Conducting Baseline Studies for Seventeen Vulnerable and Volatile Communities in support of the Community Renewal Programme

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARC	ARC Manufacturing Limited
BSI	Bureau of Special Investigations
CDA	Child Development Agency
CDC	Community Development Committee
CHEC	China Harbour Engineering Company
CISOCA	Centre for Investigation of Sexual Offenses and Child Abuse
COMET	Community Empowerment and Transformation Programme
CRP	Community Renewal Programme
CSEC	Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CXC	Caribbean Examination Council
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFATD	Department of Foreign Affairs Trade and Development
DFID	Department for International Development
DJ	Disc Jock or Disc Jockey
DRF	Dispute Resolution Foundation
ED	Enumeration District
EUD	European Union Delegation
FAMPLAN	Family Planning Association of Jamaica
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAC	Global Affairs Canada
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
GSAT	Grade Six Achievement Test
HEART Trust/NTA	Human Employment and Resource Training Trust/National Training Agency
HDI	Human Development Index
HQI	Housing Quality Index
ICDP	Integrated Community Development Programme
IDPs	International Development Partners
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INDECOM	Independent Commission of Investigations

IT	Information Technology
JBBA	Jamaica Basketball Association
JCF	Jamaica Constabulary Force
JCO	Jamaica Crime Observatory
JFLL	Jamaica Foundation for Lifelong Learning
JP	Justice of the Peace
JPSCo	Jamaica Public Service Company Limited
JSIF	Jamaica Social Investment Fund
KAPB	Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs and Practices
KSAC	Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MIS	Management Information System
MLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MNS	Ministry of National Security
MOEYI	Ministry of Education Youth & Information
MOFP	Ministry of Finance and Public Service
MOH	Ministry of Health & Wellness
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTF	Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework
MTWH	Ministry of Transport, Works and Housing
NAPDEC	National Association of Parish Development Committees
NEPA	National Environment and Planning Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHT	National Housing Trust
NPSC	National Parenting Support Commission
NSP	National Security Policy for Jamaica
NSWMA	National Solid Waste Management Authority
NWC	National Water Commission
OAS	Organisation of American States
OCA	Office of the Children's Advocate
OCR	Office of the Children's Registry
OECD	Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development

ODPEM	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management
OPD	Office of the Public Defender
OUR	Office of Utilities Regulation
PDC	Parish Development Committee
PER	Participant Ethnographic Researcher
PEER	Participatory Ethnographic Evaluation and Research
PIOJ	Planning Institute of Jamaica
PLA	Participatory Learning and Action
PMI	Peace Management Initiative
PNP	People's National Party
PRP	Poverty Reduction Programme
RAMI	Residential Advanced Metering Infrastructure System
RGD	Registrar General's Department
RTBS	Rose Town Benevolent Society
SDC	Social Development Commission
SLTOP	School Leaver's Training Opportunity Programme
SOE	State of Public Emergency
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STATIN	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
TSC	Technical Steering Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UWI	University of the West Indies
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
ZOSO	Zone of Special Operations

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The consultants also acknowledge the participation and contribution of members of the political directorate who attended sensitisation meetings and or Validation and or the Training sessions in the use and interpretation of data. They include the following representatives.

1. Imani Duncan Scott representing sitting M.P. Ronald Thwaites - for sections of Greater Allman Town, Franklyn Town, Rae Town, Parade Gardens and Rose Gardens
2. Councillor Charmaine Daniels whose division covers sections of Greater Allman Town, Franklyn Town and Rose Gardens
3. Caretaker M.P. for East Kingston and Port Royal Egwugwu Priestly, sections of Franklyn Town and Spring Gardens, in the training session only.

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As the facilitators left the youths said,
"Please don't let our words go by the wayside"

1.1. National Context.

Within the last ten years, Jamaica embarked on a programme of economic and social reforms that resulted in relative stability and measurable progress. The country's inflation rate, which up to 2010 was recorded in double digits, fell to single digits and below the national inflation target range of 4.0 and 6.0 percent. The national debt burden eased and for the first time the country achieved a debt to GDP ratio of below 100 percent. The country made remarkable progress in the areas of health, education, social protection, and inclusion.

Although in recent years Jamaica's development performance improved, deficiencies remain in other crucial areas, including youth unemployment, gender inequality, and the poor management of environmental resources. Despite these deficiencies, the county's progress placed it on the high ranks of the Human Development Index (HDI)[1]. Over the last 28 years between 1990 to 2018, the country's Human Development Index increased by 12.4 percent to 0.732 from 0.651. The island's achievements also resulted in an adjustment in the country's designation among International Development Partners. Jamaica is classified within the United Nations as a middle-income country.

Notwithstanding Jamaica's achievements, violent crime, particularly murder remains an underlying problem that has placed a stranglehold on the nation's development. Data show that the murder rate in 2009 stood at 63/100,000 and although it fell to 37/100,000 in 2014, the rate

[1] Economic and Social Survey Jamaica (ESSJ), 2016; Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC) 2015; Comprehensive Assessment of Jamaica's Progress Towards the MDGs (2013), Assessment of Jamaica's Progress Towards the MDG. Pdf.; Human Development Report 2018 – Jamaica.

has since climbed to unacceptable levels. Reportedly, the murder rate in 2018 stood at 47/100,000[2].

Many vulnerable and volatile communities across Jamaica are impacted by crime and violence. Even as the country carries out its economic and social reforms, the pressing challenges caused by the persistently high rates of violent crime and murder continue to place a burden on the citizens who must live in the depressive conditions.

The May 2010 security operation in West Kingston[3] is a pivotal event in law enforcement and crime management. The widespread impact of this incident on all sectors, particularly on the productive sector (total damage and loss was estimated to be around USD 152 million or JMD 13 billion)[4] reinforced the significant impact of crime and violence at the macro-economic level as well as at the local, community level. Poor, vulnerable communities such as those in West Kingston continue to suffer the effects of violent crime. They also lack basic social amenities, have poor physical infrastructure, are characterised by low educational attainment, and relatively high youth unemployment and under-employment.

The Government of Jamaica decided to intervene in these communities to enable a long-term stability, inclusiveness, and the well-being of citizens. The mechanism chosen was the Community Renewal Programme (CRP), a collaborative approach to community revitalisation.

[2] Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica, 2018

[3] This incident arose from the Jamaican Government's efforts to honour an extradition request from the US Government to surrender Christopher "Dudus" Coke, a reputed "don" in Tivoli Gardens. The outbreak of violence, which was concentrated in the West Kingston community of Tivoli Garden, ended with 76 civilians and four members of the security forces dead, and numerous persons suffering injuries. Damage to property and infrastructure, including two police stations, also occurred during this period of unrest.

[4] Estimate by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Report: Report of the Macroeconomic Effects of the Events in Western Kingston Area, 22 May to 7th June 2010. Report prepared by UNECLAC and United Nations Development Programme for GOJ.

1.2. The Community Renewal Programme

Under the Community Renewal Programme, established in 2011, five parishes were identified for an integrated, multi-stakeholder and multi-level intervention. Evidence at the time suggested that these parishes – Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Catherine, Clarendon, and St. James, accounted for more than 70% of all murders committed in Jamaica. 100 communities within the crime affected parishes were selected as the most vulnerable and volatile.

Seventeen of these communities, located in the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, are the subject of this baseline study. These communities are as listed below:

1. Central Downtown
2. Delacree Pen
3. Denham Town
4. Fletchers Land
5. Franklyn Town
6. Greater Allman Town
7. Greenwich Town
8. Hannah Town
9. Jones Town
10. Majesty Garden
11. Parade Gardens
12. Rae Town
13. Rose Gardens
14. Seaview Gardens
15. Springfield Gardens
16. Tivoli Gardens
17. Trench Town

1.3. The Objectives of the Study

The baseline study aims to collect data to support a gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation system. The data were collected over the period March to June in 2019. The data collected will better inform programming decisions and provide benchmarks against which intended outcomes and impacts of various interventions are measured within the beneficiary communities. In addition,

the study is designed to improve the capacity of the Community Renewal Programme (CRP) and various key stakeholders in the collection and management of data.

Baseline data was collected under six Pillars reflecting the identified areas of vulnerabilities. These are as listed below:

1. Governance
2. Social Transformation
3. Safety and Justice
4. Physical Transformation
5. Socio-economic Development
6. Youth Development

A total of 93 indicators spread across the six /pillars specified the data collected under the six pillars. A break-down of these indicators is shown in **Table 2** in this report.

1.4. The Research Methodology

A mixed method approach was used in conducting this baseline study. Research strategies included a household survey, a business establishment survey, focus group discussions, document review (of existing data), Interviews with CDC representatives, Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) sessions, and Participatory Ethnographic Evaluation and Research (PEER) interviews. A detailed description of the methodology used for these baseline studies is presented in a separate document.

1.4.1. The Quantitative Research Methodology and Limitations

During the months of March to June 2019 a team of 24 interviewers surveyed 1,434 households in selected Enumeration Districts (ED) across 17 communities. This number represents a response rate of 91%. Also, during the month of June 2019, a separate team of nine interviewers conducted the survey of 332 business establishments in all 17 communities. This number of business establishments surveyed represented a response rate of 82%. The data for both the household and the business establishment surveys were weighted before the analysis was carried out using SPSS.

1.4.2. Qualitative Methodology and Limitations

In this study Participatory Learning and Action (PLA)[5] was carried out by two teams, each with one male and one female. A total of 30 PLA sessions were carried out in seven communities from January 17 – April 29, 2019. One or more knowledgeable and respected "gatekeepers"[6] from each community took the research teams on a transect walk and introduced them to key areas and people. The number of sessions conducted ranged from 10 in the largest community, Trench Town, to two in Fletcher's Land. Each PLA session lasts approximately four hours. Over the period, the facilitation teams engaged 631 residents with the highest number (260) in Trench Town, and the smallest number (35) in Fletchers Land.

Thirty-three focus group sessions were held in eleven communities, including one community, Trench Town, in which the PLA teams also worked. The average number of participants was eight although three sessions had less than six participants. Overall, the focus groups had a good gender mix of 127 females and 123 males. A further breakdown of the mix of participants show that 79 young women, 85 young men, and 48 women and 38 men (in the mixed group aged 35 years and older) participated in the focus groups. Overall, there was good representation from young people between the ages of 18-34 years

The consultants also conducted extensive sensitizations of the communities prior to entry into the field (**see Appendix 4**). In conducting the data collection, the consultants engaged facilitators and

[5] In PLA a team or teams of two persons, who rotate as facilitator and notetaker/co-facilitator, walk through a community, talking to any willing group they come across. They do not just talk but also use diagrams as tools to unpack community residents' analysis. These diagrammatic tools, photos of which are in this report, include simple listing and then prioritising; forcefield analysis to bring out the positive and negative forces affecting an issue like community unity; roti diagrams to bring out which organisations and persons are most impactful in a community, for example in an area like mediation and peace-making; problem trees to show the causes and consequences of unemployment; community mapping to show, for example, the spaces where community activities can be held; a wealth ranking matrix which shows how the different socio-economic groups in the community spend their money, and others.

[6] "Gatekeepers" are persons living in the communities who are knowledgeable about community life, who can move freely within the community, and who are trusted and respected by residents.

interviewers from the communities to supplement its core team of data collectors **(see Appendix 5).** A stakeholder validation workshop held on October 29, 2019 presented the opportunity for representatives of the community and partner institutions to review the Draft Community Report. Data collected for this community report have been validated and areas of disagreement addressed (See **Appendix 11**.)

The data collected from both primary and secondary sources are presented under each of the six pillars listed above. These data are a mix of quantitative and qualitative values and narratives matched against related indicators.

While most of the data were inputted, data gaps remained owing to certain challenges, chief among which is the unavailability of data (mainly from secondary sources) in the format that allows for direct input in the results matrix. The baseline data also provide a status update on the conditions within which these vulnerable and volatile communities exist.

1.5. Summary of the Main Findings of the Study

1. Residents remain vulnerable to crime, insecurity, and abuse. Variables such as intimate partner violence, crimes against women and children, and educational attainment remain causes for concern.
2. The elderly in these communities are especially vulnerable to poverty and the hardships that come with it. Described by community residents as being at the bottom of the poverty tier, many elderly residents are forced to exist in sometimes sub-human conditions without social protection.
3. Poverty prevalence across the 17 Communities range from a low of 5.3 % for Springfield Gardens to a high of 53% for Tivoli Gardens. Denham Town ranks second to Tivoli Gardens with 43.0%.
4. It is the view of the consultants that the high levels of poverty observed in the Tivoli and Denham Town communities, when compared with the other 15 communities, is at least

partially due to the traumatic event of 2010[7] which severely impacted the lives and properties of residents. This link is evidenced by a report prepared by the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) on the Macroeconomic Effects of the Events in Western Kingston.

5. This ECLAC study estimates that the total damage and loss at the macroeconomic and community levels were in the region of US$152 million of J$13 billion. It is to be noted that impoverishment is one of the logical outcomes of traumatic events in which residents lost lives and property and are otherwise internally displaced or dislocated. It is to be noted further that the 12 variables used in the calculation of the poverty Index would have been impacted directly and or indirectly by the 2010 event.
6. Men and women are equally vulnerable to the crime and violence pervasive in these communities. Women and girls (particularly those aged 15 years and younger) are susceptible to sexual assault and exploitation. Men, particularly those in the 16 to 20 age groups are more likely to become victims of shootings and homicides. Qualitative research confirmed the real vulnerability of youth to the pathways to violence.
7. Pathways to violence can arise from the deprived situation of children who have no fathers, or whose fathers have been killed, and who may know no other way than violence for solving conflict or for survival. Literature also show that they are part of the age group responsible for violent acts. Community members also report that reprisals have been one of the causes of violent crimes. This exacerbates the incidence of serious crimes and creates an ongoing cycle of these events.
8. Lack of information and weak communication have been cited as a main gap to decision making in community governance.
9. Participants in focus groups and PLA sessions indicated that they would feel a greater sense of belonging if there were more activities such as parties, sports, fairs and extra-curricular activities for youth, etc. The lack of economic opportunities also contributes to the general absence of "belonging".

[7] The event popularly known as the Tivoli incursion

10. Access to employment and training was cited as a key success factor to community cohesion social transformation.

11. Vulnerable members of the community such as the mentally ill are exposed to abuse and mistreatment. The survey found that the majority of community residents regard this group as vulnerable without the support of the community, the government and other entities.

12. Evidence also show that children who attend the schools serving vulnerable and volatile communities exhibit much poorer performance compared to their counterparts from less vulnerable and volatile areas.

13. The study found that barriers to employment and income were linked to educational attainment in various ways. These include:

    a. Functional illiteracy among community members
    b. High levels of school dropouts
    c. Lack of education and skills
    d. Poor educational performance when compared with children other communities.
    e. Overall, nearly half of school leavers (41.7%) had not progressed beyond primary level education.

14. Other barriers to employment and income found include:

    a. Stigma attached to the address of community members.

    b. lack of affordable childcare facilities for mothers which prevents them from taking up employment opportunities.

15. The study also found that while there is still work to be done with regards to certain phsical conditions such as public buildings and other infrastructure, these are of much less concern to community members. There is great concern with respect to public amenities such as streetlighs, recreational spaces, garbage collection, public sanitary conveniences, and public domestic water supply (stand pipes). The level of satisfaction ranges from just over 18 % to just under 30% among the public amenities.

16. Residents agree that certain events such as sporting and recreational activities will foster cohesion and increase trust. Even the young men and women who operate on the 'ends' expressed a desire for inclusion, once they are invited to participate in the process.

1.6. Main Conclusions and Recommendations

This baseline study presents the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. The survey revealed that approximately 22% of residents reported incidence of crime and violence in their communities within the last 12 months of the date of the survey. Serious crimes such as shootings and murder accounted for over 60 % of these reports.

Against this background it is recommended that:

a. Further research be conducted to determine the prevalence of children who have become fatherless or are orphans as a result of their parents being victims of serious crimes.

b. Develop a national welfare programme, specifically targeting these children. The programme would intercept children, whom this study found are on the pathway to crime and violence, as soon as the event of the death of one or both parents occurs. The programme would be structured to provide total support which would include but may not be limited to counselling, livelihood and education up to age 18 when they become adults. This programme may require collaboration among government entities that have responsibility for victim support and child welfare.

2. The survey provided much information on the awareness and practice of community residents towards disasters. However, no information was collected on the extent to which lives, and properties were lost due to the incidence of disasters including fires, gun violence, flooding and other natural and man-made disasters. The loss of lives and properties is a contributing factor to the incidence of poverty in these communities.

a. It is therefore recommended that further research be conducted to collect data on the impact of disasters on the lives of residents, particularly fires, flooding and gun violence.

3. The Community-based organisations up to the level of the CDCs represent the governance mechanism that has the legal and institutional authority to address many community issues and concerns, identified in this study, through various means. Means include but may not be limited to:

a. The planning and implementation of community projects that will create employment opportunities, address environmental problems, and provide needed products and services, including day care services, homework programmes, as well as sports and other recreational projects.
b. The development and implementation of communication programmes to disseminate information and communicate effectively with community members.
c. Conduct training needs assessments, plan and implement training programmes
d. Conduct fund-raising activities and make effective representation to the local Authorities as well as to international partners.

Notwithstanding the existence of the legal and institutional framework in the form of two Community Development Committees (CDCs) and multiple Community-based Organisations (CBOs) covering the 17 communities, Community Governance remains quite weak.

Without exception, these community organisations lack the management and administrative capacity to undertake the tasks of addressing community problems and concerns. Left to continue as powerless organizations, it is likely that the existing vulnerabilities in these communities will worsen and the desired transformation will not be achieved. It is to be noted further that the reliance on the voluntary services of executive members of community-based organisations, to address

community issues carries tremendous risk as these members typically lack the resources and can ill-afford the time to do community work.

It is against this background that the following reforms to the CDCs are recommended.

a. Government consider providing solid and sustainable administrative support to CDCs at least in the target communities. This administrative support may be modelled off an efficiently run Non-Profit Organization with paid staff plus reasonable financial incentives to the members of the Committee. Funding for the reform should be sustainable and should therefore come from a budgetary subvention in the first place. As the CDCs develop, they should become self-financing. This reform may be implemented using a pilot approach.

4. Consistent with the mandate of the CRP: "to enable, facilitate and build capacity of communities to address their own needs" and given the political and socio-economic complexities that are characteristic of these communities, it is recommended the CRP engages Management Consulting Services to develop a strategy for the implementation of the reforms of the CDCs being recommended by this study.

5. It is a recommendation from this study that further research needs to be done to:

a. Identify barriers to the access of education and training by community members through established institutions and programmes.
b. Determine the prevalence and causes of school dropouts
c. Determine the causes of poor educational performance in the schools.

6. In order to enhance the effectiveness of community interventions that are designed to address known vulnerabilities, it is recommended that the CRP expands its monitoring and evaluation information system to include the results of impact evaluations[8] conducted at the level of the individual interventions in each community. This will allow the CRP

[8] Impact evaluations are normally carried out by the financing partners as a standard component of the Project Cycle.

Secretariat to be better able to comment on the effectiveness of interventions and or to advice the planning and implementation of new initiatives.

7. For social transformation to succeed, the current deficit in trust between the community and the various state and non-state duty bearers requires improvement. Community members have identified activities such as sports and other forms of community activities that will foster cohesion and trust. It is therefore recommended that current intervention in these activities be expanded and improved as necessary to provide adequate coverage based on needs.

8. The community reports also contain recommendations that are applicable to each community specifically.

1.7. Lessons Learnt for Replication of the Baseline Survey and for Follow-up Studies.

1. There was an implicit assumption at the start of this study, that community leaders representing the CDCs and CBOs as well as community members representing the various target groups would participate fully and within the timelines of the schedule of the study. However, it became clear quite early that while members of the target groups were willing, they were unable to provide full and timely participation in various activities of the survey. The main explanation was that their participation was voluntary and notwithstanding any perceived benefit or gain, they had their own schedules and priorities for survival and could ill-afford the time required to participate, even if they were not formally employed.
2. There is a need to revisit the indicators used in this Study especially in the light of the further areas of research as recommended should these recommendations be accepted. Additionally, there are indicators that were attempted in this study that needed to be reviewed afresh to fit the available data sources. These include those that attempted to collect data on youth involvement in crime as victims or perpetrators, for which community level data was not readily available.

