

PN-ABM-999

USAID/JAMAICA

FY 1990 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION

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October 28, 1988

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	39128 ^{1/}	52589	16250
Loan	1739	0	0
Grant	37389	52589	16250
Economic Support Fund	500	25800	27000
Loan	0	0	0
Grant	500	25800	27000
Other ^a			
TOTALS	39618	78389	43250
P.L. 480	34513	30000 ^{2/}	30000
Title I	34000	30000	30000
Title II	513	0	0
TOTALS	74131	108359	73250

^{1/}Above total includes \$1,739,000 of deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1988.

^{2/}Above total does not include Mission requests for \$40,000,000 in additional Title I resources; \$1,500,000 in Title II commodities; and \$5-6 million in Section 416.

PERSONNEL DATA -- MISSION DIRECT HIRE ^a			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	24	24	24
Foreign National	17	17	17
TOTALS			

^aTotal full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA ^a									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A ^b	T ^c	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral ^d	74	178	252	106	162	268	83	203	286
Regional ^e									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral ^d	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS			265			268			286

^aIn-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

^bAcademic: degree seeking.

^cTechnical: non-degree seeking.

^dParticipants funded under bilateral programs.

^eParticipants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

AID 370-2 (8-86) Footnote: In FY88 there were 19 centrally funded participants making ^{total} 284

FY 90 CP

NARRATIVE

INTRODUCTION

As the 1980s come to a close, the Jamaican economy has gone through a remarkable turnaround, ending the decade with GDP growth rates of 4 to 5 percent per annum. As a result of the GOJ's structural adjustment program, a growing, market-oriented economy with considerable export potential has been established. Policy reforms in the areas of taxation, exchange rates and private sector encouragement fueled the economy's recovery. The overall fiscal deficit as a share of GDP declined to 5.4 percent in 1987. Private investment as percentage of GDP increased to an estimated 16 percent, up from 7 percent in 1980. Non-traditional exports expanded, and rising tourism receipts and a firming alumina/bauxite sector contributed to the economy's positive performance.

However, despite these achievements, the outlook for sustained levels of growth is indeed fragile. Jamaica's foreign debt burden remains inordinately large --- over \$4 billion for a country of just under 2.5 million in total population. To conserve scarce foreign exchange needed to pay for productive imports, Jamaica has rescheduled its debt and negotiated additional assistance from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The widespread devastation caused by Hurricane Gilbert in late 1988 disrupted power, water, and communication services, and an economy which is heavily dependent upon a steady stream of tourist arrivals. Prompt and generous support by the donor country and multinational lenders, and Jamaica's strong resolve to rebuild and regrow, appears to be meeting this challenge to sustained economic expansion.

As Jamaica enters the 1990s, A.I.D.'s strategy is to assist the GOJ in solidifying the gains made from economic structural adjustment and in ensuring that the derived benefits are spread through the populace as a whole and not limited to the economic establishment. Jamaica's proximity to the United States, its role in maintaining regional stability, and its strong economic and cultural links to the U. S. ensure that the country plays an important role in the achievement of U. S. objectives in the Caribbean basin. In support of broad-based, sustainable economic prosperity, A.I.D.'s program in Jamaica focuses on economic stabilization, structural reforms necessary for long-term growth, spreading the benefits of growth, and strengthening democratic institutions.

PROGRESS AND PROPOSED PROGRAMS

A. Economic Stabilization

The GOJ strategy for financial stabilization is to reduce the fiscal deficit and separate monetary and fiscal policy. The overall fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP has declined to an estimated 5.4 percent in 1988, in contrast to deficits of 13.2 and 5.6 percent in 1986 and 1987, respectively. Recent growth in monetary aggregates has been higher than desired, but implied real rates of interest are strongly positive. Inflation was running at 7 percent during the first half of 1988, before the hurricane. Although rising food prices in the aftermath of the hurricane have adversely affected the heavily food weighted consumer price index, the overall inflation rate is expected to remain in the single digit range into 1990. Through mid-1988, the GOJ had met its monetary and fiscal targets called for in IMF standby agreements, and a new agreement was signed in September 1988. Tax reforms have resulted in increased revenues. In addition, the GOJ has pursued a vigorous privatization program, most recently divesting majority control of Telecommunications of Jamaica and several smaller government-controlled enterprises.

