COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION STRATEGY

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

ADS	-	Automated Directive System
AILEG	-	Analysis and Investment for Low Emission Growth (USAID project)
CARICOM	-	Caribbean Community
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBSI	-	Caribbean Basin Security Initiative
CCAC	-	Climate Change Advisory Committee (of the GOJ)
CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (of the USG)
CDCS	-	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CRP	-	Community Renewal Program
CSW	-	Commercial Sex Workers
DFID	-	UK Department for International Development
DGP	-	Development Grants Program (of USAID)
DLI	-	Development Leadership Initiative
DO	-	Development Objective
DOD	-	Department of Defense
EC-LEDS	-	Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (USG program)
EU	-	European Union
FSN	-	Foreign Service National
G2G	-	Government-to-Government
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GCC	-	Global Climate Change
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	-	Greenhouse Gas
GOJ	-	Government of Jamaica
GSAT	-	Grade Six Achievement Test
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus /Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	-	Information Communications Technology
IDB	-	Inter-American Development Bank
IDP	-	International Development Partner
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
IR	-	Intermediate Result
JA-REEACH	-	Jamaica Rural Economy and Ecosystems Adapting to Climte Change (USAID activity)
JCF	-	Jamaica Constabulary Force
JLP	-	Jamaica Labour Party
LEDS	-	Low Emission Development Strategy
LGBT	-	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
LNGO	-	Local Non-Governmental Organization

M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MSM	-	Men who have Sex with Men
MSTEM	-	Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy and Mining (of the GOJ)
MWLECC	-	Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change (of the GOJ)
NAS	-	Narcotics Affairs Section
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
ODPEM	-	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management
PEPFAR	-	U.S President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PFMRA	-	Public Financial Management Risk Assessment
PL HIV	-	People Living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus
PNP	-	People's National Party
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
PRIDE	-	Promote, Renew, Invigorate, Develop, and Energize (USAID activity)
PTA	-	Parent Teacher Association
RF	-	Results Framework
SIDS	-	Small Island Developing State
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SW	-	Sex Workers
TAJ	-	Tax Administration Jamaica
UK	-	United Kingdom
UNAIDS	-	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
USG	-	United States Government
WB	-	World Bank

I. Development Context: Challenges and Opportunities

To address threats and strains on growth and stability, Jamaica must become a more cohesive and inclusive country. Social cohesion is a driving force for political change and a mechanism that consolidates democratic values into social institutions, thereby strengthening government, public, and private sectors while building confidence among citizenry in their country's ability to thrive. It is well known that functional, effective institutions both determine and result in social cohesion, which impacts the economic wellbeing of a society.[1] In the 2010 Index of Social Cohesion, Jamaica ranked 56th, behind Cuba and El Salvador.

Jamaica is a small island nation, creating an even higher level of interdependence between the environment, economic and social systems. There are three major challenges to social cohesion, which undermine and threaten citizen security and overall wellbeing. They are: 1) a lack of climate change resilience and sustainability; 2) high levels of crime and violence; and, 3) the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. USAID/Jamaica is committed to assisting the country in focused areas for investment, as a complement to efforts by other USG agencies, international development partners and through public-private partnerships. Developing integrated programming with strong linkages between the sectors, we will maximize resource impact while also preparing our local partners and the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) to assume responsibility for projects, with a goal to transition some activities to total local ownership.

The first of these interdependent challenges relates to geography. First, as a Caribbean nation, Jamaica is highly vulnerable to the impacts of extreme weather and global climate change. Hurricanes and tropical storms have had significant negative impacts on economic activities, property, human welfare and natural resources. Over the past decade, Jamaica experienced nine hydro-meteorological natural disaster events causing damages estimated at J$111.8 billion (about U.S.$1.45 billion). The greatest impact occurred with Hurricane Ivan in 2004 which resulted in J$36.9 billion of damage and loss, approximately 8% of the country's GDP[2]. The country recognizes that economic concerns have led to a scarcity of resources to fund environmental initiatives when compared to matters of security and other social sector services[3]. Disasters always have significant implications for public finance, increasing expenditure, reducing domestic revenue and in turn resulting in increased domestic and external borrowing.

Second, as a small island developing state (SIDS), Jamaica's economy is largely focused on exports and activities tied to external markets. Major economic sectors, including agriculture, tourism, and mining, also suffer from a lack of environmental or economic sustainability due to insufficient regulation, policy, planning and enforcement. Moreover, these sectors are negatively impacted by the high cost of electricity, which exceeds USD $0.40 per kilowatt hour[4]. Jamaica's

[1] Easterly,W. et.al., "Social Cohesion, Institutions and Growth," Working Paper 94, Center for Global Development, 2006)

[2] Strategic Program for Climate Resilience for Jamaica, Government of Jamaica proposal submission to the Climate Investment Funds, April 2012

[3] National Environment Planning Agency, http://www.nrca.org/projects/ncsa/NCSAPROJECTDOCUMENT.pdf

[4] By comparison, U.S. electricity prices typically range from $0.08/kWh to a high of $0.22/kWh in Hawaii.

high electricity tarrifs are a strong drag on its overall economic growth, weighing on competitiveness and burdening private consumers and citizens. A 2010 World Bank assessment states that Jamaica would not be able to generate enough internal and external financing to replace infrastructure and goods if struck by a category 4 or 5 hurricane[5]. Jamaica's economy, burdened by heavy debt, exposed to elevated risk of natural disaster, and unable to finance investment, is likely to languish and experience upward pressure on crime, violence, and trade in illicit goods, unless it can improve its ability to plan for sustainability, resiliency, and growth.

For GOJ climate change policies to be effective and implemented, work must be centrally coordinated as part of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS). This must be complemented by comprehensive sector-specific action plans, which apply climate and economic information to decision making, timely dissemination of information to vulnerable populations, and the ability to implement adaptive strategies. This is a new area of work for the country, and relatively new for the world. Other multilateral and bilateral international development partners (IDP) working on GCC in Jamaica include the World Bank (WB), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Interamerican Development Bank (IDB), European Union (EU), Department for International Development (DFID), and the German Government. Importantly, USAID is working with the GOJ to have sound policies in place first, to ensure wise investments of the limited resources for programs developed by Jamaica.

Our second challenge to social cohesion is the high level of violence and crime alluded to earlier. Citizen insecurity and vulnerability, especially in poor urban communities, erodes the very foundation of the democratic processes in the country and imposes high social, economic and political costs. In 2010, Jamaica had 1,428 murders for a rate of 52.1 per 100,000 person. This places Jamaica as the fourth highest murder rate in the world behind Honduras, El Salvador and the Ivory Coast. The impacts are not just on lives, but on livelihoods as well. In the UNDP's Human Development Report 2012, it was estimated that "Crime costs Jamaica alone over $529 million [USD] a year in lost income." and, "[a]s for the impact on the region's economies, estimates by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) show that the cost of gang-related crime is between 2.8 per cent and 4 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in the region through both the cost of policing and as a result of lost income from youth incarceration and reduced tourism."[6]

Although violence and crime is clearly not confined either to urban areas or to poor people, violent crimes tend to be geographically concentrated in poor urban communities, with more than half of them occurring in the Kingston Metropolitan Region. Both victims and perpetrators of violent crimes tend to be young men. Increasingly, however violence has involved women, not only as victims of crimes by men, but also as perpetrators of violence against other women. The discouraging criminal reputation Jamaica carries due to this challenge limits the amount of external investment and at the same time, results in youth and adults participating in the illicit and illegal economies. Other IDPs actively involved in programs addressing crime and violence, anti-corruption initiatives and criminal justice reform in Jamaica include CIDA, DFID, the EU,

[5] World Bank. 2010. Country Partnership Strategy.