3. Sensitisation of community residents and stakeholders before and during the research process is a valuable strategy that will yield dividends for baseline and other studies of this nature. The time allotted to community sensitisation would need to be sufficient to enable strong support and positive engagement in the research process.
4. A mix of quantitative and qualitative methods have been used to implement this research. The benefits of executing this approach to baseline studies of this nature are significant. Although the indicators identified for this baseline study are mainly quantitative, the presence of qualitative information serves to add context to the data being collected. It is a best practice to use such mixed methods to collect data. It is, however, crucial to strike a balance between both methodologies, as the experience with this baseline study has demonstrated with the use of a combination of PLA, Focus Group Discussions, PEER Research, interviews, observation, and surveys (household and business establishment).

2.0. INTRODUCTION

In September 2018, the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) engaged the services of BRAC Consultants to conduct the Baseline Study of 17 Vulnerable and Volatile Communities in support of the Community Renewal Programme. BRAC Consultants was the successful bidder following its participation in a procurement process of completive bidding.

The baseline study aims to collect data to support a gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation system. The data collected will better inform programming decisions and provide benchmarks against which intended outcomes and impacts of various interventions are measured within the beneficiary communities. In addition, the study is designed to improve the capacity of the Community Renewal Programme (CRP) and various key stakeholders in the collection and management of data. Specifically, the Terms of Reference for this baseline study outlines the following sub-objectives:

1. Design and plan baseline studies in collaboration with the CRP Secretariat and implementing partners.
2. Develop the overall approach and methodology for the baseline studies.
3. Design and/or revise existing data collection methodology and tools to be used during the baseline studies and for further use throughout the Programme.
4. Provide recommendations and plans for integration of data collection tools and/or other required data sets necessary for programme management and coordination into the CRP database.
5. Collect baseline data that is disaggregated by demographic characteristics, including sex, age and vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities.
6. Provide a comprehensive report based on the baseline data, establishing baseline values and accurate status in line with the CRP goals and outcome indicators.

The amended TOR is attached as **Appendix 1**.

The assignment commenced on September 11, 2018. Between March 2019 and June 30, 2019, the consultants conducted research activities and data collection. This Final Report is the fourth of five deliverables under the Contract.

The Report is comprised of the following sub-deliverables

a) A Main Report that provides the findings conclusion and recommendations of the baseline study covering the 17 communities.
b) 17 stand-alone community reports that provide detailed profiles of each community within the scope of the six pillars under the terms of reference
c) Dataset and Data Dictionary in both SPSS and Excel formats
d) Field Notes and other annotations
e) A PowerPoint presentation of the Final Report.

The intended uses of the Report will include but may not be limited to:

a) A record of the social, economic, physical and environmental, governance status of the 17 communities as at the 2017/2018 (the baseline year).
b) A source of information for the next Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP,2018-2022) of the CRP.
c) Baseline data for purposes of monitoring changes in the communities over time.
d) Training material for the purposes of training community leaders, members and partners in the use and interpretation of data.

It is expected that the main users of the Report will be the CRP Secretariat, policy analysts in the public and academic institutions, funding and implementing partners and researchers.

2.1. Methodology

The consultants used a mixed methods approach to conduct the baseline study of these communities. Research strategies included a household survey, a business establishment survey, focus group discussions, Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) sessions, and Participatory

Ethnographic Evaluation and Research (PEER) interviews with CDC representatives, observations, and interviews of representatives from community and partner institutions. A detailed description of the methodology used in these baseline studies is presented in a separate document.

The consultants also conducted extensive sensitizations of the communities prior to entry into the field (**see Appendix 4**). In conducting the data collection, the consultants engaged facilitators and interviewers from the communities to supplement its core team of data collectors **(see Appendix 5).**

A stakeholder validation workshop held on October 29, 2019 presented the opportunity for representatives of the community and partner institutions to review the Draft Community Report. Data collected for this community report have been validated and areas of disagreement addressed (See **Appendix 11**.)

2.1.1. Communities Surveyed

As required under the Terms of Reference, the following 17 communities were surveyed:

Figure 1: Communities Surveyed

2.2. The National Context

With a land area of just over 10,000 square km, Jamaica is the third largest island in the English-speaking Caribbean. It is home to approximately 2.73 million people with a population distribution of 50.5% female and 49.5% male[9]. As an independent nation with a stable democracy, Jamaica has a well-developed tradition of citizen participation in the democratic process, as well as freedoms that are protected by its Constitution.

Jamaica has, however, struggled for more than 30 years since its independence in 1962, with slow economic growth, significant debt, persistently low Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, and pressing development challenges including poverty.

Within the last ten years, however, Jamaica embarked on a programme of economic and social reforms that resulted in relative stability and measurable progress. The country's inflation rate, which up to 2010 was recorded in double digits, fell to single digits and below the national inflation target range of 4.0 and 6.0 percent. The national debt burden eased and for the first time the country has achieved a debt to GDP ratio of below 100 percent. The country made remarkable progress in the areas of health, education, social protection, and inclusion.

Although in recent years Jamaica's development performance improved, deficiencies remain in other crucial areas, including youth unemployment, gender equality, and the management of environmental resources. Despite these deficiencies, the county's progress placed it on the high ranks of the Human Development Index (HDI)[10]. Over the last 28 years between 1990 to 2018, the country's Human Development Index increased by 12.4 percent to 0.732 from 0.651. The

[9] Statistical Institute of Jamaica Population Estimates 2018 retrieved from http://statinja.gov.jm/Demo_SocialStats/PopulationStats.aspx

[10] Economic and Social Survey Jamaica (ESSJ), 2016; Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC) 2015; Comprehensive Assessment of Jamaica's Progress Towards the MDGs (2013), Assessment of Jamaica's Progress Towards the MDG. Pdf.; Human Development Report 2018 – Jamaica.

island's achievements also resulted in an adjustment in the country's designation among International Development Partners. Jamaica is classified within the United Nations as a middle-income country.

Notwithstanding Jamaica's achievements, violent crime, particularly murder remains an underlying problem that has placed a stranglehold on the nation's development. Data show that the murder rate in 2009 stood at 63/100,000 and although it fell to 37/100,000 in 2014, the rate has since climbed to unacceptable levels. Reportedly, the murder rate in 2018 stood at 47/100,000[11].

Many vulnerable and volatile communities across Jamaica are impacted by crime and violence. Even as the country carries out its economic and social reforms, the pressing challenges caused by the persistently high rates of violent crime and murder continue to place a burden on the citizens who must live in the depressive conditions.

During the period between 2010 and 2014, however, Jamaica's murder rate fell to all-time lows. Economic and social reforms that the Government of Jamaica introduced in the aftermath of the May 2010 security operations in West Kingston resulted in this reduction in murders. More recently, the government of Jamaica introduced Zones of Special Operations (ZOSOs) and States of Public Emergency (SOEs)[12] to combat the rising crime and lawlessness that have spread to other parishes.

[11] Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica, 2018

[12] Under the State of Public Emergency (Emergency Powers Act, 2018) as of September 2018: Seven of the 17 communities experienced increased security operations

(1) Central downtown (market and business districts);

(2) Denham Town;

(3) Greenwich Town;

(4) Hannah Town;

(5) Jones Town;

The May 2010 security operation in West Kingston[13] is a pivotal event in law enforcement and crime management. The widespread impact of this incident on all sectors, particularly on the productive sector (total damage and loss was estimated to be around USD 152 million or JMD 13 billion)[14] reinforced the significant impact of crime and violence at the macro-economic level as well as at the local, community level. Poor, vulnerable communities such as those in West Kingston continue to suffer the effects of violent crime. They also lack basic social amenities, have poor physical infrastructure, are characterised by low educational attainment, and relatively high youth unemployment and under-employment.

The Government of Jamaica decided to intervene in these communities to enable a long-term stability, inclusiveness, and the well-being of citizens. The mechanism chosen was the Community Renewal Programme (CRP), a collaborative approach to community revitalisation. In addition, the GoJ through the Ministry of National Security (MNS) developed its 2013 National Security Policy (NSP) that categorised four tiers of national security threats against which six key reforms are prescribed[15]. With such reforms, this National Policy aims to "*transform Jamaica's prospects by decisively breaking the grip that crime and corruption have on this nation. This means dismantling the gangs, arresting their leaders and the people who*

(6) Tivoli Gardens; and

(7) Trench Town (Rose Town and Arnett Gardens).

The community of Denham Town is also a declared Zone of Special Operations under the Law Reform (Zones of Special Operations) (Special Security and Community Development Measures) Act, 2017 and is therefore under enhanced security measures.

[13] This incident arose from the Jamaican Government's efforts to honour an extradition request from the US Government to surrender Christopher "Dudus" Coke, a reputed "don" in Tivoli Gardens. The outbreak of violence, which was concentrated in the West Kingston community of Tivoli Garden, ended with 76 civilians and four members of the security forces dead, and numerous persons suffering injuries. Damage to property and infrastructure, including two police stations, also occurred during this period of unrest.

[14] Estimate by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Report: Report of the Macroeconomic Effects of the Events in Western Kingston Area, 22 May to 7th June 2010. Report prepared by UNECLAC and United Nations Development Programme for GOJ.

[15] Key reforms under the NSP are (1) Remove the profit from crime, (2) Reform the Justice System, (3) Policing by consent, (4) Adopt a coherent anti-gang strategy, (5) Focus on at-risk individuals and communities, and (6) Strengthen systems of governance.

have facilitated their operations, seizing their assets and putting them out of business." A New Approach: National Security Policy for Jamaica, 2013. pg. 5.

2.3. The Community Renewal Programme (CRP)

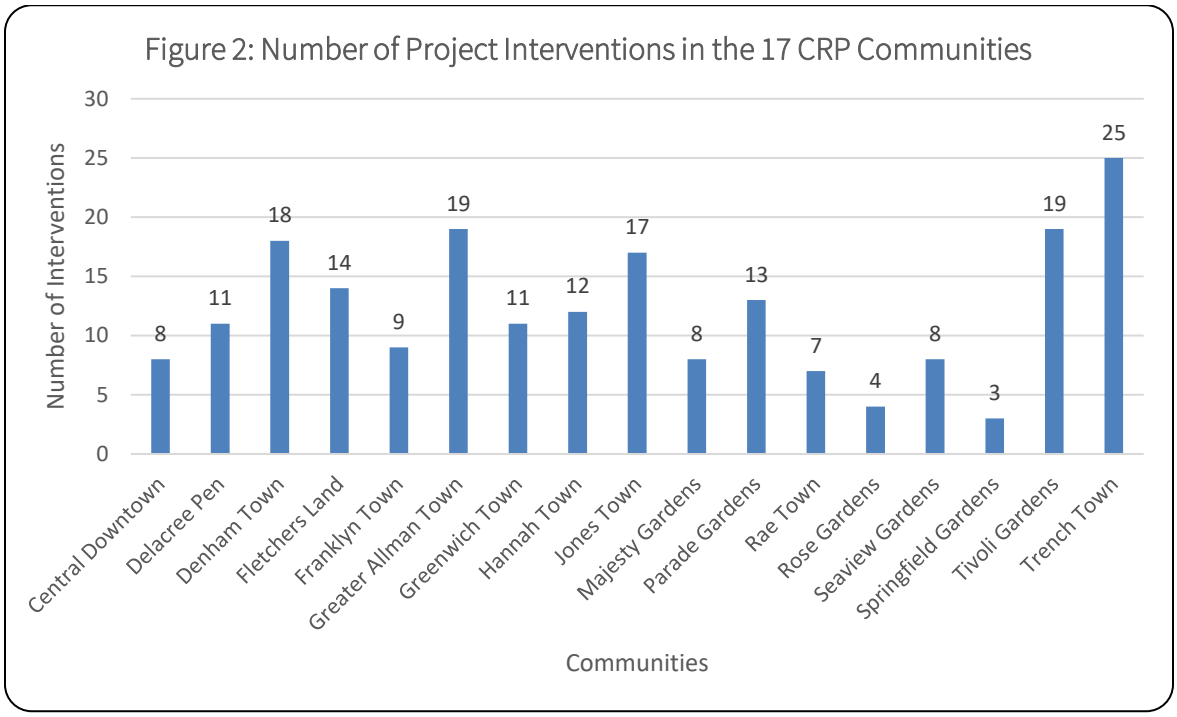
In 2012, the Government of Jamaica, after extensive consultation and preparation, launched the CRP. The CRP was developed in a collaborative and multi-sectoral manner to rejuvenate and further strengthen the most vulnerable and volatile communities in Jamaica. The implementation of the CRP is being done under the following six pillars:

1. Governance
2. Social Transformation
3. Safety and Justice
4. Physical Transformation
5. Socio-economic Development
6. Youth Development

Governance is concerned with democratic leadership and decision making. Social Transformation aims to achieve cohesion, shared positive values and attitudes among communities. Safety and Justice relates to the achievement of a safe environment with mechanisms to ensure justice. Physical Transformation is the improvement of the built and natural environments. Socio-economic development translates into economic prosperity at the community level. Finally, the pillar Children and Youth Development is concerned with the inclusion of youth in all developmental processes.

Different state and non-state entities lead interventions under the CRP with support from the International Development Partners. **Appendix 8** lists more than 200 projects and initiatives that have been implemented in these 17 communities to date. Areas of focus for these interventions are (i) Social Services, (ii) Youth Education and Engagement, (iii) Victim Support, (iv) Restorative Justice, (v) Crime Prevention and Community Safety, (vi) Community Infrastructure, (vii) Community Capacity Building, and (viii) Community Sports and Recreation.

Interventions include the $1.4b Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) III that is slated to end in 2020, the second phase of the Community Empowerment and Transformation Programme (Comet II) with an investment of $12.7m, and the $29.3m Inner City Basic Services for the Poor Project (ICBSP) that ended in 2013. As **figure 2** below shows, all 17 communities have benefitted from various interventions implemented by state and non-state agencies over the last 10 years.



Source: Ministry of National Security, Crime Prevention and Community Safety Mapping

An assessment of the alignment of interventions to community development priorities (to be discussed later) shows that in the case of 64.7% of these vulnerable and volatile communities, interventions met four or more of their development priorities. **Box 1** below lists some interventions to CRP communities that have been made to date.

Box 1: Interventions to Vulnerable and Volatile Communities

- **The EU's Poverty Reduction Programme**: Implemented by the Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF), it supports four of the six pillars – Governance, Physical Transformation, Socioeconomic Development and Youth Development. Forty of the CRP communities are targeted under this programme. Expected results are (a) improved quality and access to basic socio-economic infrastructure and services; (b) increased capacity of communities to demand for, plan, implement and manage local development projects; (c) increased income generation and employment opportunities; (d) reduced deviant behaviour through work with unattached youth; and (e) improved coordination, monitoring and evaluation capacity of the CRP Secretariat.
- **The Citizen's Security and Justice Programme (CSJP):** Administered through the Ministry of National Security, this programme is a multi-pronged crime and violence prevention initiative. It is funded through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), now Global Affairs Canada (GAC). CSJP serves 39 vulnerable and volatile communities and covers eight parishes. This intervention is designed to build community safety and security as well as to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Security Ministry.
- **Integrated Community Development Programme (ICDP):** Funded by a US$42 million loan from the World Bank, this programme is implemented by the JSIF under the auspices of the Office of the Prime Minister. It targets eighteen communities in the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Ann, St. James and Westmoreland. This programme aims to promote public safety and transformation in communities through the delivery of basic infrastructure and social services. It builds on the Inner City Basic Services for the Poor Project that was implemented through the JSIF. Approximately 89,000 residents are expected to benefit.
- **The Community Empowerment and Transformation (COMET) Programme**: Financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) this programme targets 25 of the CRP communities. This programme addresses cross-cutting themes such as gender, HIV/AIDS, and disaster risk reduction. Its interventions also fall within four of the six pillars, namely Security and Justice; Socioeconomic Development; Governance and Physical Transformation. The Social Development Commission (SDC), the Community Renewal Programme (CRP) and the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) are the main partners in this initiative.
- **Housing Development in Majesty Gardens:** This government led initiative involved a major housing development in the community of Majesty Gardens. This project was carried out with support from a wide cross section of non-government and government institutions, international development partners, and the Majesty Gardens Community Development Committee (CDC).

2.3.1. Selection of Communities for CRP: Criteria for Volatility and Vulnerability

The Community Renewal Programme targets the vulnerable and most disadvantaged groups in the communities. **Table 1** below shows the community selection criteria[16] used to identify communities that are most vulnerable and volatile. Additional areas of vulnerability, for example unemployment, and prevalence of disease, though considered, were not included in the list of criteria owing to the absence of data at the community level.

Table 1: Community Selection Criteria

Volatility Criteria (weights)	**Vulnerability Criteria** (weights)
• Murders and shootings (1) • Violence-related injuries (1) • Presence of gang (1.5)	• Child Abuse Teenage Pregnancy (1) • Accessibility of communities for policing (1) • Child Literacy (1) • Ex-convicts (1) • Poverty (0.5) • Squatter settlements (0.5)

A two-stage approach was used to select these communities. Selection at the first stage focussed on parishes that recorded the highest murder rate. At the second stage, 20 communities classified as vulnerable and volatile were selected from each parish. A total of 100 communities were selected based on their placement on a ranking table developed by the PIOJ and MNS using data collected during 2010[17].

[16] Although the selection committee of the PIOJ/MNS determined that most of the variables chosen were equally important and were, therefore, assigned a weight of 1, the variable "presence of gangs" was given a higher weight of 1.5 to ensure that communities with gangs present would have a higher probability of being selected for CRP intervention. The poverty variable was assigned a lower weight of 0.5 as the data used was from a 2001 Poverty Map which was considered outdated. The squatter settlement criterion was also weighted lower (0.5) as the existing data does not demonstrate the size of squatter settlements in the various communities, only that at least one such settlement exists in the community.

[17] Data collection started in September 2010 and 2009 data sets were used to inform many of the variables.

2.3.2. Profile of the 17 Communities Selected for Baseline Study

The seventeen communities selected for these baseline studies are found within the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew. Approximately 59% of these communities are located in Kingston, while the remaining 41% are in the parish of St. Andrew. Together, these communities account for an estimated population[18] of 76,095 with a distribution of 46.9 percent male and 53.1 percent female.

From a poverty standpoint, these communities are among the most vulnerable. According to a 2008 PIOJ report *Mapping Poverty Indicators Consumption and Basic Needs in Jamaica, 2001/2002*, these 17 CPR communities recorded consumption-based poverty prevalence[19] ranging from a low of 6.7% (Springfield Gardens) to a high of 54.6% (Majesty Gardens). Also, in terms of deprivation[20], approximately 50% of these communities fall within the most deprived quintiles (quintiles 1 and 2), and only approximately 18% fall within the quintiles regarded as "better off" (quintiles 4 and 5).

Major development challenges affecting these vulnerable and volatile communities include (i) crime and violence, (ii) high levels of youth unemployment, (iii) limited or no opportunities for training and employment, (iv) low skill levels, (v) high levels of high school dropout, (vi) poor parenting, and (vii) negative perception of the community (stigma).

The individual baseline reports for the seventeen CRP communities are presented separately.

[18] This population estimate is based on the total number and size of households in the Enumeration Districts (EDs) within the boundaries outlined in the Community Profiles (developed with help from the Social Development Commission (SDC)).

[19] Poverty Prevalence is the same as the percent of persons living in poverty (living below the poverty line) measured out of every 100 persons.

[20] An Unmet Basic Needs Approach was used to arrive at the Deprivation Quintiles that range from Quintile 1 (worst off) to Quintile 5 (Best off). This approach makes use of community participation and data from the 2001 Population Census. The Unsatisfied Basic Needs Approach defines poverty as "*deprivation or the lack of amenities necessary for well-being as defined by community members.*"

2.3.3. The M&E Framework for CRP: Pillars and Indicators

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the CRP provides an integrated, comprehensive tool for use by key stakeholders in the public and private sectors. It functions as a second level national information system that uses sectoral and local community data for monitoring and evaluation products and services. The M&E Framework links into a national planning, monitoring and evaluation framework that supports the higher-level policy and programmes such as the Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan.