Through Economic Support Funds and PL 480 Title I, A.I.D. is supporting the GOJ's economic stabilization efforts by providing balance of payments assistance to ensure the importation of necessary raw materials, capital goods, and essential foodstuffs. Policy dialogue associated with this support has strengthened GOJ resolve to institute a timetable for introduction of the General Consumption Tax, broaden capital market instruments, complete major privatizations, and complete two major debt-equity swap transactions. Local currency resulting from A.I.D.'s balance of payments assistance finances GOJ development activities and provides additional resources for private sector intermediate financial institutions through the PL 480 Section 108 program.

Hurricane Gilbert Recovery Program

In September 1988 Hurricane Gilbert stormed through Jamaica. Winds up to 140 mph and accompanying rains struck the island, cutting phone and electricity lines, destroying roofs, uprooting trees, and flooding agricultural areas and tourist resorts. Damage costs estimates ran into the hundreds of millions.

The U. S. government responded to Jamaica's need for relief assistance with the FY 88 \$20 million Emergency Rehabilitation Program (532-0185) and the FY 89 \$35 million Hurricane Reconstruction Project (532-0158). These two projects provided finance for the restoration of essential power, water and sewerage services, increased supplies of roofing materials for shelter rehabilitation, the provision of critical medical supplies, seeds and planting materials and helped support relief efforts of

non-governmental organizations. Funds under the Emergency Rehabilitation Program will be fully disbursed in FY 89; the Hurricane Gilbert Reconstruction project is expected to be completed in FY 90.

B. Basic Structural Reforms Leading to Rapid and Sustained Growth

A.I.D.'s strategy focuses on increasing agricultural production and strengthening the private sector. In agriculture, increasing exports and employment and raising incomes of poor, principally hillside farmers, while preserving fragile lands are the areas of concentration. A.I.D.'s assistance aims at raising the agriculture sector's productivity through lessening constraints and widening the resource base and strongly supports diversification of Jamaican exports through research, irrigation, investor promotion, and credit. Small farmers are an important target of A.I.D. assistance as they produce approximately 70 percent of the country's nontraditional agricultural exports.

Hurricane Gilbert severely damaged Jamaica's agriculture sector, causing damage to both domestic and export crops. Poultry and banana producers were particularly hard hit, but losses were sustained in all subsectors. Prior to the Hurricane, non-traditional agricultural exports were expected to reach \$120 million in 1988, and ornamental horticulture exports resulting from A.I.D. supported programs were expanding from \$3.3 million in 1987 to a projected \$4.2 million in 1988. Production of traditional crops such as coffee and cacao were also expected to rise substantially. These projected increase have now been reversed and have become declines.

Given the setback to agriculture from the Hurricane, A.I.D.'s initiatives in the agriculture sector in FY 1989 and 1990 center on development of institutions vital to reestablishment of the sector. Agriculture research and education will continue to be supported as well as the expansion of important irrigation networks. Credit through the PL 480 Section 108 program will be provided, along with technical assistance and training for tree crop producers under the Hillside Agriculture project. Policy reforms supported through the Strengthening the Agriculture Sector project will be particularly important.

A.I.D.'s Export Development and Investment Promotion project initiated in FY 1989 provides technical assistance and training for the agricultural and manufacturing sectors. In order to broaden access to business opportunities and increase foreign exchange earnings, A.I.D. assistance focuses on feeder industries and smaller businesses seeking to expand their markets. The program will seek to capitalize on gains made under the Caribbean Basin Initiative which contributed to the development of the Jamaican garment, furniture and electronics industries; Jamaica's CBI manufactured exports to the U.S. are among the most rapidly expanding, in the Caribbean, advancing by 70% in 1987. Microenterprises will also receive support as these activities provide much needed employment in urban and rural areas.

C. Wider Sharing of the Benefits of Growth

Structural adjustment and the need to service the debt resulted in declining expenditures on social services, particularly on health and education. With the likelihood of the continuation of tight budgets, further stretched by the devastation to social infrastructure from Hurricane Gilbert the GOJ is under increased pressure to deliver social services more cost effectively.

Despite high primary school enrollment and literacy rates, the Jamaican educational system suffers from a high dropout rate, particularly in the post-primary age group, and a limited number of places available in the secondary school level. Relevant skills training programs are in short supply. To address these problems, A.I.D. supports basic education activities designed to create efficiencies in the provision of textbooks and other needed supplies at the primary level. The FY 1990 Technical/Vocational Training project aims at improving selected secondary level institutions which provide skills training.

