and

...../facilities

facilities and staff inputs for the expansion of technical and more recently agricultural vocational education. This includes technical high schools, full secondary schools with some vocational facilities, technical institutes and three agricultural Vocational schools forthcoming under the AID Rural Education Loan.

Despite the established programmes and the inputs of AID, IBRD and other external donors, the number of technical student places available represents only a small percentage of (1) the present and projected skills needs of the overall economy and (2) the demand upon the system for technical training by students who will increasingly enter the secondary system in the immediate future. The Government of Jamaica with World Bank and other external assistance is attempting to address the skills training needs of the economy and individuals. However an even more important objective is to (3) judge the relevance of current and projected training programmes to the actual needs of the society and to provide an evaluation/feedback system which will revise the training programmes accordingly. Also of major importance is to apply this evaluation/feedback to the general education system as a whole and to especially include areas such as mathematics, language and science which are essential to training young people.

At the present time the age cohort leaving the sixth grade of primary approximates 55,000 with about a 6% annual increase projected. Allowing for the small percentage who go on to the university and professional fields there is a current annual vocational/technical training shortage in the schools of approximately twenty to twenty-five thousand student places.

This shortage is accentuated by the currently large number of youths especially in the 15 - 19 year range who are out of school, untrained and unemployed. In fact the relatively high national unemployment figures are mainly due to the youths i.e. 40% of young people under 20 are unemployed. Within these figures there is 55% of total unemployment among young women. By contrast an estimated 8% of the openings on the job market are unfilled due to lack of skills, and a great many other jobs have to be filled by untrained individuals. There is also continuous turnover of undertrained individuals as they move from one job situation to another.

Relative to the economic demand factors there is no complete and adequate manpower training needs data available at the present time. Many of the skill training needs are established through statements by employers, the Ministry of Labour, Manufacturers Associations, advertisements in the newspaper etc. A limited Training Needs Survey was conducted during March - January 1972 by the Ministries of Labour, Youth and Community Development and the National Planning Agency. The results were encouraging, in that actual experience was obtained in training needs analysis and the information obtained is useful for the planning of training programmes. However, the sample was limited, in that it covered only 20% of the larger employers of Jamaica who in turn employed 6% of the total labour force. The survey concentrated on firms employing more than 400 (universe) and a percentage of the firms employing between 25 and 400 (non-random sample). Firms employing 25 or fewer people were not included except in a few cases where the inclusion was incidental.

The bulk of employment in the country is with the small firm of less than 25 employees. Small farm agriculture was also not included. In reality the larger firms and farms, agro-industries are in a better position to provide for in-house training programmes and generally offer better wage incentives, which in many cases

tends to attract employees away from the small enterprises once a certain level of on-the-job experience is acquired. An increased level of vocational/technical training, more relevant to actual skills needs, would improve this job transfer problem as greater numbers would be available to both the larger and smaller firms/agro-industries/farms.

A very important area, the Public Sector (both Governmental and para-statal) was not included in the 1972 study because of its limited nature although the Government is a major employer with many specialized needs. Further, a number of occupational categories in the private sector were excluded, such as the professional, technical and managerial groups. This training was viewed in the study as long term, and therefore not of direct interest to the two ministries conducting the survey, since their major concentration is on those skilled and semi-skilled workers/categories for which training is short-term.

The 1972 study although useful as a pilot study, and as a baseline approach for further more extensive studies of national education/training needs has thus had limited validity for the overall human resources/education training needs of the society and the economy.

B. THE RESPONSE

At present there is the need for a more comprehensive education/training needs survey and evaluation/feedback system in order to provide better indicators for the training institutions and ministries to meet the education/training needs of the economy and of young people seeking work. There is a critical need to improve the content, quality and relevance of the existing programmes of general and specialized vocational/education as a result of a thorough study of what is needed in terms of content and the required testing and evaluation prior to general implementation.

This is especially applicable to the areas of industry, business, home economics and particularly to these activities in rural areas and agriculture. It is pertinent to the field of home economics or more broadly to the field of women's work, since the increases of unemployment among the under-20 year old age group have been primarily due to the greater numbers of young women, a majority from rural areas, ^{who} come in to the labour market and are unable to find acceptable work opportunities. Although women should eventually receive training and be qualified to do almost any type of work a man can do, a developing society usually follows a more traditional path in first providing opportunities/ ^{for women} in areas such as home economics, child welfare, and general social development.

Thus a comprehensive education/training needs survey will of necessity also pay special attention to increasing employment opportunities for women. This is consistent with the country's overall need to prepare a plan for total national human resources development.

There is a need to provide a capability in the country for a continuous analysis of training needs efforts to provide for greater relevance of the education/training function and related services and research.

In response to the problem area and the need identified above, this project proposes the carrying out of a national education/training needs analysis as an evaluation and feedback mechanism for:

- a. The national education system of the Ministry of Education.
- b. The general education curriculum.
- c. Non formal education/training programmes including drop-out adult and Continuing Education Programmes.
- d. Agricultural, technical and other categories of vocational/skill training including nursing and other specialized fields provided through the Ministry of Education and/or other Ministries and agencies of Government such as Agriculture, Youth and Community Development, Labour, etc.