The M&E system uses a logical approach of output, outcome and impact indicators to ensure that monitoring and evaluation are ongoing. The goals, objectives and strategic elements of the Community Renewal Programme would be monitored so that stakeholders and programme implementors are able to follow the progress towards community renewal.

The CRP's M&E Framework supports the following Theory of Change:

THEORY OF CHANGE

"The CRP is a holistic framework that aims to strengthen legitimate and participatory governance, promote the development of children and youth, increase safety and justice, improve socio-economic development, enhance social transformation and enable physical transformation using an evidence-driven platform. This platform will enable, facilitate, and build capacity for these communities to address their own needs as well as serve to promote strategic partnerships and the coordination and enhancement of the delivery of services under the six interlocking components to vulnerable and volatile communities. More effective national and local coordination mechanisms are then expected to catalyse collective actions to bolster stronger governance and maximise the impact of existing programmes aimed at reducing crime and violence and promoting community development or renewal. Ultimately, the actions under the CRP framework is expected to empower citizens to live full and satisfied lives in secure, cohesive and just communities with healthy environments and in fulfilment of the Vision 2030 Jamaica's National Goals and Outcomes." Community Renewal Programme Monitoring and Evaluation framework, 2016 pg. 14

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework guiding the CRP comprised 97 indicators at two levels. The first level indicators are related to programmatic results and operate at the ultimate outcome or impact level, the intermediate outcomes, immediate outcomes, and outputs. The second level of indicators are related to operational results and consists of 26 indicators. **Table 2** below outlines the indicators comprising the M&E Framework.

Table 2: Distribution of Indicators by Levels

Levels/Results Level	Number of Indicators
Level 1: Programmatic Results	
Ultimate Outcome/Impact	1
Intermediate Outcomes	13
Immediate Outcomes	45
Outputs	12
Level 2: Operational Results	26
Total	**97**

Source: Community Renewal Programme Monitoring & Evaluation Framework, 2016

The indicators for which baseline data was collected during this baseline study were, however, restricted to the impact and outcome levels. Output level indicators and operational results were excluded from data gathering during this study.

A total of 57 indicators covering the six pillars at the impact and outcome levels were initially reflected in the Terms of Reference for this baseline study. After extensive discussions, the number of outcome indicators were increased to 93. See **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Initial and Revised Number of Indicators for Baseline Study

Pillars	Initial Number of Outcome Indicators	Revised Number of Outcome Indicators
Governance	5	9
Social Transformation	15	32
Safety and Justice	8	18
Physical Transformation	11	11
Socio-Economic Development	8	15
Children and Youth Development	10	8
Total Indicators	**57**	**93**

Significant adjustments were made to the number of Social Transformation, Safety and Justice, and Socio-Economic Development indicators. These areas requiring adjustments represented a refinement of the initial set of indicators. In refining the indicators, new indicators were introduced, others were further broken down into multiple indicators, while others were reformulated for clarity and compatibility with the appropriate data collection methodology to be applied during the baseline study.

3.0 METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

3.1. Methodology Used

A mixed methods approach was used in conducting this baseline study. Research strategies included a household survey, a business establishment survey, focus group discussions, document review (of existing data), Interviews with CDC representatives, Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) sessions, observations, and Participatory Ethnographic Evaluation and Research (PEER) interviews.

3.1.1. Quantitative Methodology and Limitations

During the months of March to June 2019 a team of 24 interviewers surveyed 1,434 households in selected Enumeration Districts (ED) across 17 communities. This number represents a response rate of 91%. Also, during the month of June 2019, a separate team of nine interviewers conducted the survey of 332 business establishments in all 17 communities. This number of business establishments surveyed represented a response rate of 82%. The data for both the household and the business establishment surveys were weighted before the analysis was carried out using SPSS.

Secondary data was not available in the format that allows for input in a results matrix. For instance, the crime statistics provided by the Jamaica Constabulary Force, while very valuable for one of the indicators, was not collected in a way that fits the indicator as expressed. As a result, the measure for the related indicator had to be adjusted to fit the data available. Furthermore, available secondary data are not disaggregated to the community level so that they can be accepted for the indicator. Consequently, not every indicator could be populated with data.

3.1.2. Qualitative Methodology and Limitations

In this study Participatory Learning and Action (PLA)[21] was carried out by two teams, each with one male and one female. A total of 30 PLA sessions were carried out in seven communities from January 17 – April 29, 2019. One or more knowledgeable and respected "gatekeepers"[22] from each community took the research teams on a transect walk and introduced them to key areas and people. The number of sessions conducted ranged from 10 in the largest community, Trench Town, to two in Fletcher's Land. Each PLA session lasts approximately four hours. Over the period, the facilitation teams engaged 631 residents with the highest number (260) in Trench Town, and the smallest number (35) in Fletchers Land. See **Table 4** below.

Table 4: PLA Sessions Conducted

Communities	Estimated Population Size	Dates	# teams	# sessions	# participants engaged
1. Majesty Gardens	2,241	Jan 17, 20, 21	1	3	
2. Hannah Town	3,851	Jan 23, 25, 27	1	3	
3. Greenwich Town	3,048	Feb 21	2	4	

[21] In PLA a team or teams of two persons, who rotate as facilitator and notetaker/co-facilitator, walk through a community, talking to any willing group they come across. They do not just talk but also use diagrams as tools to unpack community residents' analysis. These diagrammatic tools, photos of which are in this report, include simple listing and then prioritising; forcefield analysis to bring out the positive and negative forces affecting an issue like community unity; roti diagrams to bring out which organisations and persons are most impactful in a community, for example in an area like mediation and peace-making; problem trees to show the causes and consequences of unemployment; community mapping to show, for example, the spaces where community activities can be held; a wealth ranking matrix which shows how the different socio-economic groups in the community spend their money, and others.

[22] "Gatekeepers" are persons living in the communities who are knowledgeable about community life, who can move freely within the community, and who are trusted and respected by residents.

4. Trench Town	11,291	Mar 17, 19, 26	2	10	260
5. Central Downtown	1,033	Apr 2, 4	1	3	
6. Delacree Pen	9,075	Apr 15, 18	2	5	
7. Fletchers Land	3,430	Apr 29	1	2	35
TOTAL:	**33,969**			**30**	**631**

Note: 1 session = 4 hours (half day). 1 session uses a team of 2 members

Thirty-three focus group sessions were held in eleven communities, including one community, Trench Town, in which the PLA teams also worked. The average number of participants was eight although three sessions had less than six participants[23]. Overall, the focus groups had a good gender mix of 127 females and 123 males. A further breakdown of the mix of participants show that 79 young women, 85 young men, and 48 women and 38 men (in the mixed group aged 35 years and older) participated in the focus groups. Overall, there was good representation from young people between the ages of 18-34 years (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Focus Group Discussions Participants by Age and Sex

Communities	**Estimated Population**	**Females 18-34 yrs.**	**Males 18-34 yrs**	**Both Sexes >34 yrs**		**Total**
				M	F	
Denham Town	2,831	10	12	3	4	29
Franklyn Town	2,307	10	9	4	5	28
Greater Allman Town	5,711	10	7	3	5	25
Jones Town	6,790	9	10	4	5	28
Tivoli Gardens	4,254	9	8	2	5	24
Trench Town*	11,291	6	6	2	4	18
Springfield Gardens	5,851	3	10	3	3	19
Rose Gardens	2,963	6	6	3	4	19
Parade Gardens	3,062	3	7	3	3	16
Seaview Gardens	6,501	7	3	4	3	17
Rae Town	1,856	6	7	7	7	27
Grand Total	**53,417**	**79**	**85**	**38**	**48**	**250**

*PLA Sessions were also conducted in this community

[23] This focus group discussion for young women had three participants. This was also one of the last focus group discussions held before fieldwork ended.

The venues used were schools, community centres and other community meeting spaces. Refreshments were always provided by community caterers.

The selection of communities for the Focus Group Discussions and the PLA sessions was carefully made within the following basic criteria:

1. **Size and number of different districts/sections**. PLA was more appropriate where the community was large with many different districts, such as **Trench Town** and **Delacree Pen.** It is very difficult for Focus Groups, ideally limited to six to eight persons, to be representative in such situations. **Central Downtown** presented a special situation, being spaced out with residents living in pockets (sometimes in abandoned buildings), and no governance structure (no sensitization meeting was held for this community) to guide BRAC to mobilizers. Yet a successful PLA exercise was held over two half days without the usual gatekeeper.

2. **Level of division, whether through violence or traditional political affiliation.** PLA has a greater chance of success in such communities as they visit different areas separately. Mobilizers cannot persuade most persons to come to an FGD if the community is volatile at the time. Mobilisation can also be difficult if the community is politically divided, for example **Greenwich Town**, which is both large and politically divided, affiliated to the PNP above the train-line, and below the train-line to the JLP.

However other factors prevented BRAC using these criteria in every instance:

3. **The decision to divide the communities was taken in <u>after</u> PLA had completed** two smaller communities**, Majesty Gardens** and **Hannah Town.**

4. **One small community, Fletchers Land, had a dominant leader** who it was felt would influence who attended the FGDs, so PLA was chosen as more likely to get feedback that was representative.

FGD mobilisation was easiest in **Denham Town, Franklin Town** and **Tivoli Gardens** due to the lack of violence and strong CDCs. Although only Manley Meadows has a strong CDC, **Springfield Gardens** was also easily mobilised because of the peace and the assistance of other agencies working in the community for the identification of key individuals to mobilise participants in other sections. **Greater Allman Town** was expected to be in this group but, for reasons unknown, there were problems mobilising the younger groups. **Jones Town** was easy to mobilise because there is peace, although it has a 'paper' CDC which was not used. Likewise, the organisational level is weak in **Rose Gardens,** although a small community, but participants were also easily mobilised when key persons were identified and there was no violence. **Parade Gardens** is politically divided but has a strong CDC and FGDs were successfully mobilised. FGD mobilisation was hardest in **Rae Town** and **Seaview Gardens** because of violence.

A total of 147 PEERs from all communities were interviewed in two sessions by a team of PEER interviewers that was trained and selected. The PEERS comprised of 124 males and 23 females. The PEER methodology was used to gather information from persons who would want to remain unrecognised/incognito. This method was used to find out the views of gang members or affiliates given that gang violence is one of the barriers to development for CRP communities. In this report the term '*people on the ends'* was used to denote gang members and their affiliates. The interviewers were persons who are trusted by these persons 'on the ends.' Interviews, which were one-on-one meetings, took place wherever and whenever the participant chose. PEER Interviewers conducted two interviews with each person one week apart. Before conducting the interviews, permission was sought from the interviewees to take short notes and write longer reports later (see **Appendix 7**).

Serious tension in some communities hampered the flow of the qualitative research. Hannah Town, which the research team visited in January, was in tension with the neighbouring community of Denham Town. This tense atmosphere persisted despite the continuous presence of the security forces[24]. Consequently, fewer persons were present on the streets even when the research team visited on a Sunday, usually an excellent day for PLA. Conversations in Hannah Town did not cover more than one topic at a time as participants were weary and wanted to relax. Tension between Federal Gardens and Wilton Gardens/Rema in lower Trench Town, during the month of March, resulted in an adjustment in the PLA process in those communities. Although the police patrolled, the tension remained. The PLA facilitators found that while persons were willing to talk, they were not eager to use the diagrams.

Notwithstanding these limitations, the qualitative component of these baseline studies yielded rich information that corroborate the findings of the quantitative surveys that were conducted. As a result, the information gathered was included in this report and in many instances added context and texture to the discussion under each pillar.

Interviews were also conducted with representatives of the Community Development Committees (CDCs) and other Community Based Organisations (CBOs) that have been identified as active in these communities. These interviews were conducted as telephone interviews using the contact information provided to the consultants by the Social Development Commission (SDC) through the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ). These interviews assisted the consultants in gathering data on the experiences of these CDCs and CBOs in their work in these 17 communities, the governance structure that existed, and the issues that they encountered as they served these communities.

[24] The heightened security operations as a result of the State of Public Emergency (SOE) or Zone of Special Operation (ZOSO) that were declared on parts of the island including seven of the 17 communities were in full effect during the period of the field research. Community residents, however, welcomed the presence of the security forces without whom they were certain there would have been “mayhem and murder”.

3.1.3. Sample Size

The sample sizes used in this survey was drawn using a two-tiered process. The first tier is the selection of Enumeration Districts from the 17 communities as shown in **Table 6** below.

Table 6: Number of EDs Selected for Household Survey

#	Community	Total List of EDs	Total no. of EDs	No. of EDs selected (50% sample)	EDs selected
1	**Central Downtown**	43-45,47-50 & 61	8	4	44, 47, 49, 61
2	**Delacree Pen**	6-14,52-58,63-68	22	11	6, 14, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 64, 65, 67
3	**Denham Town**	24-28,32-33	7	4	26, 28, 32, 33
4	**Fletchers Land**	3 - 12	10	5	3, 6, 9, 10, 12
5	**Franklyn Town**	23-26,32-38	11	6	23, 24, 25, 33, 35, 37
6	**Greater Allman Town**	65-68, Kgn Central 2 - 20	23	12	2, 3, 4, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 65, 66, 67, 68
7	**Greenwich Town**	62, 69, 70-84	17	9	62, 70, 71, 72, 74, 78, 79, 80, 84
8	**Hannah Town**	13 - 21	9	5	14, 15, 16, 19, 21
9	**Jones Town**	28 - 50	23	12	28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 41, 48, 49
10	**Majesty Gardens**	59 - 61	3	2	59, 61
11	**Parade Gardens**	57, 60-67, 76-77	11	6	57, 60, 61, 62, 66, 76
12	**Rae Town**	69 - 73	5	3	69, 70, 73
13	**Rose Gardens**	42 - 55	14	7	42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 49, 51
14	**Seaview Gardens**	74 - 93	20	10	76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 86, 88, 93
15	**Springfield Gardens**	57 - 79	23	12	57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 73, 79
16	**Tivoli Gardens**	51 - 60	10	5	52, 54, 55, 56, 60
17	**Trench Town** **Rose Town:**	1-10, 20-27, 51-59 17 – 19, 60 - 63	27 7	14 4	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 21, 22, 26, 27, 51, 53, 55, 17, 18, 60, 62
	Total		**250**	**131**	

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 **Note:** for CRP interventions, Trench Town also covers Arnett Gardens, Rose Town, Lyndhurst / Greenwich, Wilton Gardens, and Federal Gardens.

The second tier in the sampling process is the selection of household and business respondents from the sampled EDs (in the case of the household survey), and all EDs (in the case of the business establishment survey). The final sample size for the household and business establishment respondents is shown in **Table 7** below.

Table 7: Sample Sizes for Household and Business Establishment Surveys

COMMUNITIES	Number of Households		Number of Establishments	
	listed	sampled	listed	sampled
SEAVIEW GARDENS	1,330	123	111	10
MAJESTY GARDENS	569	56	197	13
DELACREE PEN	1,784	148	286	38
GREENWICH TOWN	626	75	290	28
TRENCH TOWN	2,547	251	370	49
JONES TOWN	1,354	143	236	28
DENHAM TOWN	646	65	92	10
HANNAH TOWN	782	80	100	13
TIVOLI GARDENS	589	58	135	15
FLETCHERS LAND	527	77	175	17
CENTRAL DOWNTOWN	303	30	510	72
GREATER ALLMAN TOWN	1,489	116	321	30
ROSE GARDENS	801	82	132	29
PARADE GARDENS	647	73	370	24
FRANKLYN TOWN	351	35	115	8
RAE TOWN	412	43	66	12
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS	1,056	111	120	14
TOTAL	**15,813**	**1,570**	**3,350**	**405**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The sample for the households represents 10 percent of the total number of households listed for the selected Enumeration Districts (EDs) in each community (50 percent of the EDs covering the communities were selected in the first stage, that is 131 of 250 EDs). The sample of household respondents in each ED was selected using probability proportionate to size (pps). The sample size for the business establishment survey represents approximately 10 percent of the number of businesses listed in all the Enumeration Districts identified for the 17 communities.

Prior to the analysis of the household data, the following formula was applied to develop the sample weights that were used.

Figure 3: Formula for Sample Weighting

Sampling Weight for the household Survey – CRP

$$\hat{X}_i = \sum \left[\frac{M_i}{m_i} \frac{N_{ij}}{n_{ij}} \sum_k \sum_l x_{ijkl} \right] \Big/ r_i$$

Where x_{ijkl} is the xth characteristic for the lth person in the kth household, the jth ED and the ith community.

N_{ij} is the number of households in the jth ED and the ith community

n_{ij} is the number of households selected in the jth ED and the i^{th} community

M_i is the number of dwelling units in the ith community

r_i is the number of ED's selected in the ith community

$\hat{X}_i$ is the estimate of the x^{th} characteristic in the ith community

3.1.4. Demographic Profile of Household Respondents

The sex distribution of the household respondents in the baseline study was 55.0 percent female and 45.0 percent male (**Table 8**). The general distribution across the 17 communities was mainly in favour of females, with a few exceptions – namely Central Downtown, Greenwich Town, Parade Gardens, and Seaview Gardens - where males represented the greater proportion of respondents.

Table 8: Sex Distribution of Household Respondents (Weighted)

Communities	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Central Downtown	307	60.3	202	39.7	509	100.0
Delacree Pen	1381	43.8	1776	56.3	3156	100.0
Denham Town	466	41.3	663	58.7	1129	100.0
Fletchers Land	742	48.1	802	51.9	1545	100.0
Franklyn Town	311	42.4	421	57.6	732	100.0
Greater Allman Town	1087	44.3	1364	55.7	2451	100.0
Greenwich Town	877	56.8	668	43.2	1545	100.0
Hannah Town	661	46.6	759	53.4	1420	100.0
Jones Town	1278	48.9	1338	51.1	2616	100.0
Majesty Gardens	347	40.7	505	59.3	852	100.0
Parade Gardens	678	56.5	523	43.5	1202	100.0
Rae Town	246	34.2	474	65.8	720	100.0
Rose Gardens	633	40.0	950	60.0	1583	100.0
Seaview Gardens	1305	51.4	1235	48.6	2540	100.0
Springfield Gardens	1061	44.1	1346	55.9	2408	100.0
Tivoli Gardens	318	30.8	716	69.2	1034	100.0
Trench Town	1456	38.3	2349	61.7	3805	100.0
Total	**13155**	**45.0**	**16091**	**55.0**	**29246**	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Table 9: Age Distribution of Household Respondents (Weighted)

Communities	10 -< 20		20 -< 30		30 -< 40		40 -< 50		50 -< 60		60 & over		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Central Downtown	-	-	82	16.2	82	16.1	67	13.2	105	20.6	172	33.9	**509**	**100.0**
Delacree Pen	25	0.8	617	19.5	764	24.2	641	20.3	666	21.1	444	14.1	**3156**	**100.0**
Denham Town	36	3.2	161	14.3	323	28.6	215	19.0	233	20.6	161	14.3	**1129**	**100.0**
Fletchers Land	40	2.6	301	19.5	421	27.3	261	16.9	241	15.6	281	18.2	**1545**	**100.0**
Franklyn Town	-	-	67	9.1	133	18.2	177	24.2	200	27.3	155	21.2	**732**	**100.0**
Greater Allman Town	139	5.7	670	27.4	601	24.5	301	12.3	231	9.4	509	20.8	**2451**	**100.0**
Greenwich Town	-	-	167	10.8	480	31.1	209	13.5	334	21.6	355	23.0	**1545**	**100.0**
Hannah Town	19	1.4	253	17.8	292	20.5	311	21.9	233	16.4	311	21.9	**1420**	**100.0**
Jones Town	80	3.1	559	21.4	499	19.1	399	15.3	659	25.2	419	16.0	**2616**	**100.0**
Majesty Gardens	32	3.7	189	22.2	316	37.0	110	13.0	126	14.8	79	9.3	**852**	**100.0**
Parade Gardens	39	3.2	136	11.3	233	19.4	388	32.3	174	14.5	233	19.4	**1202**	**100.0**
Rae Town	38	5.3	208	28.9	133	18.4	57	7.9	114	15.8	170	23.7	**720**	**100.0**
Rose Gardens	68	4.3	520	32.9	407	25.7	204	12.9	158	10.0	226	14.3	**1583**	**100.0**
Seaview Gardens	23	0.9	233	9.2	373	14.7	652	25.7	443	17.4	816	32.1	**2540**	**100.0**
Springfield Gardens	52	2.2	259	10.8	673	28.0	414	17.2	673	28.0	337	14.0	**2408**	**100.0**
Tivoli Gardens	40	3.8	179	17.3	159	15.4	239	23.1	258	25.0	159	15.4	**1034**	**100.0**
Trench Town	31	0.8	532	14.0	814	21.4	783	20.6	830	21.8	814	21.4	**3805**	**100.0**
All Communities	**661**	**2.3**	**5134**	**17.6**	**6703**	**22.9**	**5428**	**18.6**	**5679**	**19.4**	**5641**	**19.3**	**29246**	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

As **Table 9** above shows, the age distribution of household respondents is spread across the age groups with persons aged 30 and over being in the majority.