In health, A.I.D. supports AIDS prevention and control programs in order to alleviate the potentially catastrophic cost of providing care to large numbers of AIDS victims. The Health Sector Initiatives project aims at assisting the GOJ create more efficiency in the delivery of basic health care services and work more closely with the private sector in providing care. Family planning services are supported under A.I.D.'s Population and Family Planning Services project. Funds support the expansion of commercial marketing services for contraceptives and the improvement of services for acceptors.

In housing, the GOJ has moved away from the direct provision of low income housing to that of facilitating access to low cost shelter solutions. A.I.D.'s housing guaranty programs support improved access to land and infrastructure, and promote increased private sector participation in the financing and construction of housing. Housing Guaranty resources are also employed to upgrade water and sewerage facilities in low income areas.

D. Strengthen Democratic Institutions

Jamaica has strong democratic traditions and a vibrant two party political system based on free elections. To strengthen democratic institutions, A.I.D. assistance focused on the improvement of the human and physical resources of the court system; A.I.D. support in the administration of justice comes to an end in late FY 1989. A.I.D. also provides training opportunities in the United States under the President's Training Initiative for the Island Caribbean for disadvantaged and potential leaders so that they may gain from

greater exposure to democratic institutions and processes in the U. S. In FY 1989 and 1990, A.I.D.'s PTIIC program targets special groups such as low income skilled workers, women, rural youth with leadership potential, teachers and managers. During this period, A.I.D. has targeted 70 percent of participants to be from socially and economically disadvantaged groups.

MISSION DIRECTOR: WILLIAM R. JOSLIN

10/28/88

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Technical/Vocational Training		Funding Source DA	AO, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)		
					FY 1990: 500	Life of Project Funding 6,000	
Number 532-0150	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW <input type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR 6,000	Est. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To improve the capability of the total technical/vocational education system, focusing on the technical skills element of secondary education.

Project Description: The existing secondary education system relies on British system examinations for entry to academic high schools. Only some 20 percent of primary school students sitting the common entrance examination each year can be accommodated in these high schools. An even smaller percentage of the remaining students gain admission to technical high schools which have traditionally operated alongside the academic high schools and offer a high quality of technical education. The majority of primary school graduates have to attend one of various secondary schools which have been created by the Government of Jamaica (GOJ), and most of which are characterized by useful deficiencies in curricula, staff and facilities. At best they provide weak and often irrelevant education, resulting in low levels of employability among graduates. Notable exceptions are the few secondary schools where the USAID-funded Basic Skills Training Project has contributed to an enhanced technical orientation.

This project will upgrade the technical/vocational elements of the secondary system in order to improve the efficiency and relevance of the education they provide. Emphasis will be on making it more responsive to private sector labor force requirements. The project will also address the need for upgrading technical/vocational instructors for the formal and non-formal technical/vocational system, and more efficient use of plant and staff. Thus the project builds on the lesson learned from the Basic Skills Training Project that simple upgrading of selected secondary schools along with better training and local support for teachers can produce major impact.

Sustainability: A key consideration in project development will be cost efficiency, aimed at significant reductions in the cost per graduate, thus minimizing the need for increased GOJ budgetary allocations. This will ensure a program that is sustainable within limited GOJ resources.

Relationship of Project to AID Country Strategy: This project supports the Mission's strategy of pursuing the development of human capital resources as a basis for sustained economic growth, by focusing on skills required by school leavers to play productive roles in the labor force. The project also supports the objective of improved access to educational opportunities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project is consistent with the GOJ's efforts to rationalize the secondary education system and to provide training that responds to the requirements of the labor market. The IBRD, UNESCO and the United Kingdom are providing assistance in other areas of secondary education, and this project will complement those efforts.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of the project will be (a) the large numbers of secondary school students who lack adequate skills training. The productive sectors and the Jamaican economy as a whole will benefit from improved employability of school leavers.

Major Outputs:

- Technical/vocational curriculum incorporated in secondary school programs
- Improved efficiency of secondary education system
- Improved training of technical/vocational teachers
- Improved employability of secondary school graduates

AID Financed Inputs

LOF (000)

Technical Assistance
Instructional Materials
Training

TOTAL Life of Project

6,000

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)		Principal Contractors or Agencies	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Undertaken
Through September 30, Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	500	2,300	6,000

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Primary Education Assistance II		Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 532-0155		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	ED. & HR 6,000	Est. Act.	FY 1990: 500	Life of Project Funding 6,000	
<input type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING		Population			Initial Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To improve the relevance and efficiency of Jamaica's primary education system through the provision of a more effective teaching/learning environment.