[6] Human Development and the Shift to Better Citizen Security, UNDP Regional Report (Latin America and the Caribbean), 2012 (http://hdr-caribbean.regionalcentrelac-undp.org/)

and the UNDP. USAID is often asked to take the lead in identifying areas of need, and leverages its strategic relationships to partner with other USG and IDPs to fund critical interventions. The IDPs have also divided up some of the areas for intervention in this sector. For example, CIDA leads on coordinating support for the Ministry of Justice; INL has provided support for new Police Branch start-ups after the structures were developed and planned through USAID programming.

A third facet of vulnerability that threatens the social cohesion of Jamaican citizens is the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Currently, there are an estimated 32,000 Jamaicans living with HIV. Some of the important factors driving the HIV epidemic include multiple concurrent partners (including Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), who have sex with women and/or other MSMs), insufficient condom use, gender inequality, and stigma and discrimination. Similar to global trends, HIV prevalence among MSMs in the English speaking Caribbean remains much higher than that observed among the general population. Jamaica has been described as having the highest HIV prevalence rate of 32.8% in the Caribbean among the target populations of MSMs and commercial sex workers (CSW). Rates of infection are highest among the 30 to 49 year old age group, having serious financial implications for families and the government in terms of medical costs, lost wages, and missed work. Homophobic stereotypes and antiquated laws threaten not only the rights of the LGBT community but the success for real change and reduction of these prevalence rates in Jamaica.

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the WB, and the Global Fund are the only other partners working in Jamaica to combat HIV/AIDS. With so few working in this sector, U.S. development assistance is vital to complementing activities of the GOJ. The WB and the Global Fund have been the two largest sources of financial support for HIV activities in Jamaica. However, the WB loan ended in November 2012 and Global Fund resources have been dramatically reduced starting in 2013 ($8 million over the next five years), leaving support from the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) of approximately $4.2 million per annum as the largest single funding resource for HIV/AIDS in the region. Work and collaboration among the USG interagency and with other partners is coordinated through the U.S. Ambassador, USAID, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Peace Corps, and Department of Defense (DOD) all working to ensure limited funds are utilized in the most effective manner possible.

Underlying these three focused challenges is the grim state of the economy. Over the last three decades, the Jamaican economy has experienced anemic economic growth, declining productivity, and reduced international competitiveness. An important factor behind these problems is Jamaica's unsustainable debt burden, which undermines confidence and elevates risks to economic stability. Additionally, Jamaica's high debt service limits the Government's potential to provide the services needed to achieve sustained rates of growth and increased welfare for its citizens. Economic reform in Jamaica must address external vulnerabilities and economic imbalances while placing Jamaica on a path of sustainable growth.

USAID/Jamaica is strategically placed to provide targeted assistance that is unique and complements efforts of other international partners. With a small and committed staff, USAID/Jamaica builds the capacity of our local partners in government, civil society,

community organizations, and our own implementers, to ensure ownership of their country's development. Time and again, good projects fail because there is no local champion and limited or no knowledge transfer/ or buy-in by local counterparts. USAID/Jamaica spends significant time working to develop its partners, providing technical assistance supprt at the very start of any project. From Mission Director to Project Management Specialists, to Financial Analysts and Program staff, this team works daily to provide knowledge transfer and develop the skills of key counterparts, organizations, and Ministries. These efforts will be a point of even greater focus under this strategy. Implementing a successful Government-to-Government (G2G) program will require full-time hands-on management by both the GOJ and USAID. New local partners will require mentoring in organizational management, internal controls, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and procurement processes.

In order to ensure continued success USAID/Jamaica, over the next five years, will devote attention to two particular cross-cutting issues: 1) cementing our on-going work in capacity building so that Jamaican partners can assume ownership of programs; and, 2) identifying additional opportunities for integrated programming to ensure ourinvestments can have a multiplicative effect.

Our efforts to focus have also resulted in decisions to transition out of several areas. After fifteen years of effective investments, we will phase out of Basic Education by the end of fiscal year 2015. Though universal access to primary education was achieved, the Ministry of Education (MOE) must be positioned to continue USAID's successful work and strengthen teacher training. We will also end our investment for a major tax administration program, Promote, Renew, Invigorate, Develop, and Energize Jamaica (PRIDE), which provides technical support for the Tax Administration Jamaica (TAJ) and Jamaica Customs Department. For the improved practices to be solidified and capacity building expanded, the Ministry of Finance granted USAID funds to support one additional year of activities under this activity. Finally, support to five of our Development Grants Programs (DGP) will end in 2014. The local organizations which benefited from DGP have strong sustainability plans which should ensure continued success.

The challenges outlined above are not insignificant. However, USAID/Jamaica will engage our comparative advantage to fill gaps where other development partners are absent. Our approach will result in capacity building for greater local ownership by the GOJ, non-profit, for-profit, and civil society organizations. Some examples where USAID already has a comparative advantage in the sectors where we will invest under this new strategy include:

- USAID/Jamaica was tapped by the GOJ and development partners to lead on Climate Change with the GOJ. We are the only non-Jamaican representative on the GOJ's Climate Change Advisory Committee (CCAC).
- USAID was the first IDP to invest in community-based policing. This methodology is now being embraced island-wide and by other partners.
- In education, as we transition through a G2G project out of this sector, the MOE is leading and USAID is playing a support role in the final dissemination of literacy materials and teaching methodology for grades 1-3 in 172 schools across three regions. At the same time, the Ministry will fund this same process across the island, taking the

last 15 years of USAID investment which will culminate in an island-wide sustainable program.

Our pillar bureaus in Washington (E3, DCHA, and Global Health) provide on-going support and sound technical approaches which the Mission then molds to meet the needs of Jamaica. At every step, we create activities and interventions which can be replicated by other stakeholders (international and domestic) throughout the country.

USAID/Jamaica has identified three areas where we have a comparative advantage and will have a strong developmental impact:

1. Improving resilience and sustainability of targeted livelihoods and ecosystems.
2. Reducing violence in target communities.
3. Reducing the prevalence of HIV in target populations.

These areas are aligned with the Government of Jamaica's strategic plan, Vision 2030, and focus on Jamaica's Community Renewal Plan (CRP) communities. These are unique neighborhoods with little or no economic stimulus that are also prone to impacts from climate change, exhibit the highest rates of crime, and where some of the most vulnerable populations reside.[7] Choosing the *right* local partners is paramount to success. Key ministries and other stakeholder groups are included in discussions throughout this strategy. However, at both the project and activity level design, USAID/Jamaica will impose strict criterion for ensuring work is focused on the communities where there is a demonstrated committment by local leaders and stakeholders for program ownership and success; focused on the most strategically placed GOJ agencies and ministries for effective implementation and sustainability; and remains aligned with this Mission's Goal and single Development Objective.