Table 10: Sex of the Head of Household (Weighted)

Communities	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Central Downtown	307	68.4	142	31.6	**449**	**100.0**
Delacree Pen	1282	46.4	1480	53.6	**2762**	**100.0**
Denham Town	448	42.4	609	57.6	**1057**	**100.0**
Fletchers Land	722	50.7	702	49.3	**1424**	**100.0**
Franklyn Town	288	46.4	333	53.6	**621**	**100.0**
Greater Allman Town	971	43.8	1248	56.3	**2220**	**100.0**
Greenwich Town	835	56.3	647	43.7	**1482**	**100.0**
Hannah Town	661	50.0	661	50.0	**1323**	**100.0**
Jones Town	1178	50.9	1138	49.1	**2317**	**100.0**
Majestic Gardens	347	46.8	395	53.2	**742**	**100.0**
Parade Gardens	601	58.5	426	41.5	**1027**	**100.0**
Rae Town	208	35.5	379	64.5	**587**	**100.0**
Rose Gardens	611	45.0	746	55.0	**1357**	**100.0**
Seaview Gardens	1212	53.6	1049	46.4	**2260**	**100.0**
Springfield Gardens	958	44.6	1191	55.4	**2149**	**100.0**
Tivoli Gardens	239	27.9	616	72.1	**855**	**100.0**
Trench Town	1362	40.7	1989	59.3	**3351**	**100.0**
All Communities	**12231**	**47.1**	**13752**	**52.9**	**25983**	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The sex distribution of the head of household follows the pattern of the overall sex distribution of household respondents, where female heads of household represented the majority at 52.9 percent across all communities (**Table 10**).

4.0. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The estimated population of the 17 communities is 76,095 which is 46.9 percent male and 53.1 percent female (**Tables 11a and 11 b** below). Approximately 50.9 percent of the population is aged 30 and under.

Table 11a: Estimated Population by Sex

COMMUNITY	Estimated Population	Estimated population by Sex	
	Total	Male	Female
Central Downtown	1033	546	486
Delacree Pen	9075	4044	5031
Denham Town	2831	1254	1577
Fletchers Land	3430	1464	1966
Franklyn Town	2307	1353	954
Greater Allman Town	5711	2798	2913
Greenwich Town	3048	1608	1441
Hannah Town	3851	1906	1945
Jones Town	6790	3095	3694
Majesty Gardens	2241	1057	1184
Parade Gardens	3062	1434	1628
Rae Town	1856	947	909
Rose Gardens	2963	1357	1606
Seaview Gardens	6501	3076	3425
Springfield Gardens	5851	2511	3340
Tivoli Gardens	4254	2246	2008
Trench Town	11291	5011	6280
Overall	**76095**	**35709**	**40386**
Percentage		**46.9%**	**53.1%**

Source: Estimated from Population and Housing Census, 2011

Table 11b: Estimated Population by Age Group %

Communities	Age Group (Yrs)													
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 & over	N Value
Central Downtown	4.4	10.9	2.2	3.6	8.7	4.4	5.1	10.1	12.3	2.2	10.2	3.6	22.5	**1033**
Delacree Pen	7.6	9.5	7.3	8.7	9.5	11.7	7.6	8.4	4.1	7.1	5.4	5.2	7.9	**9075**
Denham Town	7.0	7.6	8.2	13.3	10.8	7.0	5.7	12.0	2.5	8.2	5.1	3.8	8.9	**2831**
Fletchers Land	4.1	7.6	8.2	9.4	8.2	9.9	8.8	8.8	5.3	5.8	7.6	4.1	12.3	**3430**
Franklyn Town	1.9	6.7	11.5	8.7	9.6	5.8	1.9	10.6	11.5	6.7	9.6	4.8	10.6	**2307**
Greater Allman Town	5.7	4.9	8.9	9.7	10.1	10.9	10.1	6.1	4.9	6.1	4.9	3.6	14.2	**5711**
Greenwich Town	4.8	10.3	8.2	4.1	6.8	5.5	6.8	15.8	3.4	4.8	6.8	6.8	15.8	**3048**
Hannah Town	7.1	7.6	9.1	9.1	12.1	10.1	7.6	6.6	5.6	7.6	4.5	3.0	10.1	**3851**
Jones Town	9.1	7.4	8.8	9.4	12.6	10.0	5.3	8.2	5.0	4.4	5.6	6.5	7.6	**6790**
Majestic Gardens	9.2	14.1	7.7	5.6	7.0	10.6	12.0	11.3	4.2	4.9	7.0	1.4	4.9	**2241**
Parade Gardens	5.7	8.9	11.4	10.1	9.5	5.7	7.0	5.7	10.8	8.9	5.1	1.9	9.5	**3062**
Rae Town	7.1	14.3	11.2	9.2	12.2	9.2	6.1	6.1	3.1	1.0	4.1	3.1	13.3	**1856**
Rose Gardens	4.6	9.2	5.3	5.3	8.4	17.6	9.9	11.5	3.1	6.1	4.6	5.3	9.2	**2963**
Seaview Gardens	5.4	5.4	4.7	6.8	7.9	9.7	4.3	10.0	9.0	7.5	6.1	3.6	19.7	**6501**
Springfield Gardens	5.3	1.3	9.7	9.3	10.2	8.0	8.4	9.3	6.6	6.6	8.8	7.5	8.8	**5851**
Tivoli Gardens	7.5	7.5	10.7	11.7	11.7	11.2	6.5	2.8	5.1	8.4	6.5	4.7	5.6	**4254**
Trench Town	7.6	8.3	9.4	11.2	8.3	8.6	5.5	6.9	6.5	5.4	6.7	4.3	11.1	**11291**
All Communities	**6.5**	**7.6**	**8.5**	**9.1**	**9.6**	**9.6**	**6.9**	**8.4**	**5.8**	**6.3**	**6.2**	**4.6**	**10.9**	**76095**

Source: Estimated from Population and Housing Census, 2011

Approximately 81 percent of households occupy dwellings that are separate houses or semi-detached apartment buildings. Approximately 66 percent of households occupied dwellings with outer walls made with concrete and block while 26.3 percent of households occupied dwellings with concrete and wood outer walls. The main materials used for constructing the roofs of dwellings were metal sheeting (52.3%), concrete slab (32.1%) and shingle (7.4%).

Fifty percent of the household respondents reported that their dwelling is owned by members of their household. The data also shows that 43.0 percent of household respondents reported that the land on which their dwelling was constructed is owned by members of their household. Households in these communities had an average of 3 persons and an average of 1.42 persons per habitable room[25]. This statistic indicates some overcrowding when compared with the standard for adequate housing of 1.01 persons per habitable room.

More than half of the households (57.0%) reported that they received public water supply piped into their dwelling. Ninety-six percent (96.0%) of households reported that electricity from the grid is their main source of lighting and 79.0 percent experienced regular garbage collection. Other demographic characteristics are presented in the selected tables in **Appendix 9**.

4.1. Governance

Effective Governance is a critical outcome of the Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan. This outcome, which is also a pillar of the CRP, supports Goal # 2, ***Jamaican society is secure, cohesive and just***. Within the governance pillar of the CRP three results are expected – (1) Strengthened legitimate and participatory local governance structures and the relationship between them in CRP communities, (2) Increased transparency and accountability in governance, and (3) Strengthened community and parish development planning.

The following section summarises the data and findings for several indicators that support the first two results outlined above. Indicators discussed include (i) the level to which communities are capacitated and participating in the democratic process, (ii) the number and strength of legitimate and participatory governance structures, (iii) transparency and accountability in governance, and

[25] Habitable room refers to that used for sleeping. Excluded are kitchens, bathrooms / toilets, verandahs, storage rooms, laundry rooms, hallways/passageways.

the (iv) quality of service delivered by ministries departments and agencies to the target populations in CRP communities.

The indicators for the third result – of strengthened community and parish development planning were not discussed. The community and development planning mechanisms are not yet in place, so relevant data are not yet available.

4.1.2. Community Participation and Decision-making

The responses from the household survey suggest that participation in citizen engagement during the past 12 months varied from a low of between 3 – 6 percent of residents (Parade Gardens and Greenwich Town) to a high of 21 – 25 percent of residents (e.g. Trench Town, Majesty Gardens, and Franklyn Town). Citizens primarily engaged through attendance at community and other meetings.

The percentage of active members in a community-based organisation or decision-making body was not clearly determined as the household questionnaire did not ask respondents to state whether they were members of any community-based organisation. Household's pattern of engagement with community-based organisations, as revealed by the attendance and occasion variables, was relatively low.

Evidence show that there is a legitimate broad-based mechanism for decision-making as introduced to the communities with the help of the SDC and partners. The communities consulted through focus group discussions confirmed the existence of various groups including police consultative committees, and community clubs. In some communities, such as in Central Downtown, the CDC, which is the main decision-making mechanism is currently weak or non-functioning.

4.1.3. Influence of the CDC

The household survey, however, found that only a small percentage of household respondents (1.9%) regarded the CDC as most influential in the decision-making process at the community level.

A relatively high percentage (41.8%) of households across all communities identified their Member of Parliament and Councillor/Caretaker as most influential in how decisions affecting communities are made. The influence of political figures in community decision making is also demonstrated in the high percentage (46.7%) of household survey respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that "nothing happens without the permission of the Leader (Area Leader/ Community Leader/ Political Representative)."

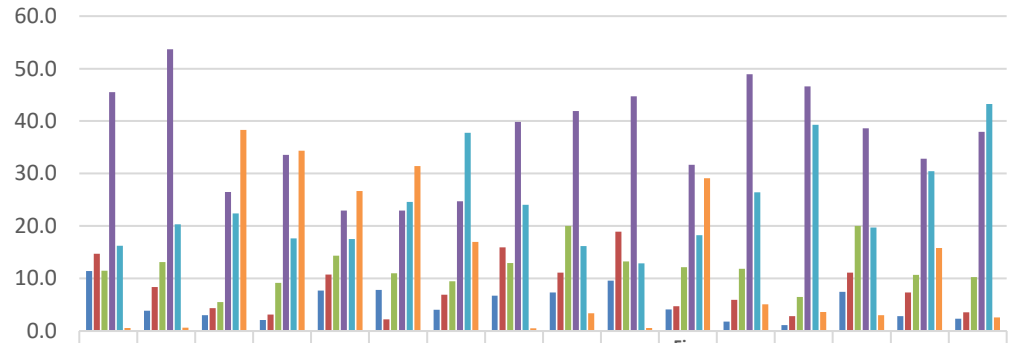
While most focus groups acknowledged that the CDC is the main umbrella group, when asked about who makes the decisions about community matters, most of the younger community residents (18-34 yrs.) identified a strong political influence (by the MP, Councillor) in decision-making. The focus group participants acknowledged that these political representatives are the people with the power and resources to make things happen in the community. Residents trust leaders when they get things done. Moreover, communities would seek to garner some resources through political links for initiatives such as summer camps, labour day projects, basic school assistance, beautification, and back to school projects.

Approximately 25 percent of household respondents could not identify the most influential group or individuals in decision-making at the community level. Regarding the existence of alternative decision-making mechanisms, the Area Leader emerged as most influential in community decision-making for 7.7 percent of survey respondents. While this is a small percentage, it demonstrates the potential for influences other than the formally established mechanism in community decision-making in certain situations.

4.1.4. Level of Satisfaction with Service Delivery

Attitudes toward the Government of Jamaica and other power holding groups (public service providers and non-government organisations and groups) were positive. Approximately 50.5 percent of the household survey respondents rated the work done by these entities within their communities as good or excellent. There was also a high proportion of household respondents who were satisfied with the public service delivered in their communities. Levels of satisfaction ranged from a high of 85.9 percent (very satisfied and satisfied) for schools to a low of 47.5 percent shared jointly by the Jamaica Foundation for Lifelong Learning (JFLL) and the Overseas Employment Programme.

Fig 4: Level of Satisfaction with Public Service, All Communities



	NWC	JPS	PATH	NIS	Overseas Employment	JFLL	SLTOP	Street Lights	The Police	Garbage Collection	Fire Brigade Services	MOH (Clinics/Hospitals)	Schools	NWA	Internet Services	Cell Phone Services
Very Dissatisfied	11.4	3.8	3.0	2.1	7.7	7.8	4.1	6.7	7.4	9.6	4.1	1.8	1.1	7.5	2.9	2.3
Dissatisfied	14.7	8.4	4.3	3.1	10.8	2.2	6.9	15.9	11.1	18.9	4.7	5.9	2.8	11.1	7.3	3.6
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	11.5	13.1	5.5	9.2	14.4	11.0	9.5	13.0	20.0	13.3	12.2	11.9	6.5	20.0	10.7	10.3
Satisfied	45.5	53.7	26.5	33.6	22.9	22.9	24.7	39.8	41.9	44.7	31.7	48.9	46.6	38.6	32.8	37.9
Very Satisfied	16.3	20.3	22.4	17.6	17.5	24.6	37.8	24.0	16.2	12.9	18.3	26.4	39.3	19.7	30.4	43.3
Never Used Service	0.6	0.6	38.3	34.4	26.7	31.4	17.0	0.5	3.4	0.5	29.1	5.1	3.6	3.0	15.8	2.6

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Qualitative research also identified various issues that impact on the level of citizens' satisfaction with the services they received from service providers. In most of the communities, the lack of regular water supply is a serious and pressing problem. Sanitation in communities like the lower section of Majesty Gardens remain unacceptable. The Jamaica Public Service enjoys a good

reputation in Majesty Gardens which had benefitted from an innovative system that allows residents using electricity to "pay as they go". In other communities, however, the electricity service is abstracted and not paid for by some residents. Even the RAMI[26] system that was introduced in some communities has been breached.

4.2. Social Transformation

The vision for social transformation is expressed in the first goal of the Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan. This goal – ***Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their full potential*** rests on three outcomes that are relevant to this baseline study. These expected outcomes are that Jamaica has a healthy and stable population, there is effective social protection, and that there is an authentic and transformational culture. Within the Community Renewal Programme, six results have been identified that would support these higher-level national outcomes. These related results are (1) improved social skills among target population, (2) reduced inter and intra community conflict, (3) improved quality of service to target population, (4) improved health practices, (5) increased parenting skills and practices, and (6) reduced intra familial conflict/abuse/violence. The data and findings presented in this section speak to the level of social inclusion and cohesion in the CRP communities, level of trust between the communities and state and non-state actors, barriers to cohesion, events that would bring about cohesion in vulnerable and volatile communities, among other relevant indicators.

4.2.1. Level of Trust

The household survey revealed a low level of trust by community members to state actors, non-state actors and neighbouring communities. The baseline figure stands at just under 30.0 percent of the community residents expressing complete or partial trust in the various groups, entities and agencies listed.

Focus group participants, however, expressed a high level of trust in certain community organisations including the CDC. The level of consultation between the CDC and community

[26] Residential Advanced Metering Infrastructure System.

residents differs from community to community. In the Havana section of Trench Town, the CDC is regarded as undemocratic and non-consultative while in Tivoli Gardens, residents reported that the CDC consulted with them.

Some residents expressed the view that violence and other social issues have compromised and damaged the trust between residents.

The main gap to decision-making identified by focus group participants is the lack of information from community organisations, information that could benefit them, and the lack of communication. Transparency would contribute to more informed decision-making by more people. Virtually every community group, however, seeks to build trust and unity in their community. This is done particularly well through sports and other recreational activities, as well as through interesting community meetings.

While the PEER respondents recognised that decision making groups are present in the community, they perceived themselves (as persons on the 'ends') as being excluded from the general community and the consultative process. Responses from these 'men on the ends' are that they would welcome support from these organisations and in turn would support them as long as they are invited to participate.

4.2.2. Level of Social Inclusion and Cohesion.

During PLA sessions, communities were asked to rate their level of unity using a percentage scale. The residents of Majesty Gardens scored their unity at 60%. They reported that the road work currently taking place has employed many of their men and this is a main reason given for this assessment. A Justice of the Peace (JP) in the community explained the history of the community's journey towards unity and cohesion. Before the road work, there was a major breakthrough in 2015 when a local building contractor was awarded the contract to upgrade the infrastructure of Kingston Wharves. At the time 'top and bottom' Majesty Gardens were engaged in an "ongoing

full-fledged war". The contractor approached the community and outlined the requirements for employment in the road project. The community appreciated the approach the contractor took as they felt included.

PEER participants were asked about inclusion from two perspectives. What activities would make them feel a greater sense of belonging, and what activities would bring the community together. Responses varied by community, but most respondents indicated that they would feel a greater sense of belonging if there were more activities such as parties, sports, fairs and extra-curricular activities for youth. They also indicated that being shown more respect by young people as well as elders would make them feel more included.

Access to employment and training was a recurring response to the questions related to inclusion and cohesion. Participants also indicated that being invited to join decision making entities, or them taking the decision to join up would support a feeling of inclusion.

When asked what could bring the community together the answers were similar. Activities including sports and parties as well as fairs and jobs ranked high. Work opportunities were also a priority in this area with ten communities noting that as important. Money was an alternate response. The money would be used either to provide for self or redistribute within the community.

Hannah Town, Delacree Pen, Trench Town, Seaview Gardens and Majesty Gardens indicated that a meeting with the area leader or 'di general' was necessary to create togetherness. In Trench Town participants indicated that community members interacting with each other in a more pleasant way would help. Getting rid of trouble- makers and bad apples, counselling, community intervention, understanding both sides of a situation, and a zero-tolerance policy for violence were also suggested. Recommendations were similar across age and sex categories.

4.2.3. Existing Events/Activities Geared Towards Cohesion

A variety of events have been carried out towards inclusion and are regarded as highly effective. It was, however, observed that such activities will not happen unless someone organises them. Feedback from the communities indicate the critical role played by outstanding community-oriented residents who lead and organise activities that build cohesion. Such individuals often have the power to rein in the 'hotheads' who wanted conflict.

In Majesty Gardens the Jamaica Basketball Association (JBBA) league partnered with the community to develop a life-skills program for 7-15-year olds. The organisers believed that this approach is integral in youth development, using basketball as a carrot to encourage attendance. Thus far, grades have improved, and conflicts and disagreements have reduced. The basketball coach lamented that the results could be better if the youth (male and female) had more 'contact time' with mentors and other persons they looked up to.

Participants in focus groups and the PLA sessions also indicated that the 'selectors' and DJs at dances can bring unity or the opposite. Their music can set up a good as well as a bad 'vibes' and DJs, by their comments, can 'big up' (condone) peace and unity or promote the gun and macho 'gallis'[27] behaviour.

Just as important are community and state bodies that organise sporting events and parties. The Community Development Committee (CDC) where it is active, some churches[28], youth organisations, and the SDC, are huge contributors across the inner city, despite their meagre resources. The JSIF and CSJP in some communities, and the Prince Charles Foundation in Rose Town are cited as examples of institutions and bodies that contribute to community cohesion.