The project will provide for an up-to-date Training Needs Survey relevant to Jamaica's development needs and the acquired capability to carry this out on a continuous basis.

Also addressed will be the need for improved labour/employment data especially for youth; an improved placement service capability to be inculcated into the schools and other pertinent institutions; an improved employment service; a workable and effective evaluation/feedback system; a supporting series of tracer studies and other essential research; development of new Jamaican aptitude and skills tests which are easy to administer and are meaningful to potential employers.

II FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The Mission proposes a three year grant project totalling \$985,000. It is possible that a PASA could be utilized with the U.S. Department of Labour; the U.S. Civil Service Commission or HEW for some aspects of the Technical Assistance and training needs. Other inputs could be provided by Universities or U.S. state Government entities.

The obligation plan for the three years of the project is as follows:

(In US\$ 000)

	<u>Consultants</u>	<u>Training</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Other Costs</u>	<u>Total</u>
FY 78	100	50	30	300	480
FY 79	50	50	15	200	315
FY 80	<u>50</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>190</u>
Total	<u>200</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>985</u>

A major part of other cost items will be directed toward developmental aspects stated under I above such as research, placement, and employment information services etc.

The Government of Jamaica will provide the operational staff for the project and in-kind contributions of facilities and equipment and certain of the developmental funds. This is expected to approximate US\$600,000 during the life of the project. Total project cost - GOJ/US will amount to US\$1,585 million.

III DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

A PRP will be prepared during the next few months and will be in AID/W no later than October 1976.

Four man months of TDY will be required, during the period August - September, to assist in the preparation of the PRP.

IV ISSUES OF A POLICY OR PROGRAMMATIC NATURE

1. COORDINATION WITH OPERATING MINISTRIES/AGENCIES

The major issue which will have to be examined is that of which organizational part of the Government of Jamaica could most effectively carry out the proposed project. The request to the USAID was made by the Ministry of Finance, and they would seem the most logical at this point. However the National Planning Agency or the Ministry of Labour are other possibilities as well as the National Human Resources Committee.

The project in total will have to have the participation and co-operation of all of the ministries/agencies involved in the country's education/training/human resources development effort.

There is a pressing need for a clearer delineation of the vocational/technical education and training responsibilities of the various ministries and agencies working in this area of education and training in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness. This will require concerted policy decisions and action by the new National Human Resources Development Committee.

2. COORDINATION WITH OPERATING MINISTRIES/AGENCIES

One of the key elements in the successful implementation of this project will be the central coordinating role the Ministry of Finance will play relative to all of the Ministries directly involved in the country's Human Resource Development effort. This will require active participation by the Ministry of Finance in both the analytical and the implementation of reform phases.

V. COORDINATION WITH OTHER DONORS

The Education Sector Study of 1973 strongly recommended the carrying out of an up-to-date Training Needs Survey. Recently, the IDB has been exploring the possibility of a Vocational Training Loan but in line with the Sector Study recommendation would like to see a Training Needs Survey carried out either by AID or with the participation in some phases by the IDB. We have been assured by the IDB Jamaica representative of their interest and cooperation in the planning of the project.

VI. RELATIONSHIP TO DAP STRATEGY

The DAP clearly stresses that unemployment is the most fundamental development problem confronting Jamaica which has an inimical effect on virtually all sectors of the economy. It also recognizes that education, both formal and non-formal is the key element in overcoming this inhibition to development. This project which has as its primary objective an analytical study of the country's training needs so that the education and training provided can be made more relevant to the country's short and long term requirements, in both the economic and social spheres, will substantially contribute to ameliorating Jamaica's unemployment problem.

HOUSING INVESTMENT GUARANTY

(\$10,000,000)

A HIG PID was submitted with the FY77 ABS, Ref: PID 532-0010, which proposed a FY77 Guaranty for the sum of \$10 million. Action was deferred on this PID pending completion of a World Bank study of the Ministry of Housing and the public housing sector in general, and of an AID study, conducted by PADCO, assessing housing needs in the rural sector.

The World Bank Study has been completed and provides additional data which would be required to proceed to the PRP stage of the HIG's project design. Similarly the AID financed PADCO study has been completed and a decision is expected by August 1976, on which of the strategies contained in the Study will be selected by the GOJ for the rural sector. USAID/J, therefore, proposes that the \$10 million Guaranty originally proposed for FY77 now be programmed for FY78. The summary of the problem to be addressed in the housing sector and the proposed response and financial requirements, contained in USAID's FY77 submission remain valid. The only change in concept from that contained in PID 0010, is in emphasis between urban and rural housing. While the basic PID identified the project's target group as those with low-income, i.e., below \$2,500 per year, without distinction between the urban and rural lower income categories, the new approach would be heavily biased toward the rural sector. This change in emphasis was occasioned by the findings of the PADCO study, as to magnitude of housing needs in the rural sector and the government's particular priority to improving the lot of the rural population, including housing.

Additionally, also based on the findings of the PADCO study, it is believed the various ministries of government, i.e. Housing, Agriculture, concerned with rural housing will opt for a rural housing strategy based on mix of a renovation existing housing and new core type housing "starts".

As stated in basic PID, two man-months of direct TDY service from SER/H would be required to assist in preparation of PRP.