II. Development Hypothesis

The goal for USAID/Jamaica's CDCS is: *Resiliency and Social Cohesion of Targeted Jamaican Communities Improved*. The Mission will meet this goal through a single development objective, *Threats to the Environment and Citizen Vulnerability Reduced*. We will implement activities strategically tied to our three intermediate results to accomplish this goal and objective.

There are two principal dimensions to social cohesion to be addressed: the reduction of disparities, inequalities and social exclusion; and the strengthening of social relations, interactions and ties.[8] The social well-being of Jamaican society is dependent upon addressing and meeting the challenges posed by the impacts of climate change, a lack of sustainable growth prospects, high rates of violence and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Therefore, the development hypothesis is: if USAID/Jamaica creates interventions that reduce these threats while also improving the ability of the most vulnerable to withstand, alleviate, and respond, then communities will be more resilient and cohesive. Stated another way, if USAID/Jamaica

[7] See Annex 1

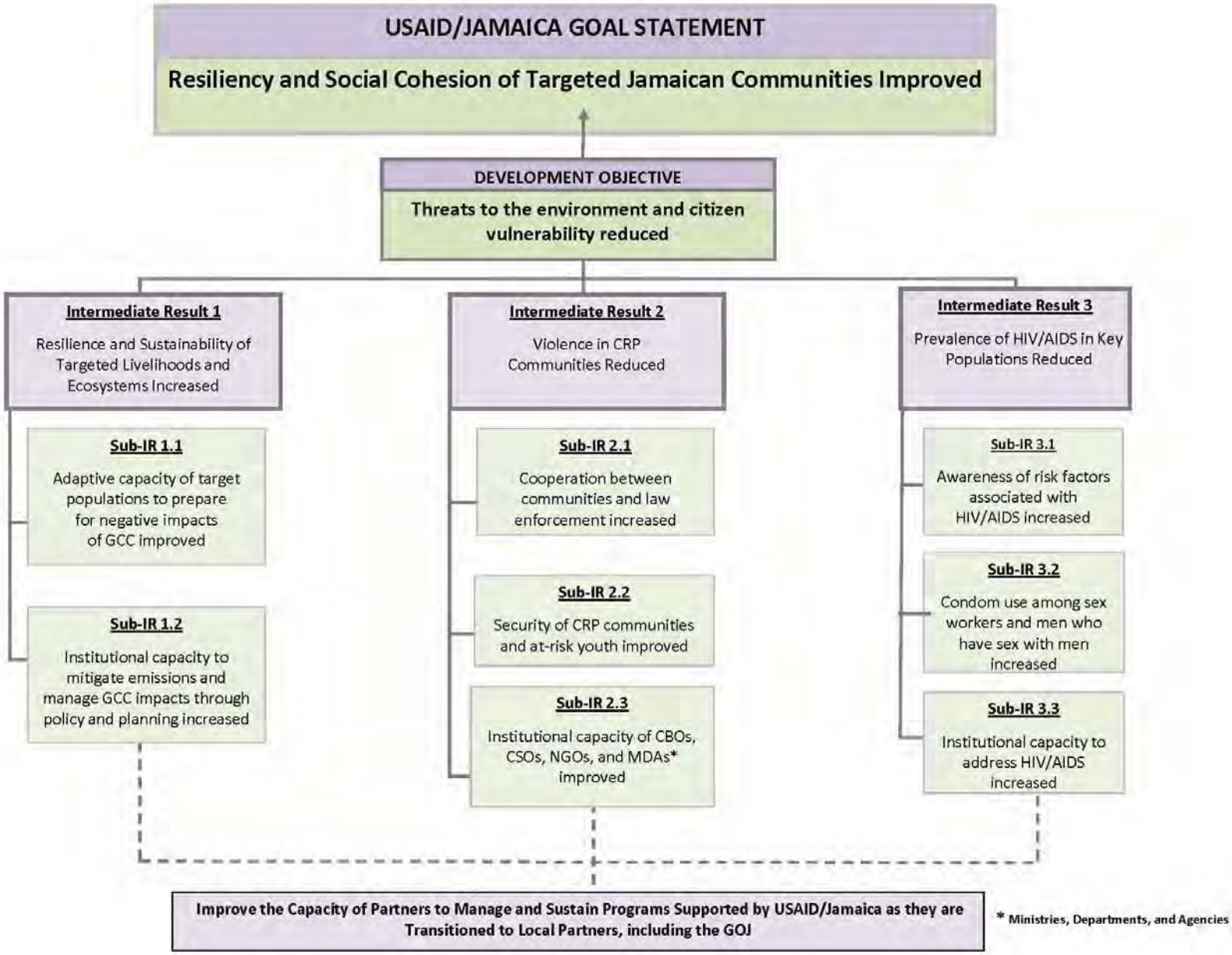
[8] Berger-Schmitt R. Social Cohesion as an Aspect of the Quality of Societies: Concept and Assessment. EU Reporting Working Paper No.14, Centre for Survey Research and Methodology, 2000. Page 4

reduces the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and crime while increasing social and environmental resiliency and sustainability, communities will be more stable and tolerant. The supply of threats or shocks and the capacity to respond will be simultaneously addressed. What will result from a two-pronged approach (reducing vulnerabilities and threats and building capacity to promote long term sustainable and resilient growth) is that these targeted communities will be more socially vibrant, productive, and have expanded opportunities for revitalization and improved cohesion.

The causal relationship begins with the sub-intermediate results leading to the change identified in our Intermediate Results (IR). USAID/Jamaica must support increased institutional capacity to mitigate emissions and manage impacts of climate change (sub-IR 1.2) and improve targeted populations to withstand and respond to negative impacts of climate change (sub-IR 1.1). This will support *Resilience and Sustainability of Targeted Livelihoods and Ecosystems Increased* (IR 1). We will strengthen cooperation between communities and law enforcement, creating an environment of mutual accountability and respect (sub-IR 2.1), increase security for at-risk youth in CRP communities (sub-IR 2.2), and, develop the institutional capacity of local partners (sub-IR 2.3). The result will be *Violence in CRP Communities Reduced* (IR 2). Finally, USAID/Jamaica will increase awareness of risk factors associated with HIV/AIDS (sub IR-3.1) and condom use among MSMs and CSW (sub IR 3.2). We will also increase the institutional capacity to address HIV/AIDS among stakeholders. This should result in *Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Key Populations Reduced* (IR 3). Success will be measured by the capacity of Jamaicans to take ownership of these development challenges.