[27] Promiscuous behaviour with women.
[28] Some churches, however, promote exclusion in the sense that they insist you join their congregation in order to participate in football, netball and other activities. This was a complaint in Greenwich Town.

Sports, football, basketball, netball, dominoes are said to bring 100% support and cricket 50%. Street dances, fundraisers such as stage shows, fish fry, bingo, cake sales all unite residents. Round robin parties are particularly successful as they are held in different sections of the community on different weeks thereby spreading the economic benefit and bringing the youth together. Communities are, however, impacted by limited spaces to hold activities, as well as tension that prevent such activities from occurring.

4.2.4. Perceived Barriers to Cohesion and Willingness to Join Cohesion Building Activities.

Events and activities which bring cohesion are severely affected by the very warfare and violence they work to eliminate. Conflict is the main barrier to cohesion. It is caused first by unemployment, especially among male youth, who are the bulk of the 'soldiers' who are involved in conflict. This observation is mentioned in every community by virtually every group consulted. Idle youth and hungry youth are 'at risk' youth. Residents commented that when a man is employed, he is too tired to engage in conflict and he feels good that he can earn for his family.

Many of the groups mentioned that unemployment leads to 'bad mind' and jealousy. Residents in Majesty Gardens spoke about men grabbing food from trucks or money from bus operators. Desperation and opportunity find many Central Downtown youth and men turning to robbery.

Several communities identified the behaviour of police as a barrier to cohesion. Hannah Town residents complained that the police had no relations with the community and did not talk to the youth regularly.[29] In the three communities with conflict, Hannah Town, Greenwich Town, and Federal and Wilton Gardens in Trench Town, the police were perceived as favouring one of the

[29] This is telling in that the ZOSO offers the police an ideal opportunity to build rapport and relations with the community. On the three days they were there, the facilitators saw no sign of this.

sides over the other. Police brutality is another barrier – a standard comment from youths in several communities is that they are treated like 'bird bush'[30] where they are the birds to be shot.

Pathways to violence can arise from the deprived situation of children who have no fathers, or whose fathers have been killed, and who may know no other way than violence for solving conflict. Individuals who may carry grievances over a murdered father, relative or friend are vulnerable to violence. Lack of education is another factor that residents identified as sometimes associated with a path to violence.

Barriers to cohesion can also be lack of recreational areas - Denham Town youth, for example, complain that they have no football field and no team - or lack of maintenance of such spaces to keep them in good condition. The shortage of even simple sports equipment such as footballs or jerseys, as well as limited funds to organise events that build cohesion are barriers identified by the community residents who were consulted.

4.2.5. Sense of Belonging

A sense of belonging to the community was found to differ in intensity and quality among the age groups and to some extent between communities represented by the focus group participants. Overall the age group identified by the different focus groups as most integrated, active and emotionally and culturally attached to their community was the middle age group, between 40-60 years in age. They were said to have ties in the community – families, homes, businesses.

Many participants also felt that the older residents had a strong sense of belonging and would never live anywhere else even if they could. They knew everyone, they were the foundation of the community. However, a few groups were not so optimistic; some felt this applied especially to those whose families visited and showed care for them. Reference was made to the fact that

[30] Description of a boyhood pastime in which youths shoot birds for fun.

not all young people showed them respect and this was a source of alienation. Young men in Tivoli Gardens mentioned burglaries and abuse, which previously was unheard of, while the young women in this community felt that some of the treatment by staff in the Golden Age Home was unfeeling and disrespectful.

Youth, particularly the young men did not feel a sense of belonging. The lack of "*opportunities"* within the community was a problem for many. Young men in Denham Town reported that apart from having no opportunities for development, they do not feel safe. They fear being killed in the increasing criminality, they do not feel the community offers motivation to stay; for example, there is a lack of recreational and competitive activities[31]. Most young men indicated that they would move out of community.

On the other hand, focus group reports on youth from Jones Town, Greater Allman Town and Tivoli Gardens were much more positive, although it was generally recognised that one might have to venture outside the community to find opportunities.

4.2.6. Gender Norms and Social Expectations

During the PEER training process, it became quite evident that the use of the term 'gang' might be a deterrent to participation of respondents during this survey. PEERs, who live and work in the communities and are affiliated with the 'gangs', suggested the term 'family' or 'the ends' or 'the system' It was settled that the term 'the ends' should be used in place of 'gangs.' It also became evident that being on 'the ends' did not always involve criminal activity, but sometimes 'hustling', sometimes explicit violent activity, sometimes legitimate work organised by dons or politicians. Gang membership did not automatically lead to the assumption of violence. The 'ends' may also include a physical location where most members of this group hang out.

[31] Denham Town has no football field and no football team.

While responses varied by community more males than females thought they were expected to be on the ends than not - a ratio of about 1.5:1. Reasons given for that expectation were not linked to social expectations of men. There was no clear statement indicating this expectation was linked to masculinity. Across multiple communities including Greenwich Town, Jones Town and Denham Town, respondents indicated that persons would worry if the 'ends man' was absent.

Participants were asked why so many young men were present on the 'ends' and the responses overwhelmingly pointed to a lack of employment opportunities as well as poor education. Most respondents indicated that young men were on the 'ends' because they had no jobs. The lack of education was also indicated as the reason for the presence of young men on the 'ends.' Socialising, safety, and belonging were also listed as reasons for this behaviour. Participants also noted that young men were on the 'ends' because they lacked parental guidance, their fathers were absent, and they succumbed to peer pressure or followed 'bad company'. It was also suggested the young men wanted to get into 'the system' to reap the benefits there and some wanted to become 'shottas'[32].

The question was asked about the presence of women on the 'ends.' Responses suggest that women were present primarily to find male partners, for socialising, and for hustling. The answers were consistent across age and gender demographics.

Most participants reported positive feelings towards men who are not on the 'ends.' This further indicates that in most cases their masculinity is not compromised. Responses recognized men who were not on the 'ends' as sensible, progressive, uplifting, hardworking, good for the community, motivated and having higher levels of safety as they were under obligation to no one and did not have no run when they heard the police.

[32] This is another term for "gunmen".

There were also neutral responses to men who were not on the 'ends.' This included that such men did not bother (disturb) the respondents, that each person ultimately decides what is right for him/her, that not every man is an 'ends man', or that they don't think about these men.

Some respondents used negative language to describe men who were not on the 'ends' and in such cases their masculinity was undermined. There was no age bias, however men were more likely to express these views. Words such as "waste man", "coward", "punk", and "nerd" were used. The word "coward" is the most popular expression of disdain which was utilised repeatedly. The men on the 'ends' also felt that such men were able to move about safely because 'ends' men protected them.

On the other hand, social expectations of men primarily revolved around taking care of responsibility, providing for self and family, working hard, and having a child. Very few negative expectations were expressed but some include bleaching (staying out late) at night and having many women, "breeding"[33] women and having a gun. The ability to stand on one's own is also paramount.

The Tivoli Gardens community indicated social expectations of men to include being the provider of income and for household, being the person in charge of relationships, family and community units. The impact of these expectations on gang membership and gang violence is, however, not explicit or indicated. For respondents in Hannah Town, social expectation of men also includes being hard workers and standing up for rights. The impact of these drives men with limited opportunities to acquire income. Providing and working hard are social expectations of men in Denham Town. This seems to correlate with desires for independence and so-called self-preservation activities in the absence of jobs. Men may engage in contract killing, extortion, robbery and trafficking bullets and guns.

[33] Impregnating.

4.2.6. Vulnerability to Abuse and Victimization

Crime statistics from the JCF demonstrate that males from these communities are most vulnerable to shootings and homicides. In 2017 approximately 82 percent of victims of shootings were males, as were 93 percent of homicide victims. In contrast, females were most vulnerable to sexual assault. In 2017 approximately 93 percent of victims of sexual assault were females, of which a significant proportion (86.4%) were females aged 20 years and younger. Of serious concern is the disproportionately high number of sexual assault victims who are aged 15 years and younger. Despite the act of having sex with a person under the age of sixteen being a criminal offence under Jamaican law, over 70 percent of victims of sexual assaults fell within the 15 years and younger age group.

4.2.7. Experiences using Health Services

Approximately 88 percent of residents across communities reported that they were in good health. Notwithstanding this high proportion of residents who perceived themselves to be in good health, the household survey also found that 13.0 percent of residents reported that they were affected by hypertension which is a chronic non-communicable disease. Hypertension is also a leading cause of morbidity for residents in this community as the data show that the morbidity rate for this disease is 13.2 percent. Asthma (6.1%) and Diabetes (5.6%) were the other top causes of morbidity in this community.

The household survey also indicated that a high proportion of residents who fall ill sought care (77.2%). Persons who did not seek health care for illness, when asked their reason indicated that they were not ill enough (50.3%) or that they preferred home remedies (30.0%). Only 13.0 percent of residents in these 17 communities are covered by some form of health insurance (**Appendix 9: Selected Tables (Table 7)**.

The public health clinics used by residents from the surrounding communities were always overcrowded. Some persons seeking health care have been turned away for this reason. Residents often resort to waiting for the entire day before being seen by the doctor. Users of the health clinics reported having to arrive at the 'crack of dawn' so that they can guarantee access to the service. Residents who lived close to the clinic and who are not very ill would arrive early, take a number, and return later. Feedback from community residents on the customer service received was negative for most clinics. They rated the service received from the security guards as very poor. Similarly, their rating for the service received from nurses was very poor. Residents, however, rated the service received from the doctors as good.

The residents acknowledged that some patients behaved badly whenever they visit the clinics. Patient's poor behaviour also added to the stress that clinic staff must endure given that the clinics were often understaffed and the few staff on hand were often under pressure. Nevertheless, courteous patients often received the same impolite treatment. The general feeling shared by residents was that persons who visit clinics for 'free' service are stigmatised particularly by nursing staff who regard their communities as "bad".

4.2.8. Incidence of Intimate Partner Violence

Responses from the Focus Groups revealed that intimate partner violence is common in every community; in most the majority of men are reported to beat their partners and it appears to be accepted as part of gender relations (no-one was asked, however, if they agreed with it). The question asked was "Do many couples fight?" "How many men out of every 10 in the community beat their partner?" "Do some women beat men?"

Almost every group answered in the affirmative. In most of the communities, the young people reported a higher incidence of male beating than the mixed focus group. Other recent research

has suggested that beating may be more common among younger couples[34]. Their heightened awareness may also lead them to make higher estimates while the older group sees it happening less and wants to emphasize this.

The main reasons given by many participants for men beating their partners:

- Jealousy/Insecurity
- Infidelity
- Stress/Frustration/Financial conflicts
- Argument and provocation from the women, seen as *"disrespect"* by the men
- Habitual beater
- Lack of trust/communication problems.
- Some women want it [35]

The main reasons given by participants in many groups for women beating their partners:

- Infidelity
- Lack of support for the home and the children
- She is in the dominant position
- Serious disrespect (of the male as head of household)
- Self-defence (this is not beating in the same sense but some count this as 'beating' a man)

On the other hand, the responses from the PEER interviews suggest that most of the persons in the community did not support gender -based violence. They categorically disagreed with rape and incest and most of them disagreed with the idea of men hitting women and women hitting men under any circumstance.

[34] Jennifer Jones/Violence Prevention Alliance. 2017. "Findings from Residents' Feedback on Women and Children's Safety and Security in 13 Volatile Communities." CSJP, Ministry of National Security.
[35] This is not a myth. For various reasons, some women desire these dysfunctional relationships; some men cannot relate to these women. See 2017 research referred to above.

Both men and women agreed that it was not okay for a woman to hit a man. Many reported that they had never heard of such a thing and many indicated that a man would be an idiot to allow such a thing. The women in the study showed a slightly higher likelihood to support a woman hitting a man.

Responses were mixed in terms of how people on the 'ends' handled conflict between romantic partners in their community. Many indicated they would ignore it or even make a joke of it. Some indicated the practice was to break it up or talk it out.

There were also mixed responses about how partners usually handle conflict in relationships. Approaches included mediation, walking away, and avoiding the woman.

4.3. Safety & Justice

For vulnerable and volatile communities, safety and justice are important considerations. Within the Community Renewal Programme, four results for achieving this vital pillar are identified. These are, (1) effective community-based policing supported, (2) increased utilisation of evidence-based approaches to crime and victimisation, (3) increased school safety, and (4) increased access to justice services at the community level.

4.3.1. Conflict and Safety

Results from the household survey show a high percentage of the population who reported feeling safe walking alone in their communities at nights (72%). Other questions related to safety in the communities yielded similar results. It is also evident that a smaller proportion of females (67.2%) reported feeling safe in this regard compared with males (78.2%) in the community. Similarly, a smaller proportion of younger residents reported feeling safe compared with older residents.

There is ambivalence and scepticism among PEER respondents on the question of shifting to other models or methods of community management. Persons on the 'ends' in Denham Town viewed themselves as indispensable to community safety. They shared the view that the community is not safe without them. For anything to change in the community employment opportunities are critical. Similarly, for Majesty Gardens, Seaview Gardens, Trench Town, Jones Town, Tivoli Gardens, and Greenwich Town, persons on the 'ends' perceived that the community cannot be safe without them and they are able to work collaboratively with the church and government to keep the community safe.

4.3.2. Community and Police Relations

4.3.2.1. Willingness to Report Crimes and Conflicts

Regarding citizen's willingness to report crimes and conflicts to the police, the results from the household survey are mixed. Reporting crimes, including category one offences to the police is not something citizens do as a matter of course. Less than one percent of the population reported category one incidents that occurred in their communities during the past twelve months.

Residents are more likely to report conflicts and disagreements to the police. As the household survey results show, 58.9% of residents in all communities reported conflicts and disagreements that occurred in their communities during the past twelve months. The data also suggest that while approximately 50% of reported conflicts and disagreements were resolved by the police, less than 40% of recent criminal incidents reported to the police during the past twelve months were resolved.

Participants in focus groups also indicated that some people are also willing to report complaints about the police. When asked where they would report, the majority of participants indicated that

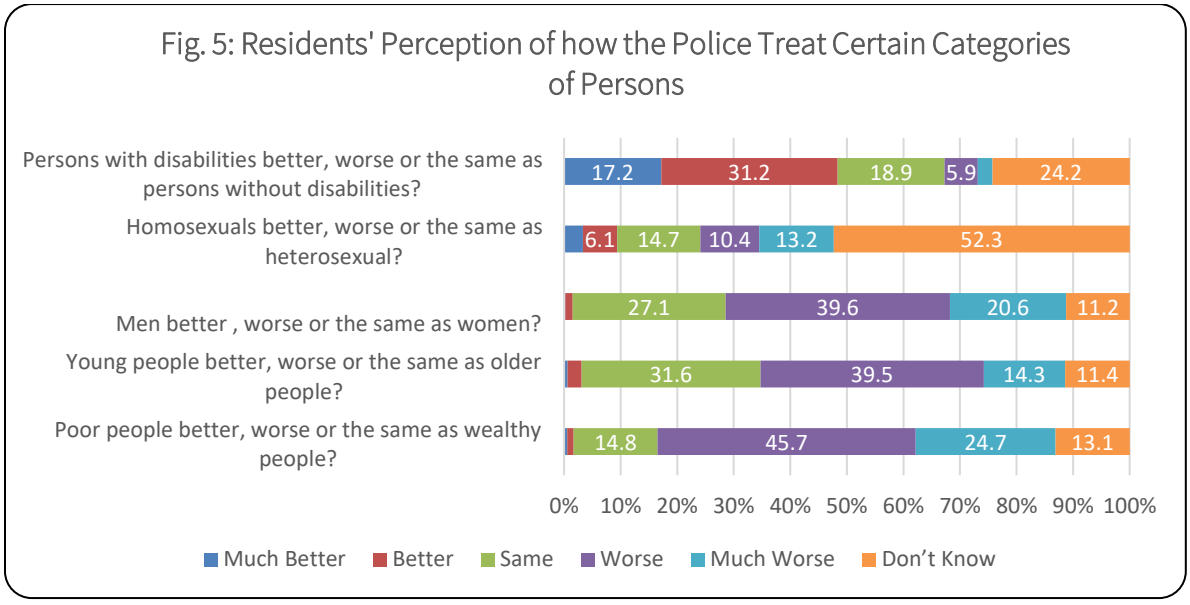
they would complain to the local police station or the "*complaints department*"[36] While in one focus group participants mentioned the Independent Commission of Investigations (INDECOM) as a place to lodge complaints against the police, this is not common knowledge among residents. Few persons knew INDECOM. Focus group participants also reported that most citizen's complaints were often not followed up and there was no resolution from the police.

4.3.2.2. Community perception of police

Household survey respondents were also asked to indicate their perception of how the Jamaican police treat certain categories of persons, some of whom can be regarded as vulnerable. **Figure 5** below shows that on average 48.4 percent of residents in all communities believed that the police treated persons with disabilities better or much better than persons without disabilities.

Approximately 19 percent, however, believed that persons with disabilities were treated the same as those without disabilities. The majority of residents (52.3%), however, did not know whether the police treated homosexuals better or worse than heterosexuals. Approximately 24 percent of residents believed that the police treated homosexuals worse or much worse than heterosexuals while 15 percent believed that there was no difference in the way police treated both groups.

[36] It is unclear whether this is the local station or the Bureau for Special Investigations (BSI).



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

More than half of the residents (60.2%) believed that the Jamaican police treated men worse or much worse than women. There is also a significant proportion of residents (27.1%) who believed that the police treated men the same as they treated women. Residents expressed mixed views on the police treatment of youths. Approximately 54 percent of residents were of the view that the police treated youth worse or much worse than older persons, while a 32 percent believed that there is no difference in the way the police treated both groups. Most residents, 70.4 percent, also believed that the police treated the poor worse or much worse than the wealthy. Just under fifteen percent (14.8%), however, saw no difference in the way the Jamaican police treated the poor as opposed to the wealthy.

The household survey also sought responses on statements related to the job performance of the police in areas including ensuring community safety, conducting patrols, providing information, managing gang activities, fighting corruption, and responding quickly to community calls. The results indicated that respondents of both sexes from seven communities regarded the police as doing a good job, respondents from four communities believed the police was doing an average job overall, while three communities regarded police performance as poor.

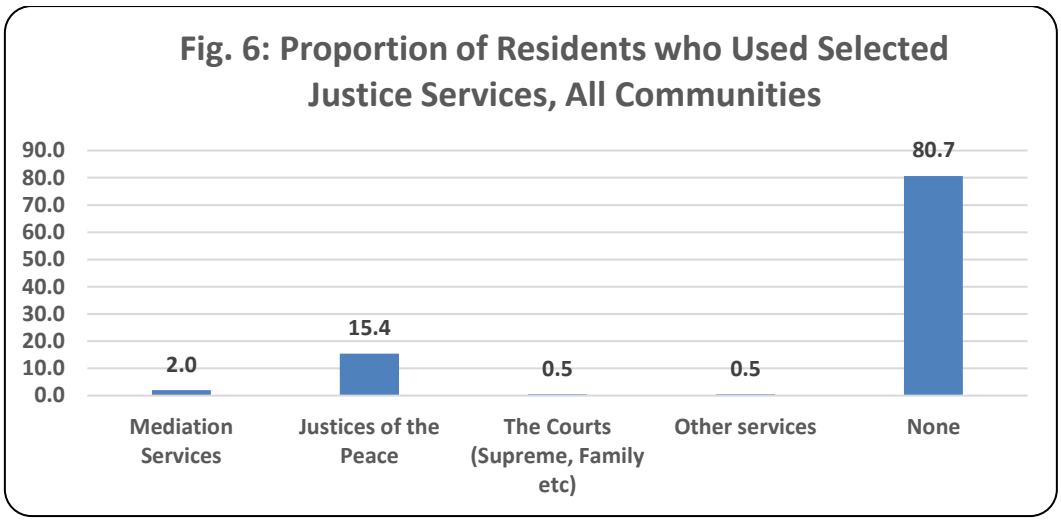
Other evidence confirmed that the relationship between the community and the police remains extremely complex and contradictory. Although no specific question was asked about the police during PLA sessions, participants in five communities[37] mentioned them. Residents expressed the view that the police are critical to community security during gang warfare. They, however, objected to certain behaviour by the police that go against good community policing and relations. Residents commented that protection by the police is not justice. Across all communities the police were regarded as disrespectful, corrupt, aggressive, and abusers of their power to the detriment of residents' human rights.