Project Description: Although some 99 percent of primary school age children in Jamaica have access to schools, a number of adverse factors working together result in poor quality instruction and inefficiency of the system. The dropout rate is about 10 percent, and 20 percent of students completing six grades are functionally illiterate. This means that only 50 percent of primary school leavers have functional literacy and numeracy. Many buildings are substandard and deteriorating, facilities are plagued by vandalism, wage differentials drive experienced teachers to more lucrative employment in other sectors, instructional technology is antiquated and plant and staff are underutilized.

The project will address these constraints through the following major components, which are conceived around the lessons learned from the current Primary Education Assistance Project.

1. A Community Participation Component to involve local communities in the improvement, maintenance and renovation of schools, and the discouragement of vandalism.
2. A Primary Textbook Program. Development of this component will be guided by ongoing studies and an evaluation of the current textbook project. Focus will be on production of (a) updated and refined textbooks in Mathematics, English, Reading and Science; (b) more durable texts; and (c) investigation of cost reduction methods.
3. Policy studies to provide the GOJ with options for improving the primary education system.
4. Pilot projects to test cost-effective ways of improving the quality of primary school curricula.

Sustainability: The issue of sustainability will be addressed through initiatives to improve the efficiency of plant and staff thereby allowing maximal use of limited GOJ budgetary resources for this sector. Increased community involvement will also be an important factor in maintenance of facilities.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project supports A.I.D.'s strategy to improve educational opportunities by focusing on activities that will improve relevance and efficiency, and stem the rate of deterioration in Jamaica's education system.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOJ budgetary constraints mandate emphasis on improving the efficiency and relevance of primary education. USAID will work closely with the Ministry of Education on policy initiatives to accomplish this. The project also complements ongoing efforts of the IDB and the World Bank in the construction, renovation, and refurbishing of primary schools.

Beneficiaries: The provision of instructional materials will benefit large numbers of primary age students, including many from very poor families. Increased efficiency in the primary school system will vertically impact on the entire education system, by minimizing the need for remedial education at higher levels.

Major Outputs

- Improved efficiency of plant and staff in the primary education system.
- Improved rate of functional literacy and numeracy among primary school leavers.
- Improved employability of primary school leavers.
- Expanded resource base through increased community participation

A.I.D. Financed Inputs

IOP (000)

Technical Assistance
Instructional Materials
Training

Total Life of Project

6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unobligated	
Through September 30				
Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30				
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	500	5,500	6,000	

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Production and Employment IX		Funding Source ESF	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) 27,000		
Number 532-0146		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	ED. & HR	Sci. Acc.	FY 1990	Life of Project Funding 27,000	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING		Population			Initial Obligation FY 90	Estimated Final Obligation FY 90	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 90

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to provide immediate balance of payments assistance to support continued economic growth and thereby consolidate and defend the structural adjustments, policy reforms, and stabilization measures undertaken by the Government of Jamaica.

Project Description: Balance of payments assistance provided under this project is needed to sustain Jamaica's recent record of impressive growth and thereby consolidate and defend the structural adjustments, policy reforms, and stabilization measures that the GOJ has undertaken in recent years. Through the expansion of the industrial base and the promotion of tourism and non-traditional exports, gains have been made in diversifying the economy and alleviating its dependence on the bauxite/alumina sector. In spite of Jamaica's overall improved economic outlook, the economy suffered a setback in FY 1988-89 due to the devastation of Hurricane Gilbert, and the country continues to be saddled with a huge foreign debt servicing burden. ESF resources in conjunction with continued policy dialogue, are necessary to assist the GOJ in sustaining and broadening the base of economic growth. The foreign exchange provided through this economic stabilization program is critical to the adjustment and development of the Jamaican economy; it finances necessary imports of raw materials, spare parts and capital goods by the private sector and helps to service foreign debt. Jamaica's economic recovery reflects substantial adjustment and policy reforms. The overall public sector deficit has been cut markedly. Personal and corporate taxes have been reduced and streamlined. A significant privatization program has turned over assets to the private sector while stimulating capital markets. Trade restrictions have been relaxed, and the import substitution regime is being dismantled.