By meeting our planned sub-IRs, we will see communities that are safe and secure (both the built and natural environment) where healthy and empowered individuals contribute to the vibrancy, long-term economic independence and stability of the country. "Safety and security" not only refers to the levels of crime and corruption that impacts one's community, but also includes health as well as environmental factors. These factors promote or inhibit one's ability to make a living and impact one's quality of life. For example, a crime-free community with effective governance systems cannot be sustained without a healthy population. Communities cannot offer citizens secure livelihoods if climate change impacts manifest increasingly in environmental disasters (e.g. floods, droughts), in turn damaging infrastructure and causing loss of property and life. Healthier people who are more able to move freely within a space that is not burdened by negative environmental impacts will be better positioned to learn, develop productive life and work skills, and find opportunities to contribute to the well-being of families, community, and the country.

We recognize that the challenges in Jamaica are still greater than ones USAID may tackle alone. Therefore, in design of specific interventions through the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) process, we are committed to ensuring the following core ideals will be met: scalability; alignment to Jamaican priorities; replicability; and sustainability.


USAID/JAMAICA GOAL STATEMENT
Resiliency and Social Cohesion of Targeted Jamaican Communities Improved
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE
Threats to the environment and citizen vulnerability reduced
Intermediate Result 1
Resilience and Sustainability of Targeted Livelihoods and Ecosystems Increased
Intermediate Result 2
Violence in CRP Communities Reduced
Intermediate Result 3
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Key Populations Reduced
Sub-IR 1.1
Adaptive capacity of target populations to prepare for negative impacts of GCC improved
Sub-IR 1.2
Institutional capacity to mitigate emissions and manage GCC impacts through policy and planning increased
Sub-IR 2.1
Cooperation between communities and law enforcement increased
Sub-IR 2.2
Security of CRP communities and at-risk youth improved
Sub-IR 2.3
Institutional capacity of CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, and MDAs* improved
Sub-IR 3.1
Awareness of risk factors associated with HIV/AIDS increased
Sub-IR 3.2
Condom use among sex workers and men who have sex with men increased
Sub-IR 3.3
Institutional capacity to address HIV/AIDS increased
Improve the Capacity of Partners to Manage and Sustain Programs Supported by USAID/Jamaica as they are Transitioned to Local Partners, including the GOJ
* Ministries, Departments, and Agencies

III. USAID/Jamaica Results Framework

Intermediate Results (IR) 1: Resilience and Sustainability of Targeted Livelihoods and Ecosystems Increased

Jamaica is highly vulnerable to climate variability and change, which is projected to be through increased temperatures, rising sea levels, storm surges, and increased rainfall variability with higher intensity storms and longer dry spells.

Jamaica's climate sensitivity is in part rooted in the country's dependence on climate sensitive economic activities such as agriculture and tourism and its reliance on seasonal rainfall for water. A recent report by the Climate Studies Group at the University of the West Indies (Mona) states this link quite well[9]:

"There is an intimate and undeniable link between day-to-day life and climate in Jamaica. Jamaica's yearly climatic cycles form the backdrop for a number of lifestyle and livelihood related activities, making Jamaica a climate sensitive country. For example, Jamaica's climate sensitivity can be found in planting and reaping cycles which are intimately bound up with Jamaica's rainfall and temperature climatology. Its climatology also influences other things such as disease cycles (e.g. the timing of dengue and asthma peaks), energy and water consumption patterns, sporting seasons and even seasonal employment statistics."

Jamaica's mean annual temperature is projected to increase by 1.1 to 3.2˚C degrees by the 2090s. The frequency of 'hot' Jamaican days and nights will continue to increase, reaching 30-98% of days annually by the 2090s. Climate models also project a decrease in future rainfall for Jamaica by the end of the century. The overall decrease in annual rainfall will be seen mainly in the early and late wet seasons. Though the entire island is expected to dry, the most severe drying seems to occur in the west and least severe in Portland (eastern part of the island).[10].

Over the past decade, Jamaica experienced nine hydro-meteorological natural disaster events causing damages estimated at J$111.8 billion (about U.S.$1.45 billion). The greatest impact from storms occurred with Hurricane Ivan in 2004 which resulted in J$36.9 billion of damage and loss, approximately 8% of GDP[11]. One study shows a doubling of the frequency of category 4 and 5 storms by the end of the 21st century, despite a decrease in the overall frequency of tropical cyclones[12].

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[9] Climate Studies Group, Mona (CSGM), 2012: State of the Jamaican Climate 2012: Information for Resilience Building (Summary for Policymakers). Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), Kingston, Jamaica.

[10] Climate Studies Group, Mona (CSGM), 2012: State of the Jamaican Climate 2012: Information for Resilience Building (Full Report).

[11] Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), Jamaica Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (2012); https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/Jamaica_SPCR%20_revised_april2012.pdf

[12] Bender, M. A., Knutson, T. R., Tuleya, R. E., Sirutis, J. J., Vecchi, G. A., Barner, S. T., and I. M. Held. 2010. Modeled impact of anthropogenic warning on the frequency of intense Atlantic hurricanes. Science 327: 454–458.

These climate changes will have severe impacts on key economic sectors, including agriculture, tourism, infrastructure and the built environment, which are already under pressure from non-climate stresses such as pollution, soil erosion, poor maintenance and natural resources degradation.

Most of the island's infrastructure is on the coastline, and 90% of Jamaica's GDP is produced within its coastal zone. Climatic shifts not only pose significant threats to major infrastructure but also to the livelihoods of communities, both urban and rural, across Jamaica. Agriculture continues to occupy a significant proportion (20.2%) of the labor force and is the largest employer among economic sectors. Most (61.0%) of the poor live in rural areas, are dependent on the agricultural sector, and are therefore disproportionately at risk to climate change impacts. Jamaica is particularly vulnerable to drought hazards. This is significant because the country is highly dependent on rain-fed agriculture (over 80% of farmers). Moreover, climate change impacts threaten to increase erosion and pest outbreaks, decrease crop yields and water supply, destroy infrastructure, and damage beaches, coral reefs, and other natural resources.

The rapid pace of urbanization in Jamaica has also contributed to its vulnerability. The percentage of the population living in urban areas has increased from 3% in the 1960s to 52% currently and with this, a high level of "squatting" (about 20%)[13]; hence the need for urban disaster preparedness in marginalized communities. A recent risk evaluation estimates that the value of social and economic assets in Jamaica (including infrastructure) exposed to hazards is U.S.$18.6 billion. A significant portion of this exposure lies in the coastal zone where approximately 60% of the population lives.

Jamaica's First National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) indicated that in 1990 the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated that the cost to protect Jamaica from one meter of sea level rise cost be U.S.$462 million[14]. In addition, a CARIBSAVE study suggests that with a 1 meter sea-level rise, the following would occur in Jamaica: All ports will be inundated; Approximately 20% of airport lands will be damaged; 8% of major tourism resorts will be impacted, leading to adverse effects on tourism; and, 2% of critical road infrastructure would be damaged. [15]

The IPCC's Fourth Assessment report[16] suggests that global mean sea levels are projected to rise between 0.18-0.59 meters by 2100 relative to 1980-1999 levels. From estimates of observed sea level rise from 1950 to 2000, the rise in the Caribbean appears to be near the global mean[17].