Soldiers received a much better rating: "excellent", "treat poor people with respect", "much more courteous and understanding", "peacemakers". A quarter of the groups, while commending them, said there were some who were rude and abusive.

4.3.3 Existence and Use of Justice Points

From the household survey it was found that very few residents of these communities use the available justice services (**Figure 6** below). Justices of the Peace are the main service used by residents (15.4%) and the use of other justice services such as mediation services (Restorative Justice, Peace Management Initiative, and Mediation Centres) is low.

[37] Residents of Majesty Gardens and Fletcher's Land were the exceptions. Fletcher's Land has a history of good relations with its police station which is in the centre of this small community.



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019**.** Note: Multiple responses were allowed.

Community participants identified the following as their justice points:

- The Police – they are always the first responders in cases of 'flare-ups', violent conflicts involving guns. They also intervene in domestic disputes.
- Justices of the Peace (JP). They often play a mediatory role, especially in domestic issues such as intimate partner violence.
- Church Pastors. A few churches have very influential pastors. Some churches are also mentioned for coming out into the streets, talking on the corners and praying. The church helps to raise community morale in times of conflict.
- Peace Management Initiative (PMI). They are not active in all communities, but where they are active with Violence Interrupters, they are positively mentioned (e.g. in Trench Town), and if they were present and active in the past, (e.g. in Majesty Gardens). Some communities reported that the PMI comes in when conflicts get very serious.
- The Community Development Committee (CDC). This organisation was not regularly mentioned but it was reported that some CDCs played a positive role, such as in sections of Trench Town (Rose Town, Jungle), and sections of Greenwich Town.
- Dispute Resolution Foundation (DRF). Mentioned by Hannah Town, Trench Town (where a DRF managed Peace and Justice Centre exists), and Central Kingston.
- Area Leader/Don/'Top Man'/Person of Influence (POI): Residents reported that often the Area Leader is the only person who can manage youth who access guns and are in conflict. The Area Leader is also referred to as the "Top Man" or a Person of Influence. In communities like Greenwich Town the Area Leader quells violent 'flare-ups' and is sometimes used as an advisor and may attend to a wide variety of issues.

Responses from the PEER interviews suggest that there seems to be very little if any relationship between gangs and existing justice points. The data indicates that persons from the 'ends' operate at lower levels of community and everyday life. Men operating on the 'ends' perceive themselves as the protector of the community from competing communities. They also perceived themselves as gatekeepers.

The 'ends' men also perceived themselves as offering "justice" to the community although the views are mixed as to whether the type of justice that they provided was fair.

4.3.4. Community Mediation

Community justice points played a role in community mediation. Domestic disputes are also often mediated by friends and neighbours. It is noted, however, that the quality and efficacy of community mediation is significantly enhanced when community residents are trained. Central Downtown, Majesty Gardens, and Greenwich Town benefitted from mediation training curtesy of CSJP, JSIF, and the Ministry of Justice respectively.

Church members, some pastors, strong CDCs (such as the Rose Town Benevolent Society) and JPs are also involved in mediating domestic disputes.

4.3.5. Access to Justice and Fairness in the Court System

Communities consulted during the qualitative research expressed the view that they cannot get justice when they needed it. There was unanimity across all groups, in the view that some persons are treated better in the court system than others.

4.4. Physical Transformation

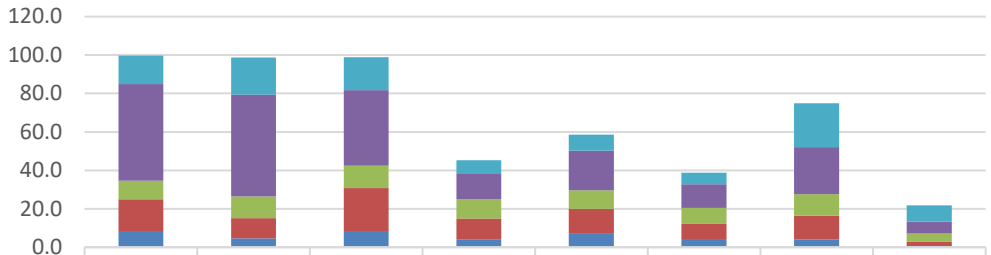
One of the more tangible pillars under the Community Renewal Programme is the physical transformation of vulnerable and volatile communities. The complete transformation from depressing living conditions to a more empowering and uplifting environment is also supported by the Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan. Encapsulated in its final goal – **Jamaica has a healthy natural environment** is the vision for a significantly improved quality of life for citizens, even in communities that have long suffered stigma and marginalisation.

For the CRP, six results have been identified to support the higher-level outcomes for a sustainable natural and built environments, and effective risk management and disaster mitigation. These expected results are (1) Improved access to quality housing, (2) Reduced informal settlements in CRP communities, (3) Support the enhancement of connective infrastructure, (4) Improved water and sanitation, (5) Healthy public spaces within communities, (6) Increased resilience of households and communities to respond to natural and manmade hazards and climate change.

4.4.1. Quality of Physical Facilities and Access to Basic Amenities

The majority of residents in all communities, on average, were satisfied with their buildings such as schools, clinics, and police stations (72.3%), roads and bridges (65.2%), streetlights (56.5%) and their recreational spaces (47.4%). Fewer residents were satisfied with their garbage skips (28.8%), public sanitary conveniences (20.2%), and public standpipes (18.3%).

Fig. 7: Levels of Satisfaction with Physical Facilities



	Road & Bridges	Buildings (e.g. schools, clinics, police stations)	Street lights	Public Sanitary Conveniences	Garbage Skips	Public Standpipes/ Catchments	Recreational (football field, netball court, cricket pitch)	Other
Very Satisfied	14.9	19.4	17.1	7.1	8.2	6.1	22.9	8.5
Satisfied	50.3	52.9	39.4	13.1	20.6	12.2	24.5	6.2
Neither Satisfied Nor Dissatisfied	9.5	11.3	11.7	10.0	9.7	8.4	11.1	4.1
Dissatisfied	17.1	10.5	22.8	10.9	13.0	8.2	12.6	2.3
Very Dissatisfied	7.9	4.6	7.9	4.1	7.0	3.9	4.0	0.7

Source: Household Survey, 2019. Note: The response option "None exists' is not included in this graph.

4.4.2. Community Resilience and Disaster Mitigation Knowledge and Practices

The responses from the household survey indicated that residents believe they knew what to do in the event of hurricanes, fires, drought, flooding and other disasters. The majority of residents also responded correctly regarding the entity they would turn to in cases of certain risks or disasters. Most commonly, the ODPEM was identified as the entity to contact for gully cleaning prior to a hurricane's arrival (75.1%)[38], the police in the case of a motor vehicle accident with possible casualties (67.9%), the fire brigade in the case of smoke billowing from a neighbours' house (88.7%), and the ambulance in the case where someone is having difficulty breathing and having chest tightness (76.6%).

The knowledge demonstrated during the focus group discussion by answers to questions on how to prepare and respond to hurricanes, earthquakes, flooding, drought and fires was overall impressive. There was no difference between the young men, the young women and the older mixed focus groups. The sources of their information were usually schools and PTAs. Other

[38] The National Solid Waste Management Authority (NSWMA) is normally responsible for gully cleaning, but it was not included in the options on the questionnaire.

sources of residents' information on disaster preparedness are television and radio. Hurricane knowledge was highest, but residents are very aware of what to do in the case of all the other disasters. Some focus groups spoke of the fire hazard involved in "bridging" (stealing) electricity and everyone is aware of the need to keep matches and other flammables away from children. On the question of what to do to avoid flooding elicited responses such as "gully cleaning" and avoidance of garbage build up.

Most groups knew of ODPEM but in no community was there anyone who knew of any community group linked to ODPEM or of any organised implementation of risk reduction and resiliency strategies. In only a few communities was there any indication that organisations had visited to give information or train residents on disasters and risk reduction. Only the fire brigade or the police were mentioned as providing information sessions and, occasionally in a few communities, the JPS. The JSIF was mentioned in a few focus groups[39] as an entity that provided information to residents.

4.4.3. Housing Quality

The Housing Quality Index (HQI) measures the housing quality in the community and is a composite index. The components of the Housing Quality Index were Electricity for Lighting, Indoor tap (piped water) main source of drinking water, Exclusive water closet (flush toilet), Exclusive kitchen, Outer wall of dwelling constructed with block and steel, and Number of persons per habitable room.

[39] Particularly among the mixed focus groups of persons 35 years and older.

Table 12: Housing Quality Index, All Communities (Sorted from highest to lowest)

Communities	Housing Quality Index (HQI)
Seaview Gardens	95.0
Franklyn Town	86.0
Springfield Gardens	85.0
Hannah Town	79.0
Tivoli Gardens	79.0
Delacree Pen	73.0
Central Downtown	72.0
Rae Town	70.0
Greenwich Town	68.0
Greater Allman Town	67.0
Fletchers Land	66.0
Majesty Gardens	65.0
Trench Town	64.0
Jones Town	62.0
Denham Town	60.0
Parade Gardens	52.0
Rose Gardens	52.0
All Communities	**71.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Housing quality in all communities is currently 71 percent. This HQI also indicates that more than two thirds of households in these 17 communities lived under housing conditions that are consistent with acceptable housing standards. It is to be noted, however, Parade Gardens and Rose Gardens are ranked at the bottom of the list with a housing quality of 52 percent each. This is an indication that just over a half of the households in these communities lived under conditions that are at acceptable standards. The communities ranked highest are Seaview Gardens (95%), Franklyn Town (86%), and Springfield Gardens (85%).

4.5. Socio Economic Development

Within the Community Renewal Programme, the Socio-Economic Development pillar supports the Vision 2030 Goal 1, that "***Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential***." This pillar also supports the third goal, that "Jamaica's economy is prosperous." Outcomes for socio economic development expressed in the Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan are a world-class education and training (Outcome # 2), internationally competitive industry structures (Outcome # 12) and energy security and efficiency (Outcome # 10).

The CRP identified three results for the Socio-Economic Development pillar. These are (1) improved employability; (2) increased employment opportunities, and (3) entrepreneurship promoted. For this baseline study, the discussion focused on the level of economic self-sufficiency among community members, levels of employability and access to employment opportunities (particularly for youth and other vulnerable groups in CRP communities), and the level of support provided to community-based businesses.

4.5.1. Economic Self-sufficiency

4.5.1.1. Employment and Job Seeking

The level of employment in the 17 communities is an indicator of economic development. The proportion of household members in all communities who indicated that they were employed at the time of this survey was 47.0 percent.

As **Table 10** below shows, the Crude Job Seeking Rate[40] of members of the labour force (all communities) who are actively looking for work is 9.5 percent.

[40] Formula used:

$$\text{Crude Job Seeking Rate} = \frac{\text{Looking for Work}}{(\text{Looking for Work} + \text{With Job not Working} + \text{Working}} \text{x } 100$$

Table 13: Crude Job Seeking Rate by Community (Sorted from Highest to Lowest)

Communities	Crude Job Seeking Rate
Tivoli Gardens	**25.7%**
Rae Town	**18.9%**
Trench Town	**13.5%**
Fletchers Land	**10.0%**
Central Downtown	**9.0%**
Denham Town	**8.6%**
Rose Gardens	**8.6%**
Jones Town	**8.5%**
Springfield Gardens	**8.4%**
Hannah Town	**8.1%**
Parade Gardens	**8.1%**
Delacree Pen	**6.8%**
Greater Allman Town	**6.3%**
Majesty Gardens	**5.9%**
Seaview Gardens	**3.3%**
Franklyn Town	**2.6%**
Greenwich Town	**1.6%**
All Communities	**9.5%**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

4.5.1.2. Barriers to employment

Women and men face similar barriers to employment but there are also significant differences. Groups in every community spoke of address discrimination, otherwise known as 'area stigma'. The most popular suggestion among residents during the PLA session was to lie and give a Portmore address or an address such as Pembroke Hall when seeking employment.

Lack of education and lack of skills are other employment barriers mentioned by everyone. Functional illiteracy is still present among some youth, cutting them off from even the current road works with CHEC. Among young women, dropping out of school due to early pregnancy has stymied their education.

Most women with children in these communities cannot find affordable child-care close to home. This difficulty presents a barrier to their ability to accept employment, even though they are employable. For children in these communities, enrolment in basic schools start at age 3. These institutions, however, only operate for half the day. Participants also speak of the minimum wage as a barrier to them accepting employment. This response was primarily among the young men.

Unemployability among men who use marijuana "smoking spliffs and drinking specials" is identified as another barrier to employment for community residents.

A barrier that many groups mentioned, particularly in relation to young women but also to young men, was the lack of an awareness of how to behave in a professional or business environment. It was sometimes expressed as "no manners". These young persons do not understand how to present themselves, how to dress, how to show confidence in an interview. Sometimes they will get a job and then lose it within weeks for inappropriate behaviour, stemming from their misunderstanding of how to behave in a working environment. A common example of inappropriate workplace behaviour is "showing attitude". Incidentally, tattoos and skin bleaching usually disqualify them.

Cultural influences also act as barriers. Some families raise their daughters to depend on a man for support while they fulfil the role of childbearing. Some mothers influence their daughters to pursue the area leaders and 'Top Man' to assure an affluent lifestyle. Participants also indicated that if the men are fathers and uncles who are involved in crime to make a living, their boys are likely to follow. Another suggestion was that young men may not think it is worth learning a skill, if they see many skilled persons in their community without a job.

Another observation was that if boys are susceptible to, or pressured (by family or peers) into, a macho culture, they may get into early sexuality or take up a gun and waste educational opportunities. Poor parental guidance, lack of a father, and over-stressed single mothers, can all impact on a young person's ability to negotiate the adult world.

Residents on all the communities also referred to psychosocial issues of low self-esteem, low levels of motivation as a result, fear of 'stepping out', which act as barriers to seeking employment.

4.5.1.3. Perceived impact of gang membership on socio-economic development of the community

The survey of the persons on the 'ends' found that there is a clear link between gang membership and socio-economic benefit across all communities. That is, dependency on income related activities such as the sale of drugs and paternal support from dons who provide opportunity to those with low skills and who are unemployed.

4.5.2. Poverty Prevalence

The following presents the Poverty Prevalence for all seventeen communities. It was developed using the consumption-based approach to poverty where variables were selected after being processed using a Regression Model to determine the R^2.

As **Table 11** below shows, poverty prevalence for all 17 communities is currently 27.7 percent. Communities ranked with the lowest prevalence of poverty among households are Springfield Gardens (5.3%), Seaview Gardens (9.7%), and Franklyn Town (10.6%). These are the same communities that are also ranked best in terms of housing quality.

Communities with the highest prevalence of poverty were Tivoli Gardens (53.3%), Denham Town (43.0%), Fletchers Land (37.4%). It is noteworthy that two of these communities were West Kingston communities that were directly impacted by the 2010 security operations arising from the government's response to the US extradition request. The loss of lives and property arising from this security operation may be a contributary factor to the existing poverty conditions in these West Kingston communities.

Table 14: Poverty Prevalence Index, 2018 All Communities (Sorted from highest to lowest)

Communities	Poverty Prevalence Rate (%)
Tivoli Gardens	53.3%
Denham Town	43.0%
Fletchers Land	37.4%
Parade Gardens	35.4%
Greater Allman Town	33.2%
Trench Town	31.8%
Jones Town	31.5%
Majesty Gardens	28.9%
Delacree Pen	26.4%
Hannah Town	25.8%
Rose Gardens	22.9%
Greenwich Town	21.2%
Central Downtown	15.4%
Rae Town	12.2%
Franklyn Town	10.6%
Seaview Gardens	9.7%
Springfield Gardens	5.3%
All Communities	**27.7%**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

List of variables[41] used in model:

Index, hhsize, Tertiary, Crowd, child0_8, laptop, Housety, ToiletFacilty, LandTenure1, MaleHead, Tablet, Garbage4_5, Crowdc, Light1, Wall1

Table 15: Data Dictionary

Name of Variable	Description of Variable
Index	Composite variable
hhsize	How many persons (including yourself) that reside in your household?
Tertiary	Tertiary education - head
Crowd	No. of persons per room
child0_8	No. of child(ren) 0 - 8 years old
laptop	Has working Laptop
Housety	One-person household
ToiletFacilty	Exclusive use of toilet facility
LandTenure1	Land Tenure - Owned
MaleHead	Male Head of Household
Tablet	Has working Tablet
Garbage4_5	Bury/burn garbage
Crowdc	No of persons per room >= 2
Light1	Access to electricity
Wall1	Construction of Outer wall - Concrete and block

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

4.5.2. Means of Socio-economic Survival

The community residents that displayed the greatest levels of entrepreneurship, especially among the women, were in Central Downtown. Their businesses are usually services on the street and benefit from the numbers of persons who pass through this area and who are also looking for the cheapest services, for which Downtown has a reputation. On Orange Street and Heywood Street, in Downtown Kingston, community women operated diverse successful businesses on the street sides: manicure, pedicure, hairstylist, wigmakers, eyelash, eyebrow, tattoo, bleach experts. Some

[41] The Regression Model automatically excluded insignificant variables. Also, variables had to exist on both SLC and CRP data sets and asked similarly in order to qualify.

of the women are also dancers who do not regard themselves as prostitutes. Women in Beeston Street estimated that over half (60%) of the community women in the work force operate self-employed businesses. It was also noted that employment is more available for them in the Chinese wholesales than for the men.

Both sexes operate retail shops and cook shops in the market spaces. Men may also walk the streets selling bag juice or sell their services as bus 'loaders'.

Currently, in Majesty Gardens and Delacree Pen men are employed temporarily by the CHEC road improvement project and this is helping to defuse tension and conflict.

4.5.3. Number of persons in debt

Estimates from the household survey showed that only a small proportion of the population is currently in debt (2,181 or 3.9%). Other data collected, however, suggest that few residents approach formal lending institutions for loans, hence they would not be indebted to these sources.

Participants during the PLA sessions identified debt as one of the consequences of unemployment. When the subject was raised in relation to the cost of funerals and the associated debt, participants were more forthcoming.

In Jamaican culture, funerals are complex phenomena. The ideal of interment is inextricably tied to the African cultural tradition. As a result of this cultural practice, cremation is not accepted as a viable option to most community residents although it is less expensive. Furthermore, cremation's association with 'fire' cause many Jamaicans to equate it to 'burning in hell'. Participants in the PLA sessions stated that most Jamaicans will never send off their "loved ones" in that way.
For community residents, also, funerals are associated with 'status'. They see it as shameful for families not to have as 'good' a funeral as possible. Families do not like outsiders to speak

unfavourably of them, especially, if the story relates to an absence of support with funeral costs. From the community's perspective, a decent funeral allows families to "rescue" their good name: Lavish spending on funerals is important since, as many groups acknowledge during discussions, little assistance was given during the deceased's life. Participants also indicated that it is also a regular practice for some community residents to seek help from their Member of Parliament or the Parish Council to offset funeral costs.

4.5.4. Entrepreneurship

From the business establishment survey, it was found that approximately 51 percent of businesses[42] operating in the 17 communities were started in order to make money, 21 percent were established to meet a community need, and 9 percent as a result of a lack of employment opportunity. Approximately eight percent of proprietors inherited the business from their families.

Females owned 56.9 percent of the businesses in the communities, while males owned 43.1 percent of businesses. More than two thirds of the businesses (69.3%) of the businesses in these communities were sole proprietorships while 19.3 percent of the businesses were family owned. On average these businesses employed approximately three persons.

The overwhelming majority of the community-based businesses were the sole business of the operator as only 9.3 percent of business owners operated a second business. Under half of the businesses (48.9%) operated in the retail sector and over a third (36.5%) operated in the services sector.