In line with political realities, USAID pursues a policy dialogue strategy to encourage macro-economic stabilization. An FY 88 evaluation of ESF cash transfers gave good marks to the GOJ's policy performance and concluded that the policy dialogue approach and process works well. Further macro-economic policy dialogue will build upon structural reforms such as privatization which are already underway, as well as explore new possibilities to permit the further narrowing of the international payments gap.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This balance of payments program is a keystone of AID's strategy to encourage economic stabilization and basic structural reforms leading to rapid and sustained economic growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: The principal donors providing balance of payments support to the GOJ, A.I.D., the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank, agree that the GOJ will require additional balance of payments support if it is to meet its debt obligations while maintaining a moderate rate of growth. A.I.D. will continue to coordinate closely with other major donors in implementing balance of payments support programs.

Beneficiaries: This assistance is aimed at alleviating Jamaica's persistent, severe foreign exchange shortage, tied to a series of policy reforms designed to accelerate economic reorientation toward non-traditional exports. It is not feasible to identify specific target beneficiaries. Insofar as the program has the desired impact on the economy, it will benefit the entire population of the island, including the unemployed, consumers and small producers.

Major Outputs:

- Policies for encouraging private investment X
- Reduction in role of public sector in economy X
- Economic stability X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

Balance of payments/budget support

All Years

X

X

X

Life-of-Project (\$000)

Total 27,000

-10-

	U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenses	Unliquidated	
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30,				
Forward Fiscal Year		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Microenterprise Development		Funding Source DA	AG, RD & H 500	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION <i>(in thousands of dollars)</i> 700		
Number 532-0156		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	FY 1990	Life of Project Funding 2,000	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING				Est. Act. 1,500	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
					FY 1990	FY 1993	FY 1994

Purpose: To foster the growth and encourage the diversification of microenterprises providing goods and services for domestic and export markets.

Project Description: Microenterprises play an important role in the Jamaican economy because of the number of people engaged in microenterprise activities and their significant employment potential. Over 40 percent of the country's labor force is categorized as self-employed; a substantial portion of these people are engaged in microenterprise activities outside of the formal economy.

The thrust of the proposed project is to identify constraints which the small and microenterprise business community faces, whether these are in the areas of production, marketing, credit, or management, and direct project assistance to ease or remove these constraints. The project is a multiphase effort and will include: strengthening credit institutions to service credit needs; and the provision of discreet technical assistance to organizations which assist microentrepreneurs in the areas of production, marketing, management, and other defined areas which hamper microenterprise activities. The organization of venture capital firms oriented to providing working capital for microenterprises may also be pursued.

Sustainability: Under this project, A.I.D. will assist existing organizations, e. g. PVOs, non-governmental organizations, credit unions, broaden their support for microenterprise activities. The financial viability of these organizations will be a key factor in determining their participation in the project.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project supports A.I.D.'s goals of encouraging structural reforms leading to rapid and sustained growth and the wider sharing of the benefits of growth. Growth of the small and microenterprise business sector addresses A.I.D.'s interest in expanding the base of ownership and increasing the number of people who have access to opportunities. Within this, a key objective is to expand the formal business sector by encompassing those who have traditionally been excluded from it.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOJ has made the small business sector a priority. Other donors such as Canada and West Germany are actively developing programs with organizations working with the small and microenterprise business community.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of the project will be the small entrepreneurs who receive credit and technical assistance to expand their operations as well as the workers they employ.

Major Outputs All Years
-Microenterprises established/
assisted

-Credit facilities/venture capital
firms established

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	<u>Life-of-Project</u>
	<u>(\$000s)</u>
-Technical assistance	800
-Training	600
-Seed capital	600
Total	\$2,000

	U. S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)			Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30, Previous Fiscal Year				
Proposed Fiscal Year		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	

SHELF PROJECTS

1. **Project Title: Training for Development**
Project Number: 532-0159
Estimated Length of Project: 3 years
Estimated Cost: \$ 3 million LOP
FY 90: \$1 million
Account: EHRD, ARDN, PSEE
Purpose: To provide long and short term training opportunities for public and private sector management personnel.

2. **Project Title: Industrial and Commercial Development**
Project Number: 532-0151
Estimated Length of Project: 4 years
Estimated Cost: \$10 million LOP
FY 90: \$2 million
Account: PSEE
Purpose: To expand light industrial and mixed commercial activities, and thereby increase employment in the corporate area of Kingston and selected secondary cities.

3. **Project Title: Tax Reform Monitoring**
Project Number: 532-0160
Estimated Length of Project: 4 years
Estimated Cost: \$2.5 million LOP
FY 90: \$500,000
Account: PSEE
Purpose: To assist the GOJ in monitoring and administering personal, corporate and General Consumption Tax reform programs.