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[13] Ministry of Housing, Government of Jamaica (2008), Rapid Assessment of Squatting Report; http://www.mwh.gov.jm/new/Library/Public/Reports/Rapid_Assessment_of_Squatting_Report.pdf

[14] Ministry of Water and Housing (2000), Jamaica's first national communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/jamnc1.pdf

[15] Simpson, M.C., et al. (2010) Quantification and Magnitude of Losses and Damages Resulting from the Impacts of Climate Change: Modeling the Transformational Impacts and Costs of Sea Level Rise in the Caribbean (Summary Document), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2010, Barbados, West Indies. http://www.caribsave.org/assets/files/SeaLvlRise-UNDP-CARIBSAVE-SummDoc2010.pdf

[16] IPCC AR4 report (2007); http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/contents.html

[17] Climate Studies Group, Mona (CSGM), 2012: State of the Jamaican Climate 2012: Information for Resilience Building (Summary for Policymakers). Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), Kingston, Jamaica.

Exacerbating Jamaica's natural vulnerability to climate change are the structure of its economy and a lack of appropriate planning and coordination on national and local level policies. Jamaica's economy, like other SIDS in the Caribbean, is focused on tourism and a limited number of landscape-based sectors that are highly dependent on global economic markets and trends. Agriculture and mining, in particular, are not only export-oriented–and thus subject to significant foreign competition–but they also depend heavily on the use of energy. Given Jamaica's high electricity tarrifs (exceeding USD $0.40/kWh), its key economic sectors struggle to remain competitive, even as compared to other islands in the Caribbean. The struggle of Jamaica's economy and the country's heavy debt burden speak to a lack of capital investment at a time when Jamaica is most in need of improving the resilience and sustainability of infrastructure in energy, agriculture, and tourism.

Similarly, while Jamaica's neighbors, such as Costa Rica, continue to invest in clean and renewable energy as part of a broad, coordinated campaign to promote sustainable tourism, Jamaica continues to look at the use of coal as an energy source. The significant negative environmental costs, both in terms of local pollution and in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are recognized by the Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy, and Mining (MSTEM) technical and political leadership. Due to a lack of national policies and plans to deal with climate change and a lack of coordination among ministries to develop these plans, Jamaica is unable to reduce the policy barriers that preclude investment in alternatives, such as energy efficiency, renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, sustainable mining and forestry, and integrated watershed management[18]. Jamaica's significant vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and lack of policies to support its own sustainable future has led the GOJ to request support from the USG's Enhancing Capacity for LEDS program (EC-LEDS) to support the development of a national policy framework for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Jamaica's climate resiliency and sustainability will depend, in large part, on the GOJ's ability to coordinate key actors, apply climate information to decision making, conduct integrated climate change planning, and implement strategies. Since our modest resources cannot address all the facets of climate change in Jamaica, based on climate change vulnerability assessments, the USG's EC-LEDS scoping report for Jamaica, as well as the USAID Climate Change and Development Strategy, we will focus on building the capacity of targeted populations to adapt to and mitigate climate change. Support will emphasize the development of national-level policies and planning processes, as part of both a LEDS and a NAP, as well as specific activities with the GOJ, such as collaborationwith the Jamaican Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM), to build resilience in target communities. During the Mission's project design process, we will integrate recommendations from a current gender and youth analysis, completed under our existing climate change adaptation program, Jamaica Rural Economies and Ecosystems Adapting to Climate Change (JA-REEACH), to ensure that all activities are addressing and working to resolve the increased disparities and vulnerabilities to the impacts of extreme events.

[18] EC-LEDS Jamaica Program Scoping Report, 2013

Sub-IR 1.1: Adaptive Capacity of Target Populations to Prepare for Negative Impacts of GCC Improved

One of the key components in building resilience to climate change impacts is to increase the adaptive capacity of the populations being affected. In sub-IR 1.1, USAID/Jamaica will increase the adaptive capacity of targeted populations, including rural farmers, persons living in coastal areas, and at-risk urban communities (more prone to effects of climate-related disasters due to lack of resources and risk mitigation methods). Targeted populations will be determined by activities already underway in agriculture areas prone to drought and flooding on steep slopes, all which have been informed by national climate assessments and the Mission's 2011 Climate Vulnerability Assessment. At-risk urban communities will include those targeted by the Mission's CBSI program—the same communities also listed in the CRP as those most disadvantaged. This will be done by improving the quality and dissemination of weather and climate information and increasing the use of information communication technology (ICT), resources, and tools to adapt to global climate change impacts. Based on needs assessments, climate information will have to be attenuated to the different demands of citizens, since the information needs of men are distinct from women, and from those of boys and girls. For example, studies show that women living in rural areas are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and are often not considered in disaster management.[19] As the Mission designs its GCC project, the project design team will integrate recommendations of a current gender analysis completed under the JA-REEACH climate change adaptation program; this analysis focuses on women in rural communities and women farmers. The Mission may add-on to the analysis if needed to look at other gender issues identified in the project design process.

Further, programming will be cognizant of the differences in literacy, methods, venue and time of learning and knowledge of legal rights and entitlements of the key populations to ensure that men and women, girls and boys know better how to respond to an early warning for slow or rapid onset disasters. Citizens with access to improved quality and useful weather and climate information will lead to effective community-based disaster risk management which in turn will reduce negative impacts on their livelihoods through effective emergency response mechanisms. If USAID can help provide tailored, quality and useful climate information to at-risk populations, then at-risk communities will be better prepared to respond to disasters and their associated hazards.

Sub-IR 1.2 Institutional Capacity to Mitigate Emissions and Manage GCC Impacts through Policy and Planning Increased

Even with increased adaptive capacity of targeted populations under Sub-IR 1.1, if there is no improvement in the nation's management and planning capacity to prepare for and mitigate climate change, then livelihoods and ecosystems will remain vulnerable and unable to fully contribute to the global marketplace. USAID will improve the management capacity of institutions to mitigate emissions and manage GCC impacts through policy, institutional strengthening, and civil society engagement. This approach will link community-level activities with national-level policies and plans, enabling targeted communities to better develop and promote relevant risk management systems and be prepared for projected impacts of GCC.

[19] Senior, K., Dunn, L. (2009) Enhancing Gender Visibility in Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change in the Caribbean-Country Assessment Report for Jamaica.

Specific activities under this sub-IR, will be centered on helping the GOJ develop a LEDS and a NAP, which will include a new national climate change policy framework and coordinated sector plans for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The LEDS and NAP will be developed in a joint fashion and guide decision makers on integrating both GCC mitigation and adaptation into policy decisions across all key sectors of the economy. The intervention intend to include an overarching component, as well as sector-specific "on-the-ground" activities, developed in accordance with available funding strems and the agreement and refinement of a workplan with GOJ. This dual mitigation/adaptation approach will also reflect the specific climate-related development challenges in Jamaica and be unique to the global EC-LEDS program, simultaneously adding new knowledge for other participating countries.

In addition, in order to improve opportunities for secure livelihoods in vulnerable areas affected by GCC, communities will require economic support to adopt low-emission development practices. This approach is essential to reducing the vulnerability of targeted populations, while promoting sustainable, climate-resilient economic growth while slowing greenhouse gas emissions.

The expected end result is a) to move the nation away from being reactionary to one that is proactive, forward-thinking, and puts more emphasis and resources into disaster and long-term policy planning, and b) to increase consideration of low emission planning principles into government and community planning.

Intermediate Result 2: Violence in CRP Communities Reduced

Youth ages 15 to 24 are both the largest group of perpetrators and primary victims of violent crime.[20] Young people who are poor are also disproportionately impacted by negative police-community interactions.[21] Successful efforts to stem the violence, therefore, must focus on at-risk youth. According to the Mission's 2013 Gender Analysis, educational attainment is lower for males who are more likely to drop out of school at young ages. This leads to higher levels of illiteracy and loss of economic opportunity. In particular, unattached young males are more vulnerable to recruitment by gangs, starting out small like hiding a gun and progressing into more violent, anti-social behavior. As we narrow and focus the target sectors for our program, coupled with assessments and our comparative advantage, USAID will undertake prevention activities targeting: youth living in disadvantaged situations who are at risk of dropping out of school; youth who are unemployed but have not yet engaged in gang or other negative behavior; youth who engage in negative behavior but have not yet come into the criminal justice system; and youth who have been engaged in criminal activities and are the focus of law enforcement.

Design of specific activities will include clear criterion for selection of youth so we can ensure reaching appropriate target audiences.

[20] GOJ Ministry of Youth and Culture, (2012) Baseline Research Report, Juvenile Correctional Services Context for Program Implementation,

[21] Brook and Holland (2009) "A Mixed-method approach to measuring empowerment in the context of social policy monitoring in Jamaica", The World Bank.

These activities will work with youth from most violent communities identified in the Community Renewal Program (CRP), an urban renewal program which provides a platform for the coordination and enhancement of service delivery to 100 volatile and vulnerable communities in the five most crime-affected parishes: Kingston and St. Andrew, St. Catherine, St. James, and Clarendon. Within those select communities, youth beneficiaries are narrowed down further according to:

- **Age:** 15-29, the age at which a young person is most likely to become a perpetrator or victim of violent crime;
- **Attachment status:** targeting those youth likely to leave school or those who have already left;
- **Exhibited behaviors:** those youth who have committed violent acts or other behaviors, such as substance abuse, vandalism, or others that indicate a high likelihood of perpetrating violence.

USAID/Jamaica recognizes the need to intervene early and reach youth before they have chosen a life of crime and violence as well as attempting to work with those already negatively impacted by their environment. Whatever the category, youth who lack access to support services and do not have prospects for legitimate livlihoods commit crime as an alternative means to achieving status and success. To that end, a three-pronged approach will be used to reach the full gamut of at-risk-youth: prevention, rehabilitation and sustainable livelihoods. Prevention approaches focus on youth before they become part of the criminal justice system; rehabilitation targets the already *hardened* youth; and sustainable livelihood reaches both categoriesproviding access to legitimate income sources. This should lead to a more stable and higher level of well-being.

Activities under IR 2 will reflect integrated programming with IR 1 to ensure community-level appreciation for security concerns related both to crime and violence as well as climate change. For example, police will be paired with youth in community activities that focus on disaster risk reduction. Whether learning about the broader criminal justice system or weather-related disaster response, in both cases improved relationships will be a measured outcome. And, collaborative police-citizen projects will address the underlying causes of crime.

The three sub IRs should improve the safety and security within targeted communities while providing safe opportunities for livelihoods to at-risk youth, thus resulting in a reduction in violence. If USAID can strategically address the supply of insecurity and demand for security by engaging both civil society and security forces, then we can reduce violence and reduce citizen vulnerability. The Assessment of Community Security and Transformation Programs in Jamaica 2009 showed that in order to improve community security, both local governance has to be strengthened and community policing has to be improved. It is only through a concerted effort for behavior change (security forces more engaged and committed to actively engaging the community) and an increased acceptance in the legitimacy of government actors (civil society building positive relationships with security forces) that we will be able to experience a reduced level of crime and violence in CRP communities.

Sub IR-2.1: Cooperation between Communities and Law Enforcement Increased

The Jamaican government and civil society increasingly recognize violence and crime as a serious island-wide problem, having a deleterious impact on all levels of society, with important economic, political and social development consequences. The harsh law enforcement measures have proven ineffective and, at times, detrimental to building a positive and strong police-community relationship.

A crucial element of effective law enforcement is citizen participation and cooperation with the police in solving the crime problem. The present mandate of the Jamaican Constabulary Force (JCF) is to encourage partnership-building between the citizens and the police, based on mutual respect, trust and support. Therefore, eliminating discrimination and human rights violations, including gender-based violence (GBV), by police personnel will help create an effective and productive work environment and increase the security of both police personnel and civilians[22]. If citizens trust that their police officer will faithfully and even-handedly execute the law and apprehend individuals who break the law, they will have confidence in the officer's integrity and will work with the officer to create a more secure community. USAID will build positive relationships and improve communication between communities, law enforcement officials and civic, religious and educational organizations.

Sub IR 2.2: Security of CRP Communities and At-Risk Youth Improved

It is an agreed-upon norm that both physical health and environmental health are required to ensure individuals may actively contribute to improvement of their lives, lives of family members, and the surrounding community. However, it is also the physical safety and security one feels within a space (be it home, community space, public venues, schools, etc.) that will contribute to determining one's ability to have a positive, productive, and sustainable impact on society. If young people, especially those at-risk (typically young, unskilled, unemployed, and undereducated males ages 15-29), are given secure and viable livelihood opportunities, then they are less likely to engage in anti-social and criminal behavior (gangs), in turn increasing the safety and security of their communities.[23]

USAID/Jamaica will also continue to look at other successful models and interventions in the United States related to at-risk youth where gang violence is being addressed. As USAID/LAC continues to gain experience from the work done with gangs in Los Angeles and other successful models, USAID/Jamaica will strive to incorporate where applicable best practices to tailor and apply relevant models/successes/interventions at the programmatic level.

As government becomes progressively more effective, transparent and responsive to citizen needs, the public will, in turn, be more supportive of the public sector, including law enforcement and more inclined to turn away from illicit activities. Success is possible only through the collective efforts across various levels of society, i.e., individuals, communities, and the government, to ensure the safety and security of the country will improve. Therefore, by achieving sub- IR 2.2, Security of Community Renewal Program (CRP) Communities and At-Risk Youth Improved, USAID will directly contribute to the reduction in violence in these most at-risk communities as identified by the GOJ.

[22] Denham, Tara, (2008). Police Reform and Gender
[23] Government of Jamaica, (2003) Jamaica National Youth Policy, p. 29.

Sub IR-2.3: Institutional Capacity of CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, and MDAs* Improved

A cross-cutting theme, USAID/Jamaica is committed to ensuring long-term sustainability of effective improvements in which it has historically invested. Therefore, all activities are designed to build Jamaica's capacity to take ownership and professionally administer policies and procedures, to institutionalize anti-corruption norms and standards, and to ensure citizen participation. USAID will position itself to provide support (through its own staff as well as additional capacity-building mechanisms) to assist in developing norms and standards for services, help CSOs build their internal organizational structures, and provide assistance in developing strategies that has input from all stakeholders when attempting to address the over-whelming need to ensure streets are safe, basic services are available, communities are participatory, and agencies are responsive. Selection criterion for organizations will be integrated at the PAD and activity-design level, but work will remain with organizations that are fully engaged with the selected communities; in need of internal capacity building; and those which demonstrate a commitment to the longer-term goal of building and sustaining social cohesion.

IR 3 Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Key Populations Reduced

By reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and the level of stigma and discrimination against Persons Living with HIV/AIDS, targeted communities will be able to see greater participation of this marginalized group in the labor force and in social activities that will lead to a reduction in their vulnerability to environmental and other hazards. As stated in USAID's Global Health Strategic framework, "Health status directly affects economic growth and development due to its impact on life span, labor productivity, and the economic burden of caring for the ill." The strategy goes on to note the linkage between health and overall security, stating that "Promotion of well-being and good health has the potential to lessen societal grievances that often drive the risks for violent conflict and unrest." Additionally, "gender influences the vulnerability of women, girls, men, and boys to HIV and its effects. It also influences how societies respond to the epidemic. Gender constructs and issues vary by age, religion, ethnicity and region, and there are several ways that gender affects HIV risk and how women and men cope with and respond to the disease[#]. In fact, women and girls between the ages of 10 and 29 are more likely than their male counterparts to contract HIV/AIDS[#]. It is within this context that USAID/Jamaica seeks to address HIV/AIDS as an underlying driver of insecurity within Jamaica, with the additional potential to affect the U.S. due to the high level of mobility of the population.

The Jamaican epidemic has features of both a generalized and a concentrated epidemic. The key vulnerable populations affected by the concentrated epidemic are commercial sex workers (CSWs) and men who have sex with men (MSM). The estimated prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS among MSMs in Jamaica is estimated to be 32.8% (MOH, 2011). Although there has been a tangible reduction in prevalence among CSWs over the past seven years (down from 9% to 4.5%) there has not been a concomitant reduction in prevalence among the MSM group. The behaviors of these vulnerable groups are characterized by high levels of mobility, multiple sexual contacts, low condom use with their regular partner and high levels of substance use. HIV

prevalence will be maintained or even increased if meaningful behavior change is not achieved within the strategy period.

USAID will continue to utilize PEPFAR funding to target key populations most affected by HIV and work closely with the other five USG agencies working on PEPFAR in Jamaica as well as the other 11 Caribbean countries participating in the PEPFAR regional program. The HIV prevalence rate among MSM is approximately 33% as compared to the general population rate of 1.7%. There is a concern that any reduction of existing MSM outreach programs could have a detrimental increase in the spread of HIV within the general population. The Ministry of Health is currently merging the National Family Planning Board with its HIV/AIDS and STI National Program to create one unit on Sexual and Reproductive Health. In addition to the direct support on outreach and prevention, USAID is supporting the MOH in its change management process, including: design of an organizational structure; redefining of roles and responsibilities within the new organization; and managing a merging of bureaucratic, social, and health practitioner cultures. Without focused support on organizational change there is a chance that the services provided to beneficiaries will falter, leaving opportunity for HIV/AIDS to have an even greater negative impact on the target and general populations.

Within this focused context, USAID will capitalize on the outreach of regional health authorities, NGOs, CBOs, and faith-based organizations to address the needs of CSWs and MSMs while also increasing awareness and strengthening national policy and advocacy support to reduce gender-based violence by changing harmful gender norms and reducing the spread of HIV.

Sub-IR 3.1 Awareness of Risk Factors Associated with HIV/AIDS Increased

Through sensitization and education efforts, USAID/Jamaica seeks to raise awareness of HIV risk factors and reduce stigma and discrimination against key populations. In order to achieve this, USAID will work with partners to do strategic outreach and behavior change activities, including (but not limited to): outreach interventions with HIV counseling and testing at bars, clubs, and street sites and other popular venues; referrals to HIV care and treatment services; empowerment and skills building sessions with MSM and CSWs; and, the development and dissemination of new Information, Education and Communication materials and tools for key populations. As a result of efforts to ensure greater understanding of risk factors related to HIV/AIDS in conjunction with long-term behavior change communication, targeted populations will engage in more responsible, healthy behaviors.

Sub IR 3.2 Condom Use Among Sex Workers and Men Who Have Sex with Men Increased

High risk behaviors such as inadequate condom use continue to fuel the transmission of HIV. Data supports that within Jamaica there is reasonable access to condoms. However, significant numbers of men and women reported not using a condom during their most recent sexual encounter. Cultural norms and gender roles also drive behavior in various settings. For example, gender norms may discourage women from asserting control over the timing and circumstances of sex, including negotiating protection against HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). This is coupled with social norms, held by men and women,

related to masculinity that may encourage male control in sexual decision making and discrimination against male same-sex behavior[#]. Therefore, USAID will support increasing condom use among men who have sex with men and sex workers. Work to address this Sub IR will result in different activities, but may include the use of proven methods, such as the provision of male condoms and lubricants and the introduction of a minimum package of services for MSM and CSW which includes risk reduction counseling and referral and treatment of STIs. In all this, USAID will work with NGOs as well as the MOH, thereby ensuring messaging, activities, and outreach are locally relevant, culturally acceptable, and are reaching the appropriate, target populations.

Based on studies, USAID/Jamaica believes that by increasing awareness of risk factors and increasing condom use amongst MSM and CSW, we can reduce HIV/AIDS in the MSM and CSW populations. Reducing the prevalence of HIV within this target population when paired with improved security of CRP communities, especially of at-risk youth, will reduce the vulnerability which will, in turn, contribute to less vulnerable citizens (DO).

Sub IR 3.3 Institutional Capacity to Address HIV/AIDS Increased

Consistent with sub IR 3.1 and 3.2, a primary focus of USAID's work is on sexual behavior change communication programs that use various communication channels (e.g., mass media, community-level, and interpersonal) to disseminate behavioral messages designed to encourage people to reduce behaviors that increase risk of HIV and increase protective behaviors (e.g., risks of having multiple partners and benefits of using a condom correctly and consistently). As external funding declines, USAID/Jamaica will seek to build the capacity of civil society partners and the Ministry of Health to support their HIV prevention work with key populations, including: CSWs, MSM, people living with HIV (PLWHIV), and at-risk youth. Activities will center around the currently identified priorities of preventing the spread of HIV in these groups including: strengthening the Ministry of Health's capacity to address HIV; improving the policy environment to support gender equality and access to HIV services; addressing male norms and behavior among at-risk youth; reducing the high levels of stigma and discrimination against PLHIV, CSWs, and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community which discourage many of these individuals from accessing HIV preventative measures, treatment, and care services. Support will also continue to be provided to the MOH in developing its new Sexual and Reproductive Health Unit, ensuring continuity of services to beneficiaries as well as improved and increased prevention outreach to target populations.

IV. Monitoring Evaluation and Learning

At its most basic level, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) provides a mechanism for assessing progress toward program goals. It outlines the processes, resources and indicators necessary to gauge progress, and defines a framework for determining any necessary course corrections during the life of a project. The result should be improved quality in project management and accountability for results. In order to be an effective tool for learning, M&E must include an element of flexibility. Therefore, M&E is also employed as more than a tracking mechanism. It becomes a dynamic part of the process of program and project design and implementation, such that analytical results are used to guide actions.

As the Results Framework (RF) is designed around causal mechanisms that lead to the ultimate goal, M&E efforts will consistently seek to verify the progress of specified indicators as well as the linkages to higher levels within the RF. The M&E process is guided by data and information, which involves rigorous, consistent and timely collection of indicator data, as well as regular consultations with stakeholders and implementing partners. Timeliness and the establishment of solid channels of communication are key in order to ensure the ability to make rapid adjustments and course corrections before projects reach closure.

USAID/Jamaica will conduct mid-term performance evaluations of all programs. Though not required, we also plan to do two impact evaluations, one on our GCC programming and another on our CBSI programming. Further, the results of the mid-term evaluations will be used to inform programmatic decisions, including adjustment of interventions where necessary. The Mission will track progress towards the CDCS objectives through the following high-level indicators and will evaluate program impact based on the following evaluation questions.

Indicators and Evaluation Questions

The concept of social cohesion has been the subject of in-depth analysis among economists and social scientists since the 1990's. We can not use a single indicator to measure this overarching concept. Rather, we must use a number of key indicators to measure the Mission's Goal: Resiliency and Social Cohesion of Targeted Jamaican Communities Improved. For measurement of social cohesion within the communities where USAID will work, the portfolio-wide evaluation question becomes "Did interventions developed and implemented by USAID positively impact social cohesion of targeted Jamaican communities?"

The Mission will use a series of data collection points to answer these questions, including: voter turnout, pro-social verses anti-social behavior (including corruption), level of trust, confidence in social institutions and social tolerance, and the time in which it takes a community to recover from a natural disaster.[24] USAID has been at the forefront of this type of data collection, by including such measures of social cohesion as an integral part of the long-term LAPOP Americas Barometer, initiated in Jamaica for the first time in 2006. We will be able to better answer the goal level question by disaggregating data collected by our partners, the GOJ, and from international organizations (UNDP, Transparency International, and Human Rights Watch) while

[24] see World Bank Social Capital Initiative, 1998; OECD - 2011 "Society at a Glance"; OECD Social Cohesion Indicators, 2012; FAO, E. Economic Rationale for Social Cohesion Cross Country Evidence, 2010 and Jensen, J. "Defining and Measuring Social Cohesion," 2010.

also using the comparative data from LAPOP (going back to 2006) and by designing country-specific questions for up-coming surveys. In collecting and reviewing data from all these sources, we will be able to determine a change in social cohesion within the communities where USAID is working and answer the fundamental question: *Are communities where USAID/Jamaica is working more resilient and socially cohesive?* In addition, we will use the following sector-specific questions and indicators:

Evaluation Questions-Democracy and Governance

- Is there a reduction in the levels of cynicism that exist among the citizenry as it relates to perceived levels of corruption?
- What is the nature of the relationship between the community and the police in reducing crime and building safer communities?
- How effective are interventions at enhancing partnerships and building confidence among key stakeholders, including police, community groups, civil society organizations, and key governmental and institutions?

Evaluation Questions-Global Climate Change

- Did improved use of weather and climate information by farmers in targeted areas lead to more stable or robust outcomes?
- Did disaster preparedness plans reduce the total expected losses in target communities? Is this also true for target populations?
- Has gender-focused disaster risk reduction planning resulted in less reported violence towards women after extreme weather events (e.g. hurricanes, tropical storms, flooding of targeted communities)?

Evaluation Questions – Health

- How has USAID/Jamaica PEPFAR contributed to reducing HIV prevalence by supporting the expansion of services and outreach to vulnerable groups through the Regional Health Authorities and NGOs?
- What are the factors that impede or accelerate the progress of interventions aimed at reaching the vulnerable populations and impacting their risky behaviors?
- What further needs to be done to increase the sustainability of the National HIV response?

DO: Threats to the environment and citizen vulnerability reduced

Custom Indicator: Change in the crime and violence reporting from the Jamaican Constabulary Force (JCF) for communities in which USAID supported activities.

Standard Indicator: Improvements (or deterioration) in the security situation as ascertained through UN Department of Safety & Security (UN DSS) reports.

Standard Indicator*:* Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance.

Standard Indicator: Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required.

IR 1: Resilience and Sustainability of Targeted Livelihoods and Ecosystems Increased
Standard Indicator 4.8.2-26 (Adaptive Capacity): Number of individuals with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance
Standard Indicator 4.8.1-1: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance
Standard Indicator 4.8-7 (Emissions): Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance

Sub-IR 1.1: Adaptive capacity of target populations to respond to negative impacts of GCC improved
Custom Indicator: % change in losses from weather and climate related disasters as a result of USG assistance
Standard Indicator 4.8.2-6 (Training): Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of USG assistance (disaggregate by sex, stakeholder type)
Standard Indicator 4.8.2-27 (Technical Assistance): Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders

Sub-IR 1.2 Institutional Capacity to Mitigate and Manage GCC Impacts Through Policy and Planning Increased
Standard Indicator 4.8.2-28 (Legal/Policy Environment): Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed or adopted as a result of USG assistance
Standard Indicator 4.8.2-14 (Institutional Capacity): Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance

IR 2: Violence in CRP Communities Reduced
Custom Indicator: Percent reduction in violent crime in targeted CRP communities

Sub-IR 2.1: Cooperation between communities and law enforcement increased
Standard Indicator: Number of communities in USG-assisted areas using community policing methods
Standard Indicator: Number of law enforcement officers trained with USG assistance (gender disaggregated)

Sub-IR 2.2: Security of CRP Communities and At-Risk –Youth Improved
Custom Indicator: Citizen Perception of security increased in CRP communities receiving USG assistance.
Standard Indicator: Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to Promote Political Participation

Sub-IR 2.3: Institutional Capacity of CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, and MDAs Improved
Standard Indicator: Number of government officials receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training (gender disaggregated)
Standard Indicator: Number of civil society organizations receiving USG assistance in security sector oversight and advocacy

Standard Indicator: Number of government officials undergoing USG assisted security sector governance training

IR 3: Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in key populations reduced
Custom Indicator: Prevalence of HIV among Sex Workers, age 15-49.
Custom Indicator: Prevalence of HIV among MSM, age 15-49.

Sub-IR 3.1: Awareness of risk factors associated with HIV/AIDS increased
Standard PEPFAR Indicator: Number of MARPs reached with individual and/or small group level HIV preventive interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required (Includes MSM, SW, and At-Risk Youth)
Standard PEPFAR Indicator: Number of individuals who received T&C services for HIV and received their test results during the past 12 months (disaggregated by gender and age)

Sub-IR 3.2: Condom use among sex workers among sex workers and men who have sex with men increased
Custom Indicator: Condom use at last sex (MOH Indicator)
Custom Indicator: Sex Workers - Condom Use with Most Recent New Client and Regular Client (MOH Indicator)

Sub-IR 3.3: Institutional capacity to address HIV/AIDS increased
Standard Indicator: Number of government officials receiving USG-supported HIV training (gender disaggregated)