[42] The following definitions were used for this business establishment survey: **Business Definition:** any income earning enterprise both formal and informal. The business activity must be a legal enterprise. **Formal business** is defined as an officially registered business (e.g. registered by the Company Office of Jamaica). **Informal business** is defined as an unregistered business. Hence enterprises such as stalls, roadside vending, unregistered nail salons, roadside tyre shops / garages, and barbers will be included. Illegal enterprises are not included.

Community businesses offer a wide range of goods and services including the sale of sweets and condiments (7.2%), sale of breakfast and lunches (6.6%), hair and nail services (9.5%), and sale of water and juices (9.3%).

Almost forty-four percent of the businesses have been in operation in these communities for 10 years or more. Over a quarter of the businesses (26.6%) in these communities are registered with the Companies Office of Jamaica.

During the past twelve months, just over five percent (5.4%) of business operators and employees received training within the last 12 months. Less than three percent also received additional institutional support in the form of grants, seed funding, and additional training for employees.

4.6. Children and Youth Development

The development of children and youth is an important pillar for the Community Renewal Programme. It is closely aligned with goals 1-4 and Outcomes 1 – 6 and 10 – 12 of the Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan. Within the CRP, five results for children and youth development are expected.

These are:

1. Reduced youth involvement in crime,
2. Increased participation of youth in legitimate governance frameworks and positive development initiatives,
3. Increased support for vulnerable children and youth,
4. Improved sexual and reproductive health and general health practices among youth, and
5. Increased employability and access to employment opportunities for youth in CRP communities.

4.6.1. Youth Participation in Governance

While youth participation in governance was not explored fully in the household survey, focus group discussions provided an opportunity for this topic to be discussed. In addition, data from an interview with heads of CDCs and CBOs showed that approximately 34 percent of residents under the age of 30 serve as executives on these bodies. Males in this age group represented approximately 15.0 percent while females represented 19.0 percent. Executive positions include President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Public Relations Officer.

Twenty-seven active youth clubs across these communities offer opportunities for youth to be actively involved at the executive and decision-making levels.

4.6.2. Student performance at standard examinations (Grade 4 Literacy and Numeracy, GSAT, CXC)

Student performance in standard examinations has been selected as one of indicators for children and youth development. Data from the Ministry of Education show that the performance of students attending schools that serve the CRP communities is cause for concern.

The performance in the Grade 4 Literacy Test shows in 2018 approximately 74 percent of the students who were entered from schools serving twelve of the CRP communities, attained mastery in that test. While this performance is a good indication of the progress students are making in their literacy at this stage of their development, there is concern for those who did not attain mastery in literacy. Student performance in the Grade 4 Numeracy Test, on the other hand, fell below the standard achieved for the literacy test. Approximately 54 percent of students entered from 15 schools serving CRP communities attained mastery in numeracy. It is also noteworthy that the performance of males in both tests fell below that of female students. This

difference in performance reconfirms other research that shows that males continue to underachieve academically. Another observation from the tables presented in **Appendix 9** is that some schools, such as the St. Michaels Primary School and Trench Town Primary entered less than 10 students from their Grade 4 cohort to sit these tests.

The performance in the CSEC examinations of students attending schools serving the CRP communities in 2018 relatively poor. Approximately 56 percent of students who sat the various subjects in this examination passed. A comparison between the performance of males and females show that both are equally poor. Regarding student performance in the CAPE units during the same period, as would be expected at this level, all the schools saw more than 50 percent of students who sat the exam passing. Comparatively, the performance of males in this examination is worse than that of females.

It is to be noted that it was not possible to further disaggregate this data by community. See **Appendix 9** for the tables.

4.6.3. Child Labour and Exploitation

The minimum legal age for the labour force in Jamaica is 14 years, although light labour is allowed from the age of 11 years. Evidence from the household survey suggests that the incidence of child employment in these communities is extremely low. Less than one percent of children aged 17 years and younger engaged in work for pay (as reported in only 2 of the 17 communities – Delacree Pen and Trench Town).

When asked during focus groups whether many children had to work to help the family or to go to school, there were groups who gave an emphatic "No" while other groups in the same community gave the opposite response. The legality issue may have played a part in the answers of some groups.

The sort of work children engaged in was working in the family shop, peddling items such bag juice on the street, vending at a stall in the street or in the market, pushing a handcart, washing cars or even working in a wholesale or restaurant. One community mentioned “illegal” hustling in the market – perhaps selling ganja (marijuana). These children may be put to work by their parents or other relatives, like a grandmother, from as young as four years old and almost every group gave an age from early primary level – 5, 6, 8 years onwards. Most focus groups said children worked after school until seven or eight o’clock and on weekends. Working for four hours was the norm although one group was aware of children working up to nine hours and regularly missing school. All the other focus groups said that children did not usually have to miss school.

There was unanimous agreement across all focus groups in every community that some girls have relations with older men in order to remain in school or to help their younger siblings go to school. It was made clear in some instances that these children were well below the legal age of consent (which is 16 years). A few focus groups claimed that the girls were doing it to keep up a certain lifestyle and that they did not have to do it. They chose it. Estimates of the percentage of girls engaging in this behaviour range from 3 – 7 percent. Most groups indicated that this practice is carried out by many girls in the community.

5.0. Community Renewal Index

The Community Renewal Index drafted by the PIOJ is a tool to assist in measurement of the reforms that enable the transformation of these volatile and vulnerable communities. This index consists of six dimensions and 25 indicators covering human capital, security, justice, cohesion, economic prosperity, and environmental health. These dimensions and indicators are consistent with the six pillars of the community renewal programme and are complementary to them.

6.0. Lessons Learnt for Replication of the Baseline Survey and for Follow-up Studies.

1. There was an implicit assumption at the start of this study, that community leaders representing the CDCs and CBOs as well as community members representing the various target groups would participate fully and within the timelines of the schedule of the study. However, it became clear quite early that while members of the target groups were willing, they were unable to provide full and timely participation in various activities of the survey. The main explanation was that their participation was voluntary and notwithstanding any perceived benefit or gain, they have their own schedules and priorities for survival and could ill-afford the time required to participate, even if they were not formally employed.
2. There is a need to revisit the indicators used in this Study especially in the light of the further areas of research as recommended should these recommendations be accepted. Additionally, there are indicators that were attempted in this study that needed to be reviewed afresh to fit the available data source. These include those that attempted to collect data youth involvement in crime as victims or perpetrators, for which community level data is not readily available.
3. Sensitisation of community residents and stakeholders before and during the research process is a valuable strategy that will yield dividends for baseline and other studies of this nature. The time allotted to community sensitisation would need to be sufficient to enable strong support and positive engagement in the research process.
4. A mix of quantitative and qualitative methods have been used to implement this research. The benefits of executing this approach to baseline studies of this nature are significant.

Although the indicators identified for this baseline study are mainly quantitative, the presence of qualitative information serves to add context to the data being collected. It is a best practice to use such mixed methods to collect data. It is, however, crucial to strike a balance between both methodologies, as the experience with this baseline study has demonstrated with the use of a combination of PLA, Focus Group Discussions, PEER Research, interviews, observation, and surveys (household and business establishment).

7.0. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The collection of baseline data using the combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches has yielded significant information and data that can be useful for the CRP in monitoring its results. While much information was gathered, and more are being awaited to completely populate the results matrix, it is also noted that certain adjustments may be required to make some of the indicators more robust. In this regard, not all the quantitative indicators are sufficiently clear to enable existing data to fit within them. They need to be amended to be more specific within the confines of existing data. A real constraint to the effectiveness of quantitative indicators is the availability of relevant data in the form that matches the indicator.

   Indicators recommended for amendment include:

   Governance

   i. ***Percentage of population who are active members of a local community organisation or decision-making body.*** Replace with proxy: "Percentage of population who attended meetings during the last 12 months." (**done**)

   ii. ***Existence of legitimate broad-based mechanisms for decision making.*** While this indicator is useful, it requires further definition to make it more specific rather than open to interpretation. A possible definition is that 'legitimate' means recognised by the Government of Jamaica (through its responsible agency – SDC?) and 'broad-based' refers to the design of the mechanism that allows a wide cross section of specified stakeholders to participate. Community representation should be included in this definition.

   iii. ***Existence of alternate mechanisms for decision-making and/or influencing decision-making*** - Further definition of "alternate mechanisms" will be required.

iv. ***Attitudes towards GOJ and other power holding groups*** – Further refinement of this indicator to settle on a final list of relevant GOJ institutions and groups would be required.

Social Transformation

v. ***Perceived Safety*** – This indicator is quite wide and requires further refinement to make it specific to the community situation being examined.

vi. ***Willingness to shift to another method of community management*** – While this indicator appeared useful, the data collected from the PEERs was not conclusive. Further refinement would be necessary.

vii. ***Percentage of population reporting use of violence prevention strategies*** – The specified "violence prevention strategies would need to be confirmed. For the purpose of this survey, the use of mediation services by the population was explored. The results, however, are quite low.

viii. ***Reported cases of teenage pregnancies*** – It is recommended that the rationale for this indicator be revisited to differentiate between pregnancies to teens younger than age 16 and those above that age.

ix. ***Perception of general health status*** – Respondent's perception is not usually regarded as reliable for use within indicators. It is being proposed that this indicator be supplemented by (sub) indicator(s) on the actual health status of household members. This health status could be measured in terms of communicable diseases and non-communicable / lifestyle related conditions, and morbidity.

x. ***Number of parents exposed to training in disciplinary techniques who strongly reject the use of corporal punishment as a method of discipline.*** It is recommended that the "number" be replaced with a percentage of parents exposed to training in positive parenting techniques within the last 12 months.

A secondary indicator may be the proportion of such parents who used positive parenting approaches (defined) with their child(ren).

xi. A new indicator being proposed based on observations in the field is ***"the percent of households where children have lost parents / guardians to violence."***

Safety and Justice

xii. ***Number of residents using available community level justice services***. It is recommended that the "number" be replaced with percentage as a measure for this indicator.

Physical Transformation

xiii. ***Percentage of communities that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies informed by accepted national frameworks.*** It is recommended that this indicator be supported by a monitoring mechanism developed and defined in consultation with communities. It was not possible to collect meaningful data from the household survey.

xiv. A new indicator being proposed is ***" Number of persons who lost property and family members due to Disasters or crime events."***

Socio-Economic Development

xv. ***Number of persons in debt*** – It is recommended that this indicator be redefined to replace "number" with percent to make it more meaningful. Also, the type of debt should be defined as the concept of 'debt' does not carry the same meaning across the board.

xvi. **Number of MSMEs established** – a timeframe is required to make this indicator meaningful. For example, the business establishment survey found that a significant proportion of community-based businesses were established within the last five years while others have been in operation for more than 10 years.

Children and Youth Development

xvii. ***Student performance at standard examinations (Grade 4 Literacy and Numeracy, GSAT, CXC.)*** – The specific examinations and standards of performance would need to be revised. It is noted, for example that the GSAT has been replaced by the Primary Exit Profile (PEP) which is not primarily examinations based. A monitoring system in collaboration with the Ministry of Education Youth and Information would also be required.

xviii. ***Number of serious and violent crimes in which victims and / or perpetrators are under 18***. Existing data from the Jamaica Constabulary Force carry age intervals that encapsulates age 18. An amendment to the indicator to match for data that captures victims aged 20 years and younger is recommended. It is further recommended that a secondary indicator be introduced to account for percentage of victims of serious crimes (homicide, shootings, robbery, and sexual assault) who are aged 20 years and under.

xix. ***Proportion of youth practicing abstinence (KAPB)*** – It is also recommended that a supplementary indicator such as "*the proportion of youth aged 14 – 24 who are not sexually active"* be considered.

xx. ***Repeat pregnancy rate*** – The data collected from the household survey was insufficient to enable any meaningful calculation of a repeat pregnancy rate. It is recommended that this indicator be re-evaluated.

2. The data collection method of using both quantitative and qualitative methods has been useful in gathering much information that bring insight into conditions in these 17

volatile and vulnerable communities. There were, however, a number of indicators that required data that were not readily available. Data sources such as institutional data on reproductive health, disaster preparedness, crime, justice, and education are better suited for such indicators as household surveys will not provide the required data. It is, therefore, recommended that closer examination of the matrix of indicators be done to identify the appropriate data sources and to develop the necessary data sharing protocols to enable the collection of such data. This approach will enable the redesign of the household survey to make it more effective in the collection of relevant data that can be easily collected with this method.

3. The execution of these baseline studies took much longer than initially anticipated. Much of the extension of time is caused by conditions on the ground, particularly incidence of violence that hampered fieldwork in some communities. The initial design also underestimated the challenges posed by the state of readiness in some communities, particularly as this relates to the execution of focus group discussions. While the consultancy team eventually managed to complete data collection, this occurred well beyond the intended data collection timeframe. Consequently, the duration of the project had to be extended.

4. Other conclusions and recommendations from this Baseline Study relate to issues that have emerged that require further attention.

1. Governance

Included among the findings of this Baseline survey with respect to the Pillars of Governance and Social Transformation are:

I. The main gap to decision-making is a lack of information that community organisations should provide their members (information that could benefit them) as well as, a lack of communication with community members.

II. All the communities consulted through FGDs confirmed their awareness of the existence of various Community groups

III. Most respondents indicated that they would feel a greater sense of belonging if there were more activities such as parties, sports, fairs and extra-curricular activities for youth etc.

IV. Access to employment and training was cited as a key success factor to community cohesion social transformation.

The Community-based organisations up to the level of the CDCs represent the governance mechanism that has the legal authority to address these issues through various means. Means that will include but may not be limited to:

1. The planning and implementation of community projects that will create employment opportunities, address environmental problems and provide needed products and services.
2. Seeking funding for community projects from the funding sources, such as local government agencies, other NGOs, and corporate Foundations.
3. The development and implementation of communication programmes to disseminate information and communicate effectively with community members.
4. Conduct training needs assessments, plan and implement training programmes.
5. Conduct fund-raising activities and make effective representation to the local and Authorities.
6. Provide information and facilitate access to various government and non-governmental services and programmes.
7. Liaise with implementing agencies and support the implementation of project intervention from various sources.

It is recommended that the CDCs be supported to carry out these functions.

Implementation of this recommendation will call for a paradigm shift in Government policy towards support to Community-based organisations. This support will need to be over and above that which is traditionally provided by the Social Development Commission (SDC).

2. Social Transformation

The survey found that there was a low level of trust as less than 30 percent of community members expressed complete or partial trust in various groups, entities and agencies. Improving trust can be addressed through a strengthened communication system developed and implemented by the CDCs. This will require the CDCs to assert leadership and demonstrate themsrelves as the focal, trusted, and influencial body in the decision making process within the communities. However, as discussed above, the CDCs must be empowered to to play this role.

3. Safety and Justice

Over 80 percent of community members do not use any of the seven or more Justice points. It is unclear from this study the reasons for so few community members accessing these facilities in the face of rising crime and violence in these communities. It is therefore recommended that a review/ evaluation of these justice points be undertaken agaist criteria which will include but may not be limited to: a) community members awareness of these points, b) relevance, c) adequacy, d) efficiency, e) accessibility and d) sustainabillity. Here again the Role of the CDCs may be important as the first point of call to coordinate and facilitate access to the apporpriate justice points.

Only 40-50 percent of reported conflicts and criminal incidents are resolved by the Police. This situation impacts justice severely. The study also found widespread negative rankng of the police by community members. This is undoubtly linked to the lack of follow-up and resolution of conflicts and criminal incidents. The recommendation is for the police authories to work with the CDCs towards reversing community members negative perception of the police over time.

4. **Physical Transformation**

While there is still work to be done with regards certain phsical conditions such as public buildings and other infrastructure, these are of much less concern to community members. There is great concern, however, with respect to public amenities such as streetlighs, recreational spaces, garbage collection, public sanitary conveniences and public domestic water supply (stand pipes). The level of satisfaction ranges from just over 18 percent to just under 30 percent among the public amenities. It is the view of the consultants that the development and implementation of small community projects in these areas could go a far way in raising the level of satisfaction among community members. Here again an empowered CDC could play this role.

The survey provided much information on the awareness and practice of community residents towards the disasters. However, no information was collected on the extent to which life, and properties were lost due to the incidence of disasters including fires, gun violence, flooding and other natural disasters. The loss of lives and properties is a contributing factor to the incidence of poverty in these communities. This is evidenced by a poverty prevalence of 53 percent in Tivoli Gardens- the Community with the highest level of poverty, clearly linked to the 2010 security operation. Further research needs to be done to collect data on the impact of disasters on the lives of residents, particularly fires, flooding and gun violence.

5. **Socioeconomic conditions**

The study found that were linked to education in various ways. These include:

1. Functional illiteracy among community members
2. High levels of school dropouts
3. Lack of education and skills
4. Poor educational performance when compared with children other communities.
5. Overall, nearly half of school leavers (41.7%) had not progressed beyond primary level education.

Further research needs to be done to:

7. Identify barriers to the access of education and training through established institutions and programmes.
8. Determine the prevalence and causes of school dropouts
9. Determine the causes of poor educational performance in the schools
10. Identify the barriers to accessing higher level education

Other barriers to employment and income found by the survey include:

11. Stigma attached to the address of community members.
12. Lack of affordable childcare facilities for mothers which prevents them from taking up employment opportunities.

To address these barriers the following recommendations are posited:

I. On the matter of functional illeteracy and lack of skills - there is need to identify the barriers community members are faced with to education and skills. This may be linked to reasons for drop out of schools at different level education system.

II. Establishment of child care facilities in these communities after conducting a detail needs assessments. Funding could be sought from corporate sponsorship including Foundations and other charitable organisations.

III. The barier of stigma regarding the residential address of community members can be addressed by the planning and implementation of effective public education programme,

6. Children and Youth Development.

The survey revealed that approximately 22 percent of residents reported incidence of crime and violence in their communities within the last 12 months of the date of the survey. Serious crimes such as shootings and murder accounted for over 60 percent of these reports. The study also found

that Men, particularly those in the 16 to 20 age groups are more likely to become victims of shootings and homicides and that pathways to violence can arise from the deprived situation of children who have no fathers, or whose parents have been killed and who may know no other way than violence for solving conflict or for survival. Community members also report that reprisals have been one of the causes of violent crimes. This exacerbates the incidence of serious crimes and creates an ongoing cycle of these events. Against this background it is recommended that:

17 Further research be conducted to determine the prevalence of children who have become fatherless or are orphans as a result of their parents being victims of serious crimes.

18 Develop a national welfare programme, specifically targeting these children. The programme would intercept children on the pathway to crime and violence as soon as the event of the death of one or both parents occur. The programme would be structured to provide total support which would include but may not be limited to counselling, livelihood and education up to age 18 when they become adults.

The Status of the CDCs and other Community-based organisations.

As at the time of the survey, CDCs lack the management and administrative capacities to carry out the awesome task of transforming their communities. While the appropriate governance frameworks are in place, they remain functionally weak. In addition, there is little or no administrative capacity to carry out well needed and urgent functions. The result is the CDCs remain powerless to address the vulnerabilities identified in this study. Left to continue as powerless organisations, it likely that the existing vulnerabilities in these communities will worsen and the desired transformation will soon be seen as far-fetched. Urgent reforms to the CDCs as they now exist, are of high priority. It is against this background that the following reforms are recommended.

Government to consider providing solid and sustainable administrative support to CDCs at least in the target communities. This administrative support be modelled off an efficiently run

Non-Profit Organization with paid staff plus reasonable financial incentives to the members of the Committee. Funding for the reform should come from a budgetary subvention in the first place but as the CDCs develop, they should become self-financing.

The Role of the CRP

1. **C**onsistent with the mandate of the CRP to enable, facilitate and build capacity of communities to address their own needs it is recommended that the CRP engages Management Consulting services to implement the reforms being recommended above for the CDCs.
2. In order to enhance the effectiveness of community interventions that are designed to address the known vulnerabilities, it is recommended that the CRP expand its monitoring and evaluation information system to include the results of impact evaluations conducted for individual interventions in each community. This will allow the CRP Secretariat to be better able to comment and or to advice the planning and implementation of new interventions. Impact evaluations are normally carried out by the financing partners as a standard component of the Project Cycle.

Recommendations for the Integration of Data Collection Tools

The Consultants were also asked to provide recommendations and plans for integration of data collection tools and/or other required data sets necessary for programme management and coordination into the CRP database. These are presented in detail in Annex 1.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terms of Reference (amended)

BASELINE STUDY TO SUPPORT THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM FOR THE COMMUNITY RENEWAL PROGRAMME, JAMAICA

1. BACKGROUND

1.01 Jamaica is the third largest island in the Caribbean with an area of just over 10,000 square km and a population of just over 2.7 million people (approximately 51.2% female and 48.8% male[43]). The country is recognized as a stable democracy but has for decades struggled with a weak economy that has operated with a high debt ratio and consistently low GDP[44]. However, in recent years, the country embarked on a programme of economic reform that has moved the economy into a period of relative stability and towards meaningful debt reduction. The inflation rate, which has in the past been consistently recorded in double digits, has fallen significantly and now consistently measures in single digits. It fell from 3.7% in 2015 to 1.7% in 2016. Additionally, the country made significant social progress in areas such as education, health, social protection and inclusion, and in the overall standard of living. In spite of deficits in other areas, for example, gender equality, youth employment and maintaining environmental resources, Jamaica's overall progress placed it in the high human development category[45]. Jamaica's Human Development Index value increased over the 25-year period from 1990 to 2015 by 12.1% to 0.730.

1.02 Notwithstanding the socio-economic performance of the country, an underlying problem that has for decades hindered development has been a high rate of violent crime, particularly murder which has gone as high as 63/100,000 (2009). In 2011, the murder rate began to trend downward, falling as low as 37/100,000 in 2014. Since 2015, however, the rate has begun to climb and at the end of that year, it stood at 44/100,000. It has climbed further to 49/100,000 in 2016[46]. It is recognized that the improvements in the rate of murders between 2010 and 2014 came on the back of social and economic reforms that were put in place in the aftermath of the operations in West Kingston in 2010.

1.03 Crime has had deleterious effects in many vulnerable and volatile communities across Jamaica. In late 2009, the United States Government issued a request to the then Government of

[43] *Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC) 2015*

[44] Gross Domestic Product

[45] *Economic and Social Survey Jamaica (ESSJ)*, 2016; Jamaica *Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC) 2015; Comprehensive Assessment of Jamaica's Progress Towards the MDGs (2013) https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/JAM/Comprehensive Assessment of Jamaica's Progress Towards_ the_ MDG.pdf.; Human Development Report 2016 – Jamaica*

[46] *Economic and Social Survey Jamaica (ESSJ)*, 2010-2016

Jamaica for the extradition of Christopher “Dudus” Coke, a suspected "don" or area leader of Tivoli Gardens in West Kingston. During the process of acting on the request in May 2010, there was an outbreak of widespread pockets of violence across the country, largely concentrated in the corporate area of Kingston and St Andrew, in particular in Tivoli Gardens where it was suspected that Mr. Coke was ensconced. When the situation was finally brought under control, over 76 civilians (74 males and 2 females) and four male law enforcement officers had died, and many others were injured.

1.04 The May 2010 events had a widespread impact on all sectors, with the productive sector suffering the greatest loss (93%). The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Report[47/] estimated that total damage and losses resulting from the civil unrest in West Kingston [using the ECLAC Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) Methodology[48/]] amounted to one hundred and fifty-two million United States dollars (USD152 mn), thirteen billion Jamaican dollars (JMD13 bn)). The widespread damage and loss brought into sharp focus the significant impact of crime and violence on both the Jamaican macro-economy and on communities, especially poor vulnerable communities such as those in West Kingston. It provided a clear indication that fundamental and transformative changes were needed to address the entrenched socio-economic problems that are characteristic of many of Jamaica's inner-city communities and find their starkest expression in intolerably high levels of crime and violence. At the center of the required transformation is the need for the empowerment of residents and re-assertion of the role of the state in these communities. In many instances, these communities lack certain basic social amenities, have poor physical infrastructure and are essentially zones of exclusion weakly integrated into the mainstream of society. Such communities are also characterized by youthful populations, low levels of educational attainment, relatively high youth unemployment and predominantly female-headed households. The ECLAC Report also concurs that these poor and vulnerable communities must be prioritized for revitalization as a means of strengthening social inclusion, improving life chances, and overall development opportunities.

The Community Renewal Programme

1.05 The Government of Jamaica, through the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PlOJ), spearheaded the establishment of the Community Renewal Programme (CRP) in 2011. The CRP was derived from a collaborative process involving consultations with Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, communities, civil society and International Development Partners. The CRP is coordinated by the PIOJ and serves as a holistic programme intervention for long-term stability, well-being and inclusiveness, consistent with the goals of Vision 2030 Jamaica - National

47/ *Report of the Macroeconomic Effects of the Events in Western Kingston Area*, 22nd May to 7th June 2010. Report prepared by UNECLAC and United Nations Development Programme for GOJ.

48/ The DaLA Methodology bases its assessment on the overall economy of the affected country. It uses the national accounts and statistics of the country as baseline data to assess damage and loss. It includes damage as the replacement value of totally or partially destroyed physical assets, and losses in the flows of the economy that arise from the temporary absence of the damaged assets. (*http://home.mywebsearch.com/index.jhtml).*

Development Plan. The purpose of the Programme is to contribute to the rejuvenation and further development of the most vulnerable and volatile communities in Jamaica and the reintegration of marginalized citizens in these communities into mainstream society. The Programme places emphasis on inclusive growth and equitable development by promoting economic and social well-being and enhanced quality of life for residents of these communities.

1.06 At the policy level, the intervention acts as a global strategic framework aimed at rationalizing strategies and social interventions in favour of vulnerable and volatile communities. The CRP relies on renewed strong political commitment, clear objectives, and committed stakeholders for its success. At the operational level, CRP is a platform for coordinating and enhancing the delivery of services in the 100 most volatile and vulnerable communities in five parishes (Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Catherine, Clarendon and St. James) that have experienced the highest murder rates over the last ten (10) years [49/]. These communities were ranked as the most volatile and vulnerable communities in Jamaica through the application of an index of vulnerability and volatility developed by a technical team

1.07 The Programme, which is based on the principle of harmonization through strong coordination, comprises the following six pillars:

- Governance
- Social Transformation
- Safety and Justice
- Physical Transformation
- Socio-economic Development
- Youth Development

The goal of the CRP is to ensure that "Citizens are empowered to live full and satisfied lives and have transformed their volatile and vulnerable communities into secure, cohesive, just, prosperous and healthy environments" (in accordance with the four Goals of Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan).
The attainment of this goal will be contingent on the realization of the following outcomes:

- Communities are capacitated and participating in democratic processes
- Improved safety and justice within communities
- Economic self-sufficiency among community members
- Improved quality of the natural and built environment

1.08 The programme utilizes empirical data to determine necessary interventions, promote social inclusion, identify best practices that can be scaled up for greater impact, enhance legitimate and participatory governance, and reduce crime and violence. The programme also helps to mobilize new resources for priority communities. The CRP relies primarily on existing implementing entities and individuals to achieve the desired results in the targeted communities. Among the various state-led and International Development Partners'(IDPs) interventions through which the CRP is being implemented are the: European Union's (EU) Poverty Reduction Programme and

[49/] *Economic and Social Survey Jamaica (ESSJ)*, (2004-2016).

World Bank's Integrated Community Development Programme (ICDP), which are implemented by the Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF); Citizen's Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) funded by Global Affairs Canada (formally Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)), Department for International Development (DFID), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) COMET programme, Rejuvenating Communities: Building Resilience to Support Citizens Safety and Social Cohesion in West Kingston funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and a number of Ministries, Department and Agencies, private sector entities and non-governmental organizations NGOs)

1.09 One of the more important interventions of the CRP to date is the state-directed pilot programme in the community of Majesty Gardens led by a major housing development undertaken by the National Housing Trust. The CRP brought together an interagency coordinating committee that included a wide cross section of government and non-governmental agencies, international development partners, and representatives of the Majesty Gardens Community Development Committee (CDC). Some of the achievements of the pilot includes: (a) construction and completion of strata units; (b) reduction of intra-community conflict; (c) completion of a business survey; (d) establishment of a Community Development Committee (CDC); (e) registration of the CDC as a Benevolent Society; (f) provision of Tax Registration Numbers (TRN) and registration to the National Insurance Scheme (NIS); (g) establishment of Education and training programmes including literacy, cottage industry and other skills training, and internship programmes; (h) establishment of a police youth club; and (i) reduction in community conflict with rival gangs. The Social Development Commission (SDC) was a major partner in the development and execution of the CRP's pilot programme in Majesty Gardens. SDC carried out the baseline survey for the CRP pilot communities. Additionally, the Agency has been the major supplier of community data used for the design and development of community-level interventions through the provision of community profiles and the execution of surveys to assist the process.

2. ISSUES AND CONSTRAINTS

2.01 The CRP relies primarily on existing implementing entities and individuals to achieve the desired results in the targeted communities. Given the multi-sectoral, multi-agency and multi-timeline environment in which various initiatives are being undertaken in CRP communities, programme monitoring and evaluation is complex. To ensure the efficient and effective implementation of CRP by the various implementing agencies, the Secretariat carries out its coordinating mandate through the following mechanisms:

(a) building partnerships among state and non-state entities;
(b) coordination and harmonization among development partners, state and non-state entities and institutions;
(c) resource mobilization;
(d) supporting the design and implementation of catalytic interventions;
(e) monitoring and evaluation (M&E); and
(f) research

2.02 In 2015, a Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP) and a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework were developed with the support of the EU. This has resulted in the strengthening of the coordinating and monitoring and evaluation capacity of the CRP Secretariat. The enhanced capacity is expected to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of coordination efforts and assist in measuring the impact of the multiplicity of initiatives on CRP communities and the extent to which the CRP has attained its goal and outcomes.

2.03 The M&E Framework articulates the chain of short-, medium- and long-term results leading to the goal of the CRP and a performance measurement system that enables the monitoring of progress towards these results. Efforts are currently underway to operationalize the M&E Framework, and this requires robust baseline data to establish starting points for each indicator, set targets and enable the systematic tracking of progress towards intended results. The study will also enable the further refinement of the indicators as the baseline study provides an opportunity for validation. As the M&E system becomes fully operational, it is anticipated that the data will guide the decision-making process regarding the CRP. Intended users of the data include the CRP Secretariat, IDPs and other implementing partners within the MDAs, private sector and civil society. The required data should include information on volatility and vulnerability factors, and how different gender and other demographic groups respond to various social, economic, and cultural barriers in improving their development prospects. These baseline studies will be conducted in 17 communities in West Kingston and will provide baseline data for the new SIP cycle (2018-2021), as well as, other planned initiatives of CRP partners. Baseline studies are planned for an additional cohort of CRP communities in a second phase.

2.04 The GOJ has therefore received a Technical Assistance grant from the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) to undertake baseline studies to support the implementation of CRP's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system. The project is consistent with CDB's Special Development Fund 8 objective of improving citizen security and poverty reduction through support for Human Resource Development, and cross-cutting theme of gender equality. The GOJ is now seeking consultancy services to carry out these activities (in keeping with the following objective).

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSULTANCY

3.01 The overall objective is to collect data for a gender-sensitive M&E system designed and operationalized to better inform the programming decisions and benchmarks for intended outcomes and impacts of the interventions within the most vulnerable and volatile CRP beneficiary communities, and to improve the capacity of the CRP and key stakeholders in data collection and management.

3.02 Specific Objectives

The specific objective of this consultancy is to design and implement baseline studies in 17 CRP communities, in accordance with the CRP M&E Framework. The consultant will be engaged to:

1.1 Design and plan baseline studies in collaboration with the CRP Secretariat and implementing partners.
2.1. Develop the overall approach and methodology for the baseline studies
2.2. Design and/or revise existing data collection methodology and tools to be used during the baseline studies and for further use throughout the Programme.
2.3. Provide recommendations and plans for integration of data collection tools and/or other required data sets necessary for programme management and coordination into the CRP database.
2.4. Collect baseline data that is disaggregated by demographic characteristics, including sex, age and vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities.
2.5. Provide a comprehensive report based on the baseline data, establishing baseline values and accurate status in line with the CRP goals and outcome indicators.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.01 The baseline studies will utilize both qualitative and quantitative methods to collect data, ensuring in-depth analysis of the status of programme indicators. Data collection methods will include document review of the CRP Strategic Implementation Plan, M&E Framework, current data collection tools, and other relevant documents. The research will collect primary data; however, relevant secondary information may be used, as necessary. Data to be collected will take into account the indicator Tables that have been developed under the EU component of the M&E system. The outputs of the EU component will guide the nature of the data to be collected in the baseline studies and will therefore inform the data collection methods.
All data collection methodology should be in line with ethical principles.

4.02. The baseline studies will be conducted in each of the following 17 CRP communities:

1. Central Downtown
2. Delacree Park
3. Denham Town
4. Fletchers Land
5. Franklin Town
6. Greater Allman Town
7. Greenwich Town
8. Hannah Town
9. Jones Town
10. Majesty Gardens
11. Parade Gardens
12. Rae Town

13. Rose Gardens
14. Seaview Gardens
15. Springfield Gardens
16. Tivoli Gardens
17. Trench Town

4.03 The baseline studies are expected to use a triangulated approach including appropriate participatory methodologies and requisite household survey approaches and methods. While collecting the information from the field, the consultant should pay attention to five livelihood assets, namely the physical, social, natural, human and financial aspects.
4.04 The data collection instruments should be developed through consultations with CRP partners to ensure that the data from the surveys will be used as benchmarks against which to measure the impact and outcomes of interventions in the target communities.

4.05 The assignment includes, but is not limited to, designing the baseline study; developing data collection instruments; implementing the study through surveys and other data collection tools; facilitating training of the CRP staff and relevant stakeholders in the use and management of the data; making presentations of the findings at a workshop; and preparing a final report.

5. SCOPE OF SERVICES

The consultant will be required to undertake the following tasks:

5.01 Conduct a desk review of the relevant programme documents including the CRP M&E Framework;

5.02 Engage in consultations with the CRP Secretariat staff, CRP partners and other key stakeholders to confirm information needs (including community-based organisations/non-governmental organisations and private sector entities at the community level). Also, initiate discussions with key stakeholders to determine how their data needs may be met through the surveys that will be conducted;

5.03 Prepare Inception/ Methodological report outlining the approach/methodology to be employed in executing the assignment and a detailed plan for the baseline with:

1. Timeline/schedule for activities
2. Sampling requirements and framework that reflect sound statistical principles
3. Data sources and data collection methods
4. Detailed methodology of how to collect, triangulate and summarize the primary and secondary data of both the quantitative and qualitative methods (develop data quality protocols to guide data collection/entry for CRP Secretariat staff and partners, including spot checking protocols). The methodology shall include, *inter alia*, survey instrument to capture data disaggregated by sex and other relevant demographic characteristics of the following:

(i) population by age, disability status and community/parish;
(ii) settlement patterns and land tenure;

(iii) main occupation, employment and the flow of seasonal migration;
(iv) number of youth and adolescents out of school;
(v) youth, male and female employment rate;
(vi) the status of children's education in beneficiary communities;
(vii) residents' overall access to market and market information;
(viii) risk factors affecting children, women, men and vulnerable groups;
(ix) the extent to which the communities are dependent on remittances;
(x) existing community-based organizations groups/cooperatives and their institutional capacity;
(xi) the accessibility of credit facilities, traditional and non- traditional forms of credit; and
(xii) the level of community relationships (cohesion and social capital).

5. The Inception Report should address all matters arising from the TOR and operational matters that will affect the execution of the project, including staffing and time needed.

5.04 Identify the baseline indicators and assumptions from the M&E Framework and/or any other relevant M&E planning tool;

5.05 Develop/revise and pilot various data collection tools (both qualitative and quantitative) to be used for the baseline, as per the agreed methodology, including pre-testing or piloting of tools for linguistic and cultural appropriateness;

5.06 Actively participate in scheduled meetings with the CRP Secretariat, consulting on research plans/methodology/timeframe, discussing results and agreed recommended follow-up activities;

5.07 Select community mobilizers, some of whom should be selected from the target communities through the Community Development Committees.

5.08 Manage the data collection process and data storage. This includes ensuring the credibility of field data collected; maintain at least a 95% level of confidence with a standard error of no more than 1.96.

5.09 Train CRP staff and relevant stakeholders in the use and management of the dataset.

5.10 Prepare a comprehensive baseline report based on the field research findings, according to the agreed format.

5.11 Prepare and submit baseline report deliverables to the CRP Secretariat, implementing partners and other key stakeholders:

1. Present findings in formal presentation to key stakeholders an incorporate feedback into final report;
2. Conduct de-briefing meetings
3. Copies of original and cleaned data sets, including any field notes, as well as, annexes of processed results tables (with all levels of disaggregation, including geographical area breakdown) are to be submitted to the CRP Secretariat with the final report.

6. TIMING

6.01 It is anticipated that the baseline study will be conducted over a 12-month period and will require a total of 143-person days. Specific level of effort for the consultant will be based on the agreed work plan that will be finalized with the contract.

6 QUALIFICATIONS

A multi-disciplinary team will be required to undertake the assignment. The profiles of the team are as follows:

7.01 Lead Consultant/ Team Lead

- A Postgraduate Degree in a related Social Science discipline such as Monitoring and Evaluation, Development Studies, Community Development, Sociology, Social Policy, or a related discipline.
- At least eight years' demonstrated experience in designing and conducting baseline studies or similar assignments in vulnerable and volatile communities, including selecting methodology appropriate for the project's specific factors, sampling, applying a mixed-methods approach, developing/revising participatory data collection tools, developing data quality protocols and training enumerators.
- At least five (5) years' experience working with key stakeholders at the community and policy levels on similar assignments. Knowledge and experience in the following areas are required:
  i. Research methodologies,
  ii. Monitoring and Evaluation,
  iii. Quantitative and qualitative data analysis software,
  iv. Microsoft Word, Excel and Access,
  v. Project management
- Local expertise would be an advantage
- Strong communication skills
- Strong participatory facilitation skills

7.02 Gender Specialist

- At least a Master's Degree in Gender and Development Studies or a related discipline
- At least five years' experience in designing and/or using research tools in gender related studies

7.03 Sociologist/Social Analyst

- At least a Master's Degree in Sociology, Social Planning, Social Policy, Community Development or a related discipline
- At least five years' experience in conducting baseline studies in volatile and vulnerable communities
- At least five years' experience with qualitative (including participatory) and quantitative methodologies.

7.04 At least one member of the team should possess qualification in Statistical Analysis, Economics, Development Studies, and/or the Social Sciences.

7.05 All experts must be independent and free from any conflict of interest in the responsibilities they take on.

7. DELIVERABLES

7.01 A technical proposal is required for consideration for selection. It should outline a work plan and approach to the assignment, the scope and methodology, the tasks and responsibilities of the different team members, and a time schedule for the completion of the assignment.

7.02 The Contractor is required to submit the following reports in English—one bound copy and an editable Microsoft Word electronic copy either by email or on universal serial bus (USB) flash drive—to the Community Renewal Programme Secretariat, Planning Institute of Jamaica at the times indicated below:

1. An Inception Report of maximum 30 pages (main text, excluding annexes) to be produced within three weeks (or 15 working days) of commencement of the assignment. The Inception Report shall:
    a. Address operational matters that may affect the project; for example, issues of data access, staffing.
    b. Outline the methodology for executing the assignment; therefore, the Contractor shall detail the baseline study design and methodology, the work programme and staff travel, as well as, any difficulties expected in the execution of the project.
    c. Provide methodological details on sample size, sample selection, data collection methods, means of analysis, significance levels and all other statistical considerations.
    d. Include a draft of all data collection instruments should be included.
    e. Include a detailed work plan with timelines and resources.
    f. Detail the tools and techniques that were outlined on the initial proposal, taking