

Executive Summary

Achievements

Following a joint advocacy initiative between UNICEF and the Office of the Children's Advocate, the Government of Jamaica (GoJ) ratified the CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. To ensure adequate enforcement of the Protocol, this year, the GoJ enacted the Sexual Offences Act that allows for the creation of a Sexual Offenders Registry.

Earlier in the year, the GoJ also submitted the 3rd and 4th report to the Committee on the CRC which brings Jamaica back on the regular reporting schedule.

UNICEF supported the Registrar General's Department in an island wide birth registration campaign to increase the enrollment and ownership of birth certificates. Less than six months of the endeavour, over 7,800 birth certificates were printed and provided at no charge to children under 5 the age of 5 who had not previously owned a certificate. As a result of the birth registration campaign more than 33,257 (23%) of children under the age of 5 have certificates.

Other significant achievements of the year included the completion of the Situation Analysis of Children and Women and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 4, with preliminary data from the survey showing interesting trends like a 7.5% increase in exclusive breastfeeding rates, which is up from 15% in 2005 to 22.5% in 2010.

The year-long preparation of the new country programme (2012-2016) and UNICEF's active participation in the design of a new UNDAF has laid the foundation for a more equity focused approach for the next five years.

Challenges

Programme implementation rates were significantly hampered this year by austerity measures brought on by the global economic crisis and the conditionalities of the GoJ-IMF stand-by loan, affecting the capacity of ministries to delivery effectively.

Constraints also stemmed from overly ambitious planning and overly extended counterparts.

Slow legal reform process and the approval of national policies and plans continue to negatively impact programme implementation in policy and legislative work.

Partnerships

Several strategic partnerships were established this year. The CO partnered with the Caribbean Institute of Media and Communication (CARIMAC) at the University of the West Indies to work on the development of a multi-pronged C4D strategy for parenting and will continue to be a key partner in the new country programme's emphasis on behavior and social change.

A new partnership forged with the Caribbean Broadcast Media Partnerships (CBMP), the CO supported the development of the 2012 Caribbean-wide "Live Up" HIV prevention campaign, including TV and radio Public Service Announcements, featuring popular track and field Olympians Shelly-Ann Fraser (UNICEF Jamaica Goodwill Ambassador), Yohan Blake and Veronica Campbell-Brown.

A partnership was formed with the Press Association of Jamaica (PAJ) to develop and implement a professional development initiative for media practitioners, which will be commencing in 2012.

Continuous partnership with religious leaders of all main faiths through the World Day of Prayer this year focused on the eradication of corporal punishment in schools and families.

Country Situation

In the 4th quarter of 2011 two major changes took place within the executive arm of Government: a new Prime Minister was appointed in October and general elections were held December on 29th. The political uncertainty and focus on election outcomes resulted in some delay in the implementation of the country programme.

Jamaica was reclassified as an upper middle income country in 2010, but its Gini index has remained at (45.5)[1] since 2004, indicating one of the highest levels of disparities and inequalities globally. Children most affected by disparities are out-of-school children, especially boys; children out of family care; and boys and girls who experience marginalisation or discrimination, including children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS; those affected by violence and crime in communities; physically, sexually and emotionally abused children; those living in poverty and children living with disabilities

The economy faces serious long-term problems, including high inflation and the fourth-highest debt-to-GDP ratio per capita in the world (debt servicing: 56 cents per dollar spent). Although poverty declined over the last decade (from 19.9% in 1997 to 9.9% in 2007), it continues to remain high. It jumped to 16.5% in 2009, representing approximately half a million Jamaicans. 71% of indigent Jamaicans live in rural areas. Children account for an estimated 42 % of the poor; one in every four child lives in poverty.

Jamaica has been lagging behind the targets relevant to achieve MDGs 3, 4, 5 and 7[2]. Jamaican children face significant challenges in accessing quality health care and proper early stimulation. Under-five mortality rates (31 per 1,000 live births [3], 2009) and infant mortality rates (26 per 1,000 live births[4], 2009) have remained high. Disabilities among children are an estimated 10% [5]. A reported 25% of adolescents aged 15-19 years are overweight or obese, while 37% of boys and 11% of girls aged 10-15 years consume alcohol [6].

Despite high levels of enrolment at pre-primary (99.7%), primary (92.1%) and secondary (94.5%) schooling and educational achievements of the Jamaican child are relatively low as measured by national assessments. In 2011, 93% of students attending private schools showed mastery of the literacy test compared to only 69% among public school attendees [7] at the primary level. Overall, performance was low for numeracy, 42% gained mastery (girls, 49%; boys, 34%).

The high rates of crime and violence experienced in Jamaica significantly impact the lives of children. Between January and October of 2010, boys and girls aged 10-19 years accounted for 25.4% of all intentional injuries and 27.4% of all stab wound cases. In 2010, 4,500 cases of abuse were reported to the Office of the Children's Registry, 62% of them being girls. "Neglect"[8] accounted for 56.2% of the reported types of abuse, followed by physical (18.6%) and sexual abuse (18.2%). Children and adolescents (0-19 years) accounted for 31% of persons treated for attempted suicide at public hospitals from January through October of 2010. The 2010 Global School Health Survey reported that 21.1% of females and 23.1% of males aged 13-15 years admitted to attempting suicide. Access to mental health services is limited, and vulnerable adolescents are particularly challenged in accessing proper diagnosis, medication or any support services.

Jamaica is experiencing a generalised HIV epidemic, with an estimated prevalence of 1.7%. However, evidence shows that there are much higher infection rates among key affected populations. A 2010 survey

of sex workers found a 5% prevalence rate amongst that population. A 2007 MOH survey among 201 men found that out one out of every three, between the ages of 15-49 years who have sex with men were infected with HIV. Among those surveyed, 34% reported that they had two or more female partners in the last 12 months. This suggests that bisexuality has been a significant bridge for HIV infection among the general population.

Jamaica has not been fully compliant with its reporting obligations to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. The combined third and fourth report, due in June 2008, was submitted in 2011 but the report on implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, due in 2004, has not been submitted to date. However, progress was made on the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, which was ratified in 2011 by the Jamaican Parliament.

There is a need to further strengthen the capacity of government institutions (at national, parish and community levels) and civil society organisations to fully meet their obligations related to the fulfillment of children's rights. This includes enhancing capacities related to ensuring accurate information, gathering and data analysis for effective decision making, design and implementation of social and economic policies, legislative measures and budgetary allocations to improve the conditions and wellbeing of children and women.

[1] Human Development Report 2010, United Nations Development Programme

[2] National Report of Jamaica on MDGs for the UN ECOSOC, July 2009

[3] SOWC 2011

[4] Ibid 2011

[5] ESSJ 2009, PIOJ

[6] Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (2005)

[7] Ministry of Education, Grade Four literacy Test Results, November 2011 retrieved from www.moe.gov.jm on November 28, 2011.

[8] *Neglect is any serious disregard for a child's supervision, care, or discipline. It includes the failure of a caregiver to provide for a child's basic needs, abandonment and exposing a child to danger.*

Who are the deprived children in your country context?

I.1. Jamaica is experiencing higher HIV infection rates among sex workers (5%) and MSMs (33%). Adolescent boys and girls are among the highest at risk due to a prevailing culture of multiple sex partners and inconsistent condom use. Adolescent girls aged 10-19 are almost three times more likely to become infected with HIV than boys of the same age as a result of early sexual initiation, sexual relations with HIV-infected older men, forced sex and unsafe sexual practices.

Performance on all educational tests at the primary level is higher for girls and students who attend private schools, who are generally wealthier than those attending public institutions. The lowest performing and least resourced schools tend to be found in the poorest communities. Preliminary data from the MICS4 2011 highlights disparities in attendance at early childhood institutions and ECD, particularly impacting the rural poor.

The high rates of crime and violence experienced in Jamaica significantly impact the lives of

children. Adolescents factor considerably in the crime statistics, both as victims and perpetrators of criminal activity. They account for approximately 26% of perpetrators of major crimes (1). Females aged 15-19 are victims of the largest group of sexual crimes, thus highlighting their vulnerability. Criminal activity is most prevalent in urban areas and within poorer communities. The profile of the poor family as reflected in the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions indicates that these children are most likely from a female-headed large households.

1 Major crimes include murder, shooting, robbery, larceny, carnal abuse and rape

Data/Evidence

The Government of Jamaica, through its Community Renewal Programme, is in the process of implementing community development strategies (Phase 1) in 30 vulnerable communities. These communities have been identified as most vulnerable based on several indicators including literacy rates, poverty, teen pregnancy, crime, presence of gangs and squatter settlements. M&E for this programme will begin with the establishment of baseline data through a survey in these targeted communities to be conducted early 2012. The CO will utilise this opportunity to establish baselines and select specific communities for intervention under the new country programme.

In addition, the CO is integrally involved in the development of indicators for sectoral implementation of the National Strategic Plan, Vision 2030 - Jamaica. This effort is being carried out through Thematic Working Groups and has resulted in improved awareness among stakeholders of the importance of data for monitoring. It is anticipated that this will be a precursor to improved data collection and dissemination aligned with national priorities.

Preliminary data from the MICS 2011 survey has revealed some disparities linked to gender, geographical location and wealth quintiles. This information will be used to guide the direction of national priorities as well as interventions at the community level.

Situation Analysis on Women and Children conducted this year has helped to identify key areas of focus among vulnerable groups.

Monitoring Mechanism

The JamStats database - Jamaica's version of DevInfo - continues to be updated annually by the government. Extensive work has been done in 2011 to improve the alignment of indicators with the national strategic plan, Vision 2030-Jamaica, and stakeholder reviews of indicator definitions. The JamStats programme has also initiated the development of a DevInfo database on child protection which is due to be released in 2012. This database will feature data on children in care, child abuse and children in conflict with the law. Activities have brought together the main government players in child protection and have facilitated dialogue regarding common indicators and definitions among service providers.

A main constraint in populating this database has been the absence of a comprehensive national monitoring framework for the CRC. It therefore means that the administrative data collection systems are not necessarily geared towards measuring specific national goals. In 2012 the CO will support a review of the entire Child Protection System. One of the outputs will be the definition of country-specific indicators aligned with the CRC and other national goals regarding child rights. This framework will provide guidelines within which the participating agencies can adjust their data collection systems thereby facilitating improved monitoring of the child protection services. The resulting data will be collated and disseminated among the agencies and to the general public through the Child Protection database.

Support to National Planning

Support was provided to the National HIV Programme for additional research on vulnerable groups; a vulnerability study is now being conducted among adolescents and young people in key affected populations. The results of this study will facilitate a better understanding of the contextual factors that contribute to the vulnerability of young people aged 10-12 who are among the most at risk to HIV infection.

In addition, the CO continued to fund training of government practitioners in the use and administration of DevInfo databases to facilitate more efficient transfer of data to the JamStats database. Focus was placed on government partners who would contribute in the monitoring of Vision 2030. Support for advocacy material, website improvements, and the production of CDs allowed for greater awareness and distribution of the database to key stakeholders.

The government was supported in the implementation of MICS 2011 through the Statistical Institute of Jamaica. The country is dependent on this report to meet the data requirements on key MDG and CRC indicators and for a number of sectors. MICS is the only source for these facts/measurements.

The CO participated in a number of national thematic committees and working groups create or monitor national strategic plans and policies in the areas of adolescent development, infant and young child feeding, early childhood development, child protection and child friendly schools.

Any other relevant information related to data/evidence?

Sub-national governance in Jamaica is carried out through the system of local government, which involves a parish council consisting of elected councilors and directed by the mayor. Each councilor has responsibility for an Electoral Division. Parish Development Committees also contribute to the process, however they are at differing levels of operationalisation and effectiveness. The country is trying to improve this infrastructure through local government reform, however there have been some delays. The Social Development Commission (SDC), Community Development Committees (CDCs) and a number of NGOs focus on community development, but there is a definite need for improved collaboration and coordination among these stakeholders.

One of the challenges in tracking the impact of interventions at lower levels of geography is the unavailability of relevant and timely data at this level. It is anticipated that the interventions being made through the government's Community Renewal Project (CRP) will result in improved data capacity at the community level. The CO will seek dialogue with the key agency responsible for community interventions, including the Social Development Commission, to examine possibilities for support of sustainable data collection and community interventions. Results of the national 2011 Population Census will also facilitate this process.

Country Programme Analytical Overview

UNICEF Jamaica relied heavily on capacity development and advocacy to change policies and legislation for the benefit of children. Though there were successes, it took longer than hoped for. In the new country programme, the CO will use greater strategic advocacy focused on advancing legislative changes through the system to realise rapid changes for children.

Since Jamaica is hampered by a very high debt to GDP ratio, fiscal space within GoJ is very tight but

Jamaica is a middle income country with a large private sector. The CO has not utilised many private sector partners in the recent past, but in the new country programme it will likely partner or collaborate with several. Discussions with Corporate Foundations in the areas of collaboration have already begun.

Effective Advocacy

Mostly met benchmarks

Following a joint advocacy initiative of UNICEF and the Office of the Children's Advocate, the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) ratified the CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. To ensure adequate enforcement of the Protocol, the GOJ enacted three new pieces of legislation. The law, which was established during 2011, was the Sexual Offences Act that allows for the creation of a Sexual Offenders' Register. Earlier legislation included the Child Pornography Act and the Trafficking in Persons Act.

The national levels of exclusive breast feeding improved from 15% in 2005 to 22.5% in 2010, according to preliminary data from MICS4 2010. The Ministry of Health, supported by UNICEF, has implemented a comprehensive programme of awareness-raising and capacity-building to help health facilities and professionals to support appropriate infant and young child feeding practices. Over the last four years, personnel from all of the countries hospitals were trained using the WHO/UNICEF training programme. This was complemented by a communication campaign that included video, posters and brochures to help mothers apply effective breast feeding practices, support for hospitals to improve their baby friendliness, and support for the establishment of breast feeding support groups in two parishes.

As a result of UNICEF's advocacy and provision of resources, the Registrar General's Department (RGD) embarked on a *National Birth Certification Initiative* which resulted in the issuance of birth certificates to more than 7,800 children under five years of age and the production of data on children who were non-holders of birth certificates. Acting on the advice of UNICEF, the RGD conducted in-depth analysis of its own data that revealed the extent of the gaps in birth registration and certification. Data showed that 15% of Jamaican children 0-59 months were non-holders of birth certificates. The six-month initiative succeeded in reducing that percentage to 12%.

Changes in Public Policy

Child Protection partners, with the support of UNICEF and other donors, made greater efforts to finalise national documents which had been in draft form for several years. The National Plan of Action on Child Justice (NPACJ) and the National Safe Schools Policy (NSSP) were both approved by Cabinet and the NPACJ was tabled in Parliament. The NSSP will greatly influence the use of alternative methods of discipline in schools and promote the eradication of corporal punishment in such institutions. The document will also be used to support the development of drafting instructions for amendments to the Education Act which will make the use of corporal punishment in schools an offense under the law.

The Government further developed the draft National Plan of Action for an Integrated Response to Children and Violence and will finalise and approve that document in early 2012. The implementation of these documents will have major implications for future UNICEF involvement and support to the sector, as our technical and funding support has already been sought in this regard. Increased interest in inter-agency collaboration was demonstrated in the preparation of the national documents. Progress in policy development and legislative review in child justice and care and protection may however, be hampered by the slow pace of legislative reform which continues to be a constraint to programme implementation. To

date, amendments to the Evidence Act, which will allow for the admissibility of video-taped evidence in court by vulnerable witnesses, has been a work-in-progress for more than four years.

Leveraging Resources

UNICEF supported innovations continue to be the basis for scaling up by other partners and donor agencies. In 2011 this was most evident in the support for Early Childhood Development which was a curriculum for ECD practitioners and early childhood institution (ECI) managers, developed and piloted with UNICEF's support. The training was funded by the Culture Health Arts Sports and Education (CHASE) Fund and private sector donor. Support provided by other donors helped government reach 20% of its target by ensuring that at least one practitioner is trained at the level of UNICEF-supported curriculum in each ECI.

Capacity Development

Mostly met benchmarks

UNICEF-supported sensitisation/education in the area of child rights and the application of the CRC has started to show results for children in contact and conflict with the law. More professional groups, such as the judiciary, police and correctional services, have been expressing and demonstrating commitment to making their service delivery more child-friendly and recognise where there have been violations of child rights in their operations. By the end of the programme, pre and post-tests completed by participants of UNICEF-supported training workshops have indicated significant gain in knowledge. Child protection stakeholders have commented on changes in attitudes and behaviour, in court, on the part of some sensitised professionals. One of the practical demonstrations, on the part of the government, was the establishment of a new remand centre for boys, which has resulted in 80% of the children who were held in police lock-ups being accommodated in a facility that is compliant with international standards. The Department of Correctional Services, in partnership with the University of the West Indies, is institutionalising child rights training in its pre-service and in-service training programmes. The Chief Justice of Jamaica has committed to providing the necessary guidance to the judiciary to make courtrooms more child-friendly for child victims and witnesses and has commenced a series of training sessions to achieve this.

A 5-day capacity building course entitled '*Sharpening the Focus on Most at Risk Young People and Young Key Affected Populations in the Caribbean*', was implemented among 32 HIV programme and policy specialists working with young key affected populations (YKAP) from Jamaica, Barbados, St. Kitts, Suriname and Guyana. The course, which was adapted from South-East Asia, was aimed at generating a deeper understanding of factors leading to low use of HIV prevention and testing services, and to help policy makers and programmers better target interventions among YKAP. A particular focus was on building skills for analysis of existing evidence and developing the framework for interventions that meet the rights and needs of YKAP. Participants identified knowledge gaps around YKAP in the Caribbean as well as theoretical models and frameworks that are critical to the design of interventions for vulnerable young people. Candidates were drawn from the health, education, protection and youth development sectors as well as from civil society organisations. Each country developed a draft plan for strengthening the delivery of effective HIV prevention, care and support for YKAP in their respective settings.

In the second year of the 'Jamaica Youth Advocacy and Participation Initiative', over sixty adolescents and youth were equipped with knowledge and skills in advocacy, including use of the creative arts as an advocacy tool. The CO supported advocacy training sessions in three parishes and the establishment of youth-led advocacy clubs to advance advocacy action plans to address issues affecting them at the local level.

Communication For Development

Initiating action to meet benchmarks

The CO is strengthening its own capacity and that of its partners to use C4D strategically. Building on the capacity building efforts for partners last year, in 2011 the CO mobilized key partners/stakeholders across multiple sectors (including private sector), and at government and non-governmental level, to develop a multi-pronged C4D strategy that aims to influence specific parenting behaviours. The strategy was designed using the Communication for Behavioural Impact (COMBI) methodology. Based on recommendations from peer review of the strategy at the UNICEF-Ohio University course in July 2011, the formative research used to guide and inform the strategy will be strengthened. In the first quarter of 2012, this research will examine in-depth the social, cultural and other factors that influence the adoption of the desired behaviours, including current behaviours, practices, knowledge and attitudes of parents, as well as barriers and motivators. The formative research will include participatory approaches which involve and engage children and community members.

Service Delivery

Partially met benchmarks

UNICEF Jamaica does not have a significant Service Delivery component in either the recently completed country programme (2007 - 2011) or in the current country programme (2012 - 2016) as Jamaica is an upper middle-income country and has not requested this type of programme intervention.

Strategic Partnerships

Mostly met benchmarks

Several UN agencies, under the leadership of the UNDP, developed a joint proposal to the UN Trust Fund for Human Security focusing on Armed Violence Prevention. The development of the project document brought together five UN agencies over several months to consider harmonizing their individual programmes beyond UNDAF.

Through the Advocacy and Partnerships project, three new partnerships were established this year:

1. **Caribbean Institute of Media and Communication (CARIMAC)**. Situated at the University of the West Indies, Mona campus. The CO has been working closely with CARIMAC this year on the development of the C4D strategy for parenting, given the expertise within the institution in communication for behaviour and social change. As a leading training institution, this strategic partnership is expected to evolve to include UNICEF-supported capacity building initiatives in the new country programme.
2. **Caribbean Broadcast Media Partnership on HIV/AIDS (CBMP)**. This partnership represented UNICEF's first collaboration with CBMP, and provided highly strategic value through its emphasis on the use of monitoring and evaluation tools to guide and inform both current and future campaigns.
3. **Press Association of Jamaica (PAJ)**. The CO has established a partnership with the PAJ to develop and implement a professional development initiative for media professionals, commencing 2012. This partnership is the first of its kind for the CO.

UNICEF is an active participant in the UNETT and in will be co-chair with PAHO in 2012. UNICEF has taken the lead as the Protection Cluster in emergency preparedness and response planning.

Following a joint advocacy initiative of UNICEF and the Office of the Children's Advocate, the Government of Jamaica ratified the CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. To ensure adequate re-enforcement of the Protocol, the Government of Jamaica enacted three new pieces of legislation. The law which was established during 2011 was the Sexual Offenses Act that allows for the creation of a Sexual Offenses Register. Earlier legislation included the Child Pornography Act and the Trafficking in Persons Act.

Mobilising Partners

The CO has been strengthening its efforts to mobilise new and non-traditional partners for strategic planning, programme implementation and communication/advocacy efforts. In 2011, the CO forged brand new partnerships with the communication unit of the University of the West Indies and the Press Association of Jamaica. The CO also expanded its first-ever partnership with a youth-led organisation that focused on equipping a range of adolescents and youth, including unattached youth, with advocacy skills. Through this partnership, the CO incorporated the use of performing arts as a platform for advocacy - tapping into forms of expression that are known to attract and engage children who are marginalised or disenfranchised. In the new country programme, the CO will be building on these experiences through its broadened Adolescent Health and Empowerment Programme, using sports, music and performing arts mechanisms as vehicles of engagement for vulnerable populations.

An opportunity was also created with the commemoration of the *World Day of Prayer and Action for Children* to engage religious organisations in partnering with the Ministry of Education to promote the eradication of corporal punishment in schools and to extend that message to parents, families and communities. UNICEF Jamaica will use this opportunity to strengthen its relationship with faith-based organisations in the promotion of the rights of the child. For 2012-2013, the focus will continue to be on the elimination of corporal punishment and instituting alternative methods of discipline.

Knowledge Management

Mostly met benchmarks

The JamStats (Jamaica's DevInfo database) programme has been institutionalised at the Planning Institute of Jamaica, and requisite staff trained. Extensive work has been done this year on improving the alignment of indicators with the national strategic plan, Vision 2030-Jamaica, and stakeholder reviews of indicator definitions. The database continues to be updated annually even though there are some delays in data availability. It is disseminated via the web and on CDs. Training of public sector professionals in database use and administration, facilitates data collation which has fostered increased use.

Six child protection stakeholders benefited from attendance at overseas conferences/workshops focusing on i) *Child Abuse Prevention*, ii) the *Child's Right to an Identity and Universal Registration of Births*, iii) *Child Protection in Emergencies* and iv) the *Fight against Child Sexual Abuse and Incest* (a Caribbean Initiative). For all of these events, especially the birth registration conference, stakeholders gained knowledge but also had the opportunity, formally through presentations and informally, to share information on experiences and good practices in Jamaica.

UNICEF Jamaica, in close collaboration with the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies (SALISES), University of the West Indies, and several other child-focused agencies, has provided technical guidance and financial support to the *Sixth Caribbean Child Research Conference - Promoting Child Rights with Equity: Our Children in Post-Independence Times*. Knowledge generation and the use of disaggregated/child-specific data are essential for evidence-based policy development, planning, programming, legislation review and reform. The CCRC not only highlights useful research about children's issues by adult researchers but also promotes research by children on issues affecting their rights and sharing their findings at the conference.

A Situation Analysis of Children and Women was conducted this year and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 4 (MICS 4) has given a better understanding and direction within the equity agenda.

Dr. Jan Vandemoortele, former UNICEF and UNDP equity expert, was asked to speak at the Caribbean Child Research Conference this year. As part of his mission, he conducted a half day workshop for UNICEF staff as well as a 2-hour session with the heads of UN agencies in the UNCT on the issues of post-2015 MDGs and the equity agenda.

Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation

Mostly met benchmarks

The *Sixth Caribbean Child Research Conference - Promoting Child Rights with Equity: Our Children in Post-Independence Times*, held in October, brought not only adult researchers conducting research on child rights issues together, but primary and secondary school students that designed and implemented unique research topics on child rights as well. The conference provided a forum for children to raise issues that are important to them such as:

- *Child Abuse: Invisible Scars of Molestation*
- *What are the Effects if Crime and Violence on Children living in the Community of Denham Town?*
- *Barrel Babies are the Silently Violated Children in our Society*

The combined *3rd and 4th CRC Jamaica Country Report* has been submitted to the CRC Committee. The *Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography* was ratified in 2011. Both of these accomplishments were due in part to advocacy by UNICEF and the Office of the Children's Advocate.

The *Situation Analysis of Women and Children in Jamaica (SitAn) 2011*, to be disseminated in early 2012, was conducted using an equity-focused analysis. The MICS4 will also complement the analysis with improved data which will be available in the first quarter of 2012. The new country programme (2012-2016) has been developed to address the most excluded and vulnerable children and their families.

As implementing partners have noted, one of UNICEF's greatest strengths is its technical assistance and advocacy for groups of children who are overlooked and under-served. This equity focus has always been at the centre of programming activities but will be further refined through the use of data-driven analysis and the development of the new CPAP.

Gender

Initiating action to meet benchmarks

The "Bashy Bus" model, which entails mobile HIV prevention and counseling and testing services, has been increasingly utilised as an access point by adolescent males who self-identify themselves as men-having-sex-with-men (MSM). This is notable due to the fact that there is a high HIV prevalence rate (32%, 2007) among MSM. This vulnerable group has been facing significant challenges in accessing services due to widespread homophobia.

UNICEF and the Ministry of Health began developing a study of 300 adolescents and young people (aged 10-24), who are among the population most affected by HIV. The study will provide information for programme planners and policy makers to better understand the needs and behaviours of these most at risk adolescents. The qualitative study proposes to engage young people among groups of those living with HIV, sex workers, men who have sex with men, adolescent mothers, boys and girls living in state-run institutions and the homeless. In December 2011, the study proposal was awaiting approval from the Ministry of Health's Ethics Committee. It is expected to be completed by March 2012.

The SitAN 2011 investigated and analysed gender aspects of development for both children (boys and girls) and women and was used to build the CPAP 2012-2016. A key aspect of the CPAP is the consistency in using sex dis-aggregated data in all three programme components that will better inform future programming at the *Mid-Term Review* in 2014.

A *Gender-Equality Review* will be conducted in 2012 to inform management, programme and operations specialists about the gaps and opportunities that will be considered as the office implements the new country programme.

Environmental Sustainability

Initiating action to meet benchmarks

Although the programme has not directly addressed environmental sustainability or the effects on the changes in the environment on children, there is a heightened awareness in Jamaica amongst government, technical specialists, civil society and international donor partners that environmental changes are having and will continue to have an impact on Jamaica's development. UNICEF will continue to be involved in emergency preparedness, through the UNETTE, and with DRR via the UNDAF Outcome 1 – 'Environment and DRR' in examining possible avenues for more involvement in reducing risks for children, especially as it

affects the more marginalised children living on the coast, in poor rural areas and urban slums.

A publication entitled *Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans for Schools and Child Care Institutions* was finalised and approved for printing for the benefit of 681,000 boys and girls in schools, early childhood development centres, and public and privately-run child care institutions. The document consisted of guidelines for preparation of plans, a blank template to facilitate plan preparation, a good practice sample of a plan and a CD containing all three segments. The initiative, which was led by the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM), in collaboration with the Child Development Agency and the Ministry of Education, also established an emergency preparedness and response website for children 6-18 years of age and emergency contact information for children with visual disabilities.

ODPEM website for kids: <http://www.odpem.org.jm/Kids/GeneralKidsHome/tabid/338/Default.aspx>

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

The *Caribbean Sub-regional Early Childhood Development Programme* conceptualised a strategy with Child Fund International and a group of partners within the Consultative Group on Early Childhood Care and Development (CGECCD) to develop global strategy in support of children 0 to 3 years of age. The strategy provided for knowledge generation and dissemination of key messages for advocacy, in support of every child's right to responsible parenting, a stimulating physical and social environment in which to grow and develop, good primary health care, a nutritious diet, protection and a safe, clean environment. In collaboration with the World Bank, UNICEF undertook mapping of evidence based programmes for children 0 to 3 across the world, and presented the findings and implications for programming at the Annual Consultation of the CGECCD, November 5th – 7th, 2011, in Singapore, and concurrently hosted a launch of the Lancet 2011 series on research findings on early child development. Consensus was obtained with the international partners of the CGECCD on a menu of options for national application, a global advocacy campaign, effective mechanisms for knowledge generation and sharing information between international agencies on an on-going basis to strengthen collaboration in programming efforts.

Country Programme Component: Advocacy, public policy and partnerships

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
Partners such as the private sector, the arts and sports community and the church mobilised in support of children's rights.		1 FA5OT4, FA5OT5, FA5OT6, FA5OT7, FA5OT8, FA5OT9

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
OR-R	\$100,000.00	\$120,765.00	\$38,477.00	31.86%
RR	\$160,000.00	\$389,788.00	\$321,149.00	82.39%
Total	US\$260,000.00	US\$510,553.00	US\$359,626.00	

Results Achieved

Strategic communication

- The CO supported the Ministry of Education in finalising communication materials for a national public education campaign on positive forms of discipline to be rolled out in its entirety in 2012. The materials include TV and radio advertisements and a brochure, complementing other materials to be used by teachers and other school-based professionals.
- The CO continues to support the development of a Communication for Development (C4D) strategy for parenting, to be implemented in 2012 by the Caribbean Institute of Media and Communication (CARIMAC). Dr. Everold Hosein, who pioneered the Communication for Behavioural Impact (COMBI) methodology, devised a strategy in consultation with key stakeholders in the ECD/parenting sector. Formative research on parenting behaviours will be carried out in the first quarter of 2012.
- Through a new partnership with the Caribbean Broadcast Media Partnership on HIV/AIDS (CBMP), the CO supported the development of the 2012 regional 'Live Up' HIV prevention campaign, including TV and radio Public Service Announcements, featuring popular sports personalities like Shelly-Ann Fraser (UNICEF Jamaica Goodwill Ambassador), Yohan Blake and Veronica Campbell-Brown. To strengthen the campaign's M&E, the CO also supported the implementation of an audience recall survey in Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad/Tobago and St. Lucia to assess the reach and impact of the 'Live Up' campaign in its first five years. The 2012 campaign was launched on December 1, World AIDS Day, and will continue through 2012.

Information and referral tools for key services for children

- The CO supported the Ministry of Education in producing and disseminating the *2011 Directory of Services for Children*. The Directory was developed as part of a wider package of reference tools for use by professionals, families and children. The other tools are a web-based map of services for children island-wide using GPS technology and a 'quick reference' poster of key services for children. The Directory of Services is being distributed to all the schools, health centres and hospitals island-wide.
- The CO supported the Registrar General's Department in the development of public education material to raise awareness of the importance of birth registration, complementing the UNICEF-supported national effort this year to increase birth registration rates. The material included two brochures and a booklet designed to assist parents in naming their children, and is being distributed

widely as part of the RGD's on going public education initiative.

- **Youth participation**

In the second year of the Jamaica Youth Advocacy and Participation Initiative, over sixty adolescents and youth were equipped with knowledge and skills in advocacy, including use of the creative arts as an advocacy tool. The CO supported advocacy training sessions in three parishes and the establishment of youth-led advocacy clubs to advance advocacy action plans to address issues affecting them at the local level.

Research and data:

- The sixth annual Caribbean Child Research Conference was staged, with the participation of over 500 academicians, policy makers, representatives of child-focused organisations and children. The MICS 4 was completed; the findings will be launched in 2012, along with a companion report highlighting notable issues of equity captured in the MICS findings.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

- In 2011, the absence of a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist to manage planned activities in the Public Policy and Planning project as well as the Monitoring and Evaluation projects resulted in many of the activities not progressing as well as planned. The M&E position was filled in late October 2011.
- Capacity challenges posed a hurdle for partners to deliver on a timely manner. There will be a comprehensive investigation into these challenges during the early part of 2012 to prevent repetition.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

Through the Advocacy and Partnerships project, three new partnerships were established this year:

- **Caribbean Institute of Media and Communication (CARIMAC)**, situated at the University of the West Indies, Mona campus. The CO has been working closely with CARIMAC this year on the development of a multi-pronged C4D strategy for parenting, given the expertise within the institution in communication for behaviour and social change. As a leading training institution, this strategic partnership is expected to evolve to include UNICEF-supported capacity building initiatives for partners/stakeholders in the new country programme.
- **Caribbean Broadcast Media Partnership on HIV/AIDS (CBMP)**. This partnership represented UNICEF's first collaboration with CBMP, and provided highly strategic value through its emphasis on the use of monitoring and evaluation tools to guide and inform both current and future campaigns.
- **Press Association of Jamaica**. The CO has established a partnership with the association to develop and implement a professional development initiative for media (editors and journalists), commencing in 2012. This partnership is the first of its kind for the CO.

Humanitarian Situations

N/A

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

No specific advocacy related studies or evaluations were conducted in 2011.

Future Work Plan

In the new country programme 2012-2016, there will no longer be an Advocacy, Public Policy and Partnerships programme. These cross-cutting initiatives will be lodged in the Cross-sectoral programme component.

In 2012, the communication and advocacy functions cutting across the programme will focus on the launch of MICS4, implementation of the C4D and capacity building activities planned with CARIMAC and the Press Association of Jamaica, and the development of a strategic long-term communication plan based on a communication assessment/analysis to be conducted in the first year of the country programme.

Country Programme Component: Children and HIV/AIDS

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
80% of children and adolescents in schools have access to quality HIV prevention skills-based education and 50,000 vulnerable children have access to services including VCCT at the community and parish levels.		3 FA2OT8, FA3OT2, FA3OT6, FA3OT8

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
OR-R	\$540,000.00	\$716,851.88	\$489,220.23	68.25%
RR	\$80,000.00	\$44,000.00	\$43,998.73	100.00%
Total	US\$620,000.00	US\$760,851.88	US\$533,218.96	

Results Achieved

The life-skills based Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) Curriculum is now accessible to boys and girls in 90% of public, primary and secondary schools from grades 1 through 9. The curriculum was comprehensively reviewed and revised as per the recommendations of an evaluation undertaken in 2010. It has also been aligned with the updated CARICOM HFLE framework, which is the standard model for life skills based education in the Caribbean Region. In keeping with the life cycle approach, the MOE this year completed the development of a curriculum and training module for teachers in early childhood development centres. Roll out of the Early Childhood life skills education programme will commence in 2012.

Approximately 27,000 adolescents and young people accessed non-judgmental HIV prevention services in three parishes that are among the highest in HIV/STI prevalence. Through the Bashy Bus model, which is being implemented by an NGO as well as by the North East Regional Health Authority's HIV services, more than 24,000 adolescents and young people have accessed HIV prevention skills and information. Meanwhile, approximately 1,000 adolescents between ages 16-19 years received HIV testing and counseling. Through 'empowerment sessions' conducted at Youth Information Centres, more than 3,000 new users accessed condom use and negotiation skills and other HIV prevention information. It is important to note that the Bashy Bus model, which entails a mobile HIV prevention, counseling and testing services, has been increasingly utilised as an access point by adolescent males who self-identify themselves as men-having-

sex-with-men (MSM). This is notable due to the fact that there is a high rate of HIV prevalence (32%, 2007) among MSM. This vulnerable group has been facing significant challenges in accessing services due to widespread homophobia.

In its role as a member of the Ministry of Health's Adolescent Health Policy working group, UNICEF has contributed to the completion and sharing of a Situational Analysis on Access to HIV Counseling and Testing by Adolescents. The Sitan includes the views of 123 pre-adolescents and adolescents aged 9-15 years, parents and service providers from the health and child protection sectors. The document will inform a submission to Parliament to request of review of laws which restrict access to HIV counseling and testing among adolescents under age 16.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

A true multi-sectoral approach is needed to address the intricate needs of the most vulnerable adolescents to discern if there is a significant impact on their proneness to HIV infection. A key missing link has been the protection sector among these groups of adolescents and young people. UNICEF and its partners have been engaged in discussions aimed at increasing the linkages between the health, education and protection sectors as well as to reduce government bureaucracy in some agencies as this has been a significant contributor to the slow pace of implementation.

The legislative framework that governs access to health services by adolescents under the age of consent (16 years) has presented confusion and concern among health care providers. This, in a context where 12% of in-school adolescents aged 10-15 years reported being sexually active and 56% of those reported having two or more sexual partners. Adolescents under 16 years are unable to request HIV testing and counseling without parental consent. Additionally, even those who seek non-invasive services like counseling support are not able to do so confidentially, as the Child Care and Protection Act requires mandatory reporting of minors involved in sex. Understandably, the laws are meant to protect adolescents from sexual abuse; however, they have presented barriers to service delivery for most at risk adolescents.

The fiscal crunch affecting the Government stymied plans to establish Youth Information Centres in 2011. Protracted delays in this activity stemmed from multiple budget cuts and low prioritisation within the responsible agencies. As a result of these long-standing time lags, UNICEF withdrew its support to the establishment of a centre in St Thomas parish. Discussions since this action have been focused on how UNICEF can support capacity strengthening and innovative approaches within the Youth Ministry to fulfill its mandate with a focus on engaging adolescents among the most vulnerable.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

UNICEF Jamaica has been very actively serving on the UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS. UNICEF sits on the working groups of the UNAIDS-led Modes of HIV Transmission study as well as the UNESCO led effort to develop a pre-service teacher training course for the Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) programmes in the Caribbean.

Humanitarian Situations

N/A

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

The evaluation of the *Children of Faith* programme involved a small cohort study conducted among families caring for children affected by HIV and AIDS who benefitted from income generating projects. These projects were mainly chicken rearing and vegetable farming. The evaluation found that the programme significantly strengthened the earning capacities of the families, as most care-givers were unemployed prior to their involvement in the programme. All the survey's participants had expanded their businesses from the initial start-up. Moreover, all beneficiaries reported that their quality of life had improved since they started their small businesses. The programme was also successful in increasing the numbers of children infected and affected by AIDS who were attending school as well as the levels of attendance. Most respondents reported that the welfare of the children in their care had also significantly improved through sustained access to food because of the increased household income.

Future Work Plan

The new Country Programme 2012-2016 will include the Adolescent Health and Empowerment Programme. HIV and AIDS will continue to be a major priority, however, a broader health focus will seek to meet the needs and rights of adolescents among the most vulnerable communities and groups.

The Programme Component Result hopes that by- 2016, 50% of the most vulnerable boys and girls ages 10-18 years in targeted communities are equipped with life skills, access to quality healthcare services and contribute towards the decision-making process in their communities. It will be implemented under the following Intermediate Results:

1. By December 2016, reproductive health, mental health and HIV/STI services meet standards for quality and friendliness.
2. By December 2016, at least 50% of most at risk young people have access to prevention, treatment and protection services that meet their needs.
3. By December 2016, governance mechanisms at parish/regional levels utilise inputs from adolescents and young people in decision making.
4. By 2016, interventions among adolescents, including the most at risk, are evidence-informed and supported by quality monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

Another noteworthy study was initiated by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF among 300 adolescents and young people (aged 10-24), who are among the populations most affected by HIV. The study will provide information for programme planners and policy makers to better understand the needs and behaviours of these most at risk adolescents. The qualitative study proposes to engage young people among groups of those living with HIV, sex workers, men who have sex with men, adolescent mothers, boys and girls living in state-run institutions and the homeless. In December 2011, the study proposal was awaiting approval from the Ministry of Health's Ethics Committee. It is expected to be completed by March 2012.

Country Programme Component: Child protection

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
By December 2011, national and parish services and mechanisms for addressing children's vulnerability to abuse, violence, exploitation and discrimination improved		2 FA1OT4

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
OR-R	\$460,000.00	\$617,901.00	\$259,758.00	42.04%
RR	\$137,000.00	\$257,000.00	\$256,996.00	100.00%
Total	US\$597,000.00	US\$874,901.00	US\$516,754.00	

Results Achieved

- In less than six months, over 7,800 birth certificates were provided free of charge to children under 5 years old who had never owned a certificate. Data from the Registrar General's Department (RGD) indicated that the parents of 33,257 children under 5 had never applied for their certificates. As a result of the UNICEF-supported intervention, 23% of these children received certificates.
- National Plan of Action on Child Justice (NPACJ) approved by Cabinet and tabled in Parliament will benefit more than 6,000 boys and girls (about 60% girls) who come into contact with the law and appear before the courts annually - most of whom become wards of the state. The NPACJ will also approximately benefit 430 boys and girls (74% boys) housed in juvenile and adult correctional facilities
- National Safe Schools Policy (NSSP) approved by Cabinet, shortly to be tabled in Parliament and to be the subject of public consultations, will benefit 30,000 boys and girls (aged 6-18) in schools and inform drafting instructions for amendments to the Education Act
- A Code of Ethics for Social Workers has been finalised. Additionally, 300 social workers have improved knowledge in the areas of parenting, child rights and community development. The social workers were drawn from child protection, social protection, community development, the education sector and academia.
- 70 professionals in the legal system (public prosecutors, clerks-of-court and government legal officers) were equipped to promote and apply international standards and the CRC in the court system. Also, 100 staff members and volunteers of the Victim Support Unit, Ministry of Justice, were equipped to provide psychological and social support to child victims and prepare them for court appearances.
- Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans for Schools and Child Care Institutions finalised and approved printing for the benefit of 681,000 boys and girls in schools, ECD centres and child care institutions
- The MOH's Child Guidance Clinics were equipped with a comprehensive database system which will enable them to more effectively and efficiently conduct case management. The system was tested and MOH master trainers were equipped to share their information and skills with other staff. The database has a wide range of features and is able to generate reports in a timely and accurate manner benefiting approximately 8,000 boys and girls per annum.
- Approximately 200 children (aged 9-18) in Waltham Gardens, Kingston benefitted from a Homework, Arts and Life Skills-Based programmes equipping them with knowledge and skills in decision-making, leadership, conflict resolution, mediation and child rights
- A methodology was piloted with 29 boys and 5 girls from a vulnerable, inner city community who were diverted from involvement with violent, criminal gangs and provided with life-skills and some with training and employment opportunities. The children who participated in the intervention declared that they would not return to carrying guns and would continue to promote peace options among their peers in the community. Informal community leaders renewed an agreement to stop using children to carry guns. An improved version of the approach is to be used in other communities.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

- Slow legal reform processes and approval of national policies and plans continue to

negatively impact programme implementation.

- Bureaucratic processes reduced the pace of implementation for some partners.
- Recession and other economic challenges have affected the budgetary allocations of some partners and fund-raising efforts of NGO partners.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

An opportunity was created with the commemoration of *'The World Day of Prayer and Action for Children'* to engage religious organisations in partnering with the Ministry of Education to promote the eradication of corporal punishment in schools and to extend that message to parents, families and communities. UNICEF Jamaica will use this opportunity to strengthen its relationship with faith-based organisations in the promotion of the rights of the child. For 2012-2013, the focus will continue to be on the elimination of corporal punishment and instituting alternative methods of discipline.

Several UN agencies, under the leadership of the UNDP, developed a joint proposal to the UN Trust Fund for Human Security focusing on Armed Violence Prevention. The development of the project document brought together five UN agencies over several months to consider harmonising their individual programmes beyond UNDAF.

Humanitarian Situations

N/A

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

The findings of the evaluation of the *'Creating Safe Places for Learning in Schools Project'* were presented to the Ministry of Education at a meeting of its senior policy-makers who included the Minister of Education, the Chief Education Officer and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry, along with heads of key departments. The findings were well-received and the ministry has committed to infusing aspects of the piloted project into its on-going programmes. The Minister has requested the assistance of UNICEF to further promote alternative methods of discipline and eradicate corporal punishment in schools and homes; build the capacity of boys and girls to manage anger and resolve conflicts and to implement some components of the National Safe Schools Policy.

Future Work Plan

In the upcoming country programme 2012-2016, some initiatives of the current programme will be continued, in order to build upon the application of the CRC in service delivery and the establishment of standards for child protection stakeholders.

The Programme Component Result for the new country programme states that by December 2016, child victims of abuse and violence and children who come into contact and conflict with the law benefit from improved child protection services.

In 2012, greater emphasis will be placed on the establishment of reliable, efficient databases and realistic indicators to inform planning, implementation and evaluation in the Child Protection Sector. The resulting information will be used to better identify the most vulnerable and measure the impact of interventions for at-risk beneficiaries. Focus will also be placed on establishing systemic approaches to service delivery by creating more integrated and coordinated networks.

These and other outcomes are reflected in the Intermediate Results (IRs) below:

IR #1: Key state-operated MDAs produce age/gender/location disaggregated reports by category on child abuse, children in conflict with the law, child victims of major selected crimes and children seen in accident and emergency units

IR #2: Improved planning, coordination and networking arrangements in place to strengthen the Child Protection system

IR #3: Child victims of abuse, exploitation and violence and children affected by emergencies are provided with effective psychosocial services and community-based interventions

IR #4: 40% of child protection services complaint with the CRC and other international standards and deliver quality rehabilitation and re-integration services.

Some major activities will include:

- (1) Assessment of the relevance, efficiency and impact of the child protection sector which will include a review of services such as child care, child justice, health and advocacy. The findings of the will be used to strengthen and better coordinate services for vulnerable children.
- (2) Further advocacy efforts to ensure approval by the Jamaican Cabinet and Parliament of pending legislative amendments such as the Evidence (Amendment) Act, finalisation of the National Plan of Action for an Integrated Response to Children and Violence and the promotion of alternative methods of discipline in homes
- (3) Finalisation of draft documents such as the Child Protection Manual and Trainers' Guide to equip child protection professionals with the knowledge and skills to better implement the Child Care and Protection Act and international standards and the printing of the Code of Ethics for Jamaican Social Workers which is based on international best practices.
- (4) National Child Diversion Programme piloted and evaluated.
Most of the planned outcomes are reflected in the UNDAF 2012-2016 which will create opportunities for collaboration with other UN entities, especially UNDP in the area of child justice.

Country Programme Component: Quality education and early childhood development

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
By December 2011, 100% of boys and girls aged 4-6 years old are ready for transition to primary education and the performance of primary-aged boys and girls increase by at least 50% on national assessments at grades 3 and 4.		2 FA2OT7, FA2OT8, FA2OT2

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
OR-R	\$480,000.00	\$1,165,700.00	\$317,852.00	27.27%
RR	\$136,000.00	\$136,000.00	\$133,835.00	98.41%
Total	US\$616,000.00	US\$1,301,700.00	US\$451,687.00	

Results Achieved

Jamaica continues to experience high levels of access at all stages of the education system and learning outcomes are improving. Readiness for first grade(?) continues to be a major area of weakness. Measured by an inventory of readiness in five domains; no domain is "mastered" by more than 22% of students entering primary schools. This is a reflection of the weaknesses in the quality of the experiences students have in Early Childhood Institutions (ECI). UNICEF has supported capacity building of the national cadre of Early Childhood Development officers who supervise and support early childhood development practitioners. Government and funding agencies are also using the curricula developed with UNICEF's support to train ECI managers and teachers. These initiatives are national in scope and should benefit the entire cohort of about 120,000 boys and girls in early childhood institutions.

While performance on national grade four literacy tests improved marginally, the Ministry is still significantly below its target of 85% of students gaining mastery of the test. In 2008/09 about 69% of students mastered the Grade 4 Literacy Test (81% girls and 58% boys) compared to 2010/11 when almost 72% (78% of girls, 60% of boys) gained mastery. Wealth, geographic and gender differential continues to be a major concern with urban and wealthier students performing better. Girls consistently outperform boys regardless of socioeconomic status. UNICEF, USAID, and the World Bank have collaborated in supporting the Ministry in building knowledge and competencies in gender sensitivity teaching approaches.

The Ministry of Education is increasingly integrating the child friendly schools framework into its planning and has supported sensitisation of the principals and chairmen of the board of all primary and secondary schools. UNICEF continues to focus its effort on helping the system develop models to improve child friendliness in areas such as teaching practices, water sanitation and hygiene, parenting practices, school governance, and a health and family life skills-based curriculum for ECI. The preparatory work for a national campaign on alternative methods of discipline has been completed and will be launch in 2012. To date critical school personnel – principals, deans of discipline, and guidance counselors – from all primary and secondary schools have been sensitised. Communication and other capacity enhancing materials have been developed to support the campaign. These are system wide interventions intended to benefit all 308,000 primary (157,000 boys, 151,000 girls) and almost 268,000 secondary students (135,000 boys, 133,000 girls).

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

Most significant success was experienced where there was reciprocity and collaboration between the activity and the core function of the personnel tasked with implementing it. Constraints to implementation stemmed primarily from overly ambitious planning and supervision of technical personnel assigned to the Ministry. The responsible partners have made some of the requisite adjustments but there is a need for additional attention to capacity building. Procuring the technical expertise required in highly specialised areas, such as screening, also affected critical activities.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

Partnerships with key national institutions that will support the integration of the CFS framework like the Ministry of Education, Jamaica Teaching Council, the National Council on Education, and the Early Childhood Commission continues to strengthen. UNICEF also renewed its collaboration with the Department of Child Health at the University of the West Indies as well as the Dudley Grant Memorial Trust. UNICEF's partnership with the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank on ECD remains very strong, but suffered with other donor agencies due to challenges convening the International Development Partners' Working Group on Education, ECD and Youth.

Humanitarian Situations

N/A

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

With UNICEF's support, two major research related activities were undertaken in 2011 - Situation Assessment of the Child Friendliness of Schools and a Situation Analysis of governance Practices in Schools. Draft reports of both have been completed. The CFS Assessment suggests that most schools require significant changes to become child friendly, especially true in cases of related to being inclusive and gender responsive. One of the major findings from the study on governance practices was the variation in quality and application of the provisions of the regulations governing the operations of school boards. Given the significant role boards play in day to day school operations, this has implications on the quality of education provided by the system.

Future Work Plan

The 2012-2016 Country Programme will build on some aspects of the current programme and introduce new expected results. The planned intermediate results are that by 2016:

- all girls and boys 0-6 years old benefit from national and community systems to support a quality start to life, early learning and developmental readiness;
- all girls and boys, 3-12 years old, attending Early Childhood Institutions (ECI) and primary schools in the targeted communities enjoy quality learning environments consistent with CFS standards;
- all school leaders, teachers and EC practitioners in the targeted communities effectively apply critical principles of child development, classroom management, curriculum delivery, and parental engagement in their practices;
- 40% of Jamaica's parents in targeted communities apply improved parenting practices;
- quality data on ECD and education accessible in a timely manner and used to inform national policies, programmes, and advocacy efforts.

The Programme will continue to strategically use a dual approach at a national level by working in targeted disadvantaged communities and to develop models to improve education and other developmental outcomes for the children who are most at risk. Among the areas of focus in which work will begin next year are:

- * Development of tools for a national screening system for children at risk;
- * Support strengthening of parenting practices including national and regional support mechanisms;
- * Pilot and begin implementation of a CFS Framework beginning in targeted communities and then expanding nationally, and;
- * Support all school leaders, teachers and EC practitioners in targeted communities in effectively applying critical principles of child development, classroom management, and curriculum delivery.

Country Programme Component: Subregional early childhood development

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
By 2011, early childhood development (ECD) in 80% of Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries is guided by policy, standards and regulatory frameworks	0	FA1OT4, FA2OT1, FA2OT2

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
OR-R	\$320,000.00	\$276,250.00	\$214,694.00	77.72%
RR	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
Total	US\$320,000.00	US\$276,250.00	US\$214,694.00	

Results Achieved

Caribbean Regional forum supporting the development of children zero to three years, particularly those who are vulnerable was held from June 26-30th, 2011 at St. Vincent in the Grenadines. Concept designed, and planned outcomes with 6 regional partners, including the University of the West Indies, CARICOM Secretariat, PAHO, and Commonwealth Secretariat and representatives of health, social development and education 18 countries on practical strategies achieved for immediate use at country level.

CARICOM Costing and Financing Research Project concluded with the production of a report identifying the costs of providing ECD services in CARICOM countries that are consistent with the Minimum Service Standard (adopted by CARICOM 2008); identifying current sources of financing for ECD in the region and funding mechanisms for developing the sector; and recommendations for investment strategies in the future. The sector in the region is largely funded by private sector (80%), therefore investment based on actual costs is critical for extending access to vulnerable populations currently excluded by the costs of participation.

Validation of indicators to measure the quality of ECD Learning Environments in the Caribbean, in collaboration with the University of the West Indies and the University of North Carolina, utilising data from 720 centres from national surveys was undertaken in 10 States, 2000-2011

Caribbean ECD Policy briefs in collaboration with UNESCO and the Caribbean Community Secretariat were completed on (1) *The World Conference On Early Childhood Care And Education Response Opportunities And Challenges For The Caribbean Action Agenda*, (2) *Achievements and challenges of ECD policy implementation: The case of St Kitts and Nevis*, and (3) *Participation in Action: Developing the Early Childhood Policy in Antigua and Barbuda*

National Policies for ECD was developed in Guyana and Belize.; Training system was established in Guyana together with the University of Guyana.

Development of Priority Actions for ECD at national and regional levels 2012-2015 was achieved under the CARICOM Regional Framework of Action for Children 2002-2015 in partnerships with CARICOM Secretariat, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Caribbean Development Bank, UNESCO, Caribbean Child

Support initiative, Foundation for the Development of Caribbean Children, PAHO, Parenting Partners Caribbean, Commonwealth Secretariat and Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States

Regional Guidelines were developed for CARICOM countries on supporting parenting, education and across the lifecycle of children zero to eighteen years, in cooperation with UNFPA and the CARICOM Secretariat. An inter-agency process in the Caribbean for the development of guidelines and facilitation of inputs from the agencies and country representatives was conceptualised to draft a framework for the capacity.

Development of strategic plans in 14 countries to access vulnerable children to ECD services. Conceptualised in collaboration with the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States; providing organisation and mentoring support for completion of plans; implementation requirements for the plans have been incorporated into the Eastern Caribbean Office Programme 2012-16.

Development of Early Childhood National Profiles for 20 Caribbean Community Countries. Designed and conceptualised in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat; strengthening monitoring capacity across four sectors – health, education, protection and social development - at national level.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

Slow progress in attainment of cabinet approval of finalised policies and regulatory instruments were due to lack of capacity in the offices of the legal affairs, congestion of parliamentary agendas for finalising legal instruments and factors not under the control of the individual ministries of government.

Combination of financial constraints and lack of direct management of ECD services by governments challenge governments' capacity to target poor and vulnerable populations.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

UNICEF's partnership with the Consultative Group on Early Childhood Care and Development has resulted in 2011 in improved knowledge of effective programming for children zero to three years of age in poor and vulnerable populations. Furthermore, it has resulted in consensus on a menu of options for national and local application amongst international partners in ECD. This is reported in-depth in the section on South South Collaboration.

UNICEF's support to ECD at the Caribbean level is framed within the Integrated Support Plan 2008-11, and in draft 2012-15 of the Regional Inter-Agency Working Group on ECD comprising IDPs, and Regional Organisations working on children's issues (UNICEF, UNESCO, WB, CDB, IADB, PPC, CCSI, UWI and chaired by CARICOM Secretariat). This mechanism continues to produce results to strengthen programming coherence of all the partners, provide synergies between our efforts and responses, and avoid duplication of effort both at regional and national levels.

Humanitarian Situations

N/A

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

N/A

Future Work Plan

This programme is not included in the new Country Programme. However, related activities will be supported through a new Caribbean Learning Plan.

Country Programme Component: Cross-sectoral costs

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
Cross-sectoral Costs	0	FA6OT9

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
OR-R	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
RR	\$277,000.00	\$277,000.00	\$259,820.67	93.80%
Total	US\$277,000.00	US\$277,000.00	US\$259,820.67	

Results Achieved

In the UNICEF Jamaica Country Programme, cross-sectoral is not a distinct programme component but is used to provide financial support to cross cutting activities of the country programme.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

N/A

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

N/A

Humanitarian Situations

N/A

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

N/A

Future Work Plan

In the new Country Programme 2012 – 2016, both M&E and Communication will be housed within the cross-sectoral programme component.

Effective Governance Structure

The sharing of the monthly Office Management Reports with all staff continued in 2011. Governance and statutory committees which were established in 2010 was maintained for another year. The assignment of staff members to the committees provided learning opportunities in relation to administrative and regulatory processes. Most committees were functional with the Contract Review Committee and Editorial Board having met ten and seven times respectively for the year. The Programme Team met regularly - especially while developing the new CPD. The robust processes maintained in these meetings helped to ensure compliance with UNICEF's rules and regulations in the office procurement and printing functions.

Good relations between the management and staff as well as general team cohesiveness were maintained. Similar to the previous year, there was a reduction in the number of CMT meetings held. To avoid an unmanageable amount of internal meetings, many of the issues requiring a management decision were discussed and resolved in general staff meetings and signed off by the Representative. In addition to the information sharing function, general staff meetings were used to encourage staff participation in issues affecting the office. The office took the decision to postpone the review of work processes until after the implementation of VISION in 2012 when a comprehensive assessment of processes will be done to align with the new system.

Security and safety were also high on the office agenda. All staff participated in meetings with the Department of Safety and Security where the new security system, (TRIP) was introduced. The office emergency preparedness was further enhanced by the mandatory participation by all staff in an earthquake awareness seminar that was conducted by the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM). For the first time, the UN System in Jamaica contracted the services of a stress counselor. The role of the stress counselor was to develop and manage a sustainable stress management programme that enables stress-free work environments within the UN system. UNICEF's initial meeting with the stress counselor was attended by all staff. General information on stress management and the mechanisms to access the services were discussed. The UNDSS staff also observed an unannounced fire drill, at the end of which, an assessment which included areas for improvement was provided.

As part of the business continuity plan, the use of all the emergency equipment including the Began, SAT phone, VHF Radios and mobile phones were tested in August when all staff members, except the drivers, worked from home. This activity was successful for the most part, with only minor glitches relating to connectivity.

Strategic Risk Management

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) was a priority area for the office. A collaborative and inclusive approach was used in the development of the office *Risk Library*. At the end of the three-day exercise, the office identified four high risks areas, four medium to high, four medium to low and fourteen low. Two of the key programme risks which impacted the office's implementation rate namely Partner Relations and Results Based Management Measurements & Reporting on Results were identified as high. The office participated in the global partner survey, which was an action identified during the risk management development exercise. The result of the partner survey will be used as one of the planning tools for the 2012 Annual Management Planning meeting. The other mitigating strategies, including capacity building of partners, were partially implemented in 2011; more attention will be focused on these areas in 2012. The effective work of the Operational Committees ensured risk mitigation inherent in the office's business processes. The other risk management area *Early Warning Early Action (EWEA)* system was updated at the start of the hurricane season. The EWEA system was also used by the office to make available information and other necessary resources required to address emergency and crisis situations.

The BCP document was updated based on findings in the risk assessment exercise, staff changes and technological advancements. Part of the readiness activities were tested using a predetermined scenario involving all members of staff. The debriefing exercise after the test showed a number of areas for improvement, some of which have already been addressed.

Evaluation

The annual IMEP was utilised to monitor the progress of the studies and evaluations undertaken. Evaluations were strategically selected to ensure that they would provide value-added program inputs. The CO partnered with the Ministry of Education in an evaluation of the *Creating Safe Places for Learning in Schools Project (CSPL)*. The project was piloted in thirty schools in Kingston, St Catherine and St James, as a response to an urgent need to address the increasing problem of violence among Jamaican school children. The project was a collaborative effort between the Ministry of Education, (MOE), the Dispute Resolution Foundation and the Violence Prevention Clinic at the University of the West Indies and supported by UNICEF between July 2007 and December 2010.

The main finding was that the *Creating Safe Places for Learning in Schools Project* achieved significant success in meeting the majority of the project indicators and expected outcomes and should continue to be implemented in targeted schools. In its management response the MOE has committed to targeting an 30 additional schools in the next school year, developing a plan to infuse the CSPL within the activities of the MOE and to strengthen capabilities in respect of implementing and monitoring violence in schools and evaluating anti-violence initiatives.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

The standardisation of ICT hardware and systems for a more effective programme delivery continued with the purchase of desktops/laptops that conformed to the latest hardware standards. Currently, 85% of primary desktops/laptops have a life cycle expiry date greater than December 31, 2011. Additionally, all primary PCs have been migrated to UNICEF's latest image and applications. Core applications such as Lotus Notes, ProMS, Briefing Book and security upgrades such as operating system patches were all upgraded based on the latest releases issued by NYHQ. Training sessions and resources were made available to staff for newly released applications such as Windows 7, Office 2010 and Cisco VPN.

With the introduction of Cisco VPN client to complement the use of Citrix and the impending move to SAP and VISION, a Business Continuity Test day involving all members of staff was organised on August 19. This exercise not only incorporated the use of both Cisco VPN and Citrix but also the BGAN, SAT phones and closed user group with remote access to UNICEF's core applications tested under a predetermined BCP scenario. The drill was aimed at evaluating the Country Office's current BCM competence, developing the staff member's competence in remote connectivity tools and to identify challenges experienced when using these tools. Challenges identified were related to the access and use of ProMS and remote printing via Cisco VPN. These items were discussed in a debriefing session and subsequently addressed by the ICT assistant.

The maintenance of ICT equipment in the property inventory database continued with all ICT equipment owned by UNICEF including those purchased in 2011, accounted for in the database. All ICT equipment marked as expired or broken were identified and submitted to the Property Survey Board (PSB). As a result, two PSB meetings were held in 2011 to dispose of obsolete communications and networking equipment, server hardware and personal computers. Recommendations to the PSB were made based on

the equipment life cycle, working condition and usefulness of the items. The PCs and servers were all sanitised using Active Kill Disk and the VHF radios were taken to UNDP for centralised disposal. Upgrades to the ICT infrastructure in preparation for the release of new IT systems such as Vision and Exchange/Outlook were also carried out. UNICEF acquired a second high speed internet line in December which enabled the migration to UNICEF IPsec from SITA IPsec thereby eliminating any bandwidth issues for these applications while simultaneously providing a redundant internet line that will further ensure business continuity.

In 2011, an ICT assessment was carried out by regional Chief of IT which revealed that the data center was secure and that all corporate software and commercial software was organised to provide an efficient way for user support. Hardware inventory was well organised and current, including end of life for planning purposes. Recommendations for improvements included performance indicators for critical systems, the redevelopment of a disaster recovery plan, frequent formal staff training and the creation of a separate work plan.

Fund Raising and Donor Relations

The CO did not optimally utilise funds this year due to poor absorption capacity by partners. This may seem like a contradiction, given the tight fiscal space resulting from the high debt to GDP ratio, but in fact is caused by lack of fully funded budgets in some of the GoJ Ministries, departments, and agencies. Activities planned with UNICEF could not always be carried out because necessary steps were not carried out due to insufficient budget.

PBAs appeared to be underspent at the end of the year but the remaining monies normally would have been rolled over into the next year's budget. This year it was not possible to roll over funds because of UNICEF's worldwide change over from the ProMS to VISION programme and financial management system.

The CO had an unusually high number of overdue donor reports this year (5/9 were late) but none were more than four days late. All reports were signed off by the Deputy Representative for quality assurance.

Several UN agencies, under the leadership of the UNDP, developed a joint proposal to the UN Trust Fund for Human Security focusing on Armed Violence Prevention. The development of the project document brought five UN agencies together over several months to consider harmonising their individual programmes beyond UNDAF.

Management of Financial and Other Assets

With the assistance of the colleagues at DFAM, the office successfully switched its banking facilities to Citibank Jamaica resulting in increased customer service and new technologies which improved payment efficiency. The implementation of Automatic Clearing House (ACH) payments to partners, suppliers and vendors eliminated the need for persons to visit the office to collect cheques as funds became immediately available in the transferees' account. The establishment of preformats for each payee only required the editing of individual payment description each time a payment is made and as such improved efficiencies in the payments process was achieved. The use of Citibank's internet banking facility also contributed to the business continuity process as paying officers are now authorise payments via the internet once the required supporting documentation is provided.

The office maintained the low risk rating for the submission and clearing of outstanding items from the

bank reconciliation. A similar trend was maintained for the liquidation of cash assistance. No partners had unliquidated balances over 9 months for 2011. For the first and second quarters the report contained one different partner with unliquidated balances in the six to nine month category, showing outstanding amounts of 0.14% and 5.19% respectively.

Supply Management

There was a 30% increase in supplies procured during 2011 compared to 2010. Offshore supplies represented 10% (\$25,635) of purchases for the year and were consigned to the country office.

Local suppliers accounted for 100% of programme supplies which were delivered directly to implementing partners. Programme supplies were 9% of the programme input in 2011.

Despite UNICEF's resolve to have supplies evenly procured during the year, 78% of procurement took place in the last quarter. Of the total procured in the final quarter, 66% were related to printing jobs. A number of these printing jobs were OBO'd as deliveries were estimated to be in early 2012.

Two major factors that impacted the uneven procurement of programme supplies were:

- 1) Slow finalisation and implementation of plans and processes within Government department and agencies.
- 2) Lengthy procedures both internally and externally in review/approval of the final printing job for the printers.

We received excellent service including prompt deliveries from offshore LTA supplier and Atlantic Business Systems, for the purchase of server, desktops and notebooks for office use.

There were no requests from the Government or implementing partners for emergency supplies this year.

Human Resources

The office continued to use well designed techniques for evaluating its human resource capacity and its contribution to the achievement of the overall Country Programme objectives. The post of Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist was filled in November and provided the capabilities to enhance efficiencies in the management of the Country Programme. Staff turn-over rate remained very low; one staff member was reassigned to another duty station following their duty assignment and another post was abolished. Staff competencies were improved through strategic training and development with the 2011 Training Plan designed to meet the emerging global changes in UNICEF. In anticipation of Vision, three staff members received training in SAP HR and a further six were trained as VISION Super Users. To further build the office capacity to embrace Vision and the associated changes, the office dedicated three days of VISION training for all users identified in the role mapping exercise.

At the beginning of the year, performance targets were set based on the office annual work objectives and the global change management plan. Despite the best efforts the office only achieved a 47% PER completion rate by February. Although a day was designated for the completion of the PER, the commitment was hampered by demands of the office and competing priorities. All PERs were however completed by the second quarter. Overall performance monitoring was done by way of regular sectional meetings and the sharing of the monthly management report.

An Emergency Risk Management exercise was conducted in January and all staff fully participated. The exercise allowed the office to determine areas of low to high risks. The office is vulnerable to certain natural disasters, and in view of this the EWEA plan was updated and contingencies developed to address any gaps in the Human Resource capacity. The HR functions were also assessed in the business continuity test held in August.

In partnership with the UNCT, a Stress Counselor was appointed to address the needs of UN staff in Jamaica. UNICEF held an introductory meeting with the stress counselor where information on the stress counseling services and assurance of confidentiality of the services was addressed. Additionally, staff members welcomed the extension of the services to family members. The office maintained its commitment to UN Care activities with 50% of the staff completing the UN Care online HIV/AIDS training to strengthen their personal and professional capacity on the HIV/AIDS prevention and response.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

In February 2011 the office switched telecommunications provider which included the connection to the UN System wide Closed User Group (CUG) and the replacement of the switch board, installed over twenty years ago. This change resulted in cost savings in the following areas: (1) the new service provider applied per second billing compared to per minute billing from the old provider (2) UNICEF offices could now be contacted on-net using Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) instead of the using the traditional PSTN (Public Switch Telephone Network) (3) calls are now routed over the network using the cheapest costs. There was an overall 43% reduction in communication service costs; this figure does not include the capital expenditure costs of procurement of the new switch board.

The renegotiations of the SITA contract by our Headquarters colleagues resulted in a 53% reduction in the 2011 expenditure when compared to 2010. Only 3% reduction was achieved in the costs of maintaining the connectivity for the business continuity equipment. These maintenance rates, like SITA, are negotiated by HQ and globally applied to field offices. Compared to 2011, Telephony costs including the access costs for the CUG and internet connection was reduced by 51%.

The office discontinued the use of the UN wide pouch service as the cost to ship by private courier service was more cost-effective than UNDP's service charge. The office made use of the OMT's negotiated courier service to replace the UNDP pouch system; as a result, a 35% reduction in the costs was realised. Additionally, efficiencies were also gained as the courier service provider offered door to door service, resulting in the pouch being delivered directly to UNICEF New York headquarters instead of to UNDP in New York.

Cost savings of approximately US\$1,800 was achieved in the recruitment process of the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialists. The office used video conferencing to engage the participation of the Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Chief in the interview process. The interviews and meetings which spanned three days took place with an exceptionally good quality of connectivity.

Changes in AMP and CPMP

Despite starting a new country programme in 2012, the AMP and CPMP are not expected to change significantly. Though there were originally five programme components in the 2007-2011 Country programme, the 2012 - 2016 will have four. These are:

1. Adolescent health and Empowerment
2. Quality Education
3. Child protection
4. Cross-sectoral (which will encompass M&E and Communications and Advocacy).

Staffing structure has remained the same.

Summary Notes and Acronyms

BFHI	Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative
C4D	Communication for Development
CARICOM	Caribbean Community Secretariat
CARIMAC	Caribbean Institute of Media and Communication
CBMP	Caribbean Broadcast Media Partnership
CCRC	Caribbean Child Research Conference
CDA	Child Development Agency
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CO	Country Office
COMBI	Communication for Behavioural Impact
CPAP	Country Programme Action plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRP	Community Renewal Project
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECI	Early Childhood Institutions
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
GoJ	Government of Jamaica
HFLE	Health and Family Life Education Curriculum
MICS4	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 4
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSM	Men-having-sex-with-men
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPACJ	National Plan of Action on Child Justice
NSSP	National Safe Schools Policy
OCA	Office of the Children's Advocate
OCR	Office of the Children's Registry
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child transmission of HIV
RGD	Registrar General's Department
SALISES	Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies
SitAn	Situation Analysis of Women and Children in Jamaica
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNETT	United Nations Emergency Technical Teams
VCCT	Voluntary, confidential, counseling and testing (VCCT)
YKAP	Young Key Affected Populations

Document Centre

Evaluation

	Title	Sequence Number	Type of Report
1	An Evaluation on the Creating safe Places for Learning in Schools Project	01	Evaluation

Other Publications

	Title
1	WASH for life (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene_ pamphlets)
2	Positive Discipline Resource Guides, Posters, Brochures
3	Interactive Compact Disc (CD) on Early Childhood Care
4	Guidelines for the Development of Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans for Schools and Child Care Institutions
5	2011 Directory of Services for Children ;Quick reference posters listing key services for children
6	"Registration Matters"; "Birth Registration Matters" Brochures
7	"All about Baby"

Lessons Learned

Programme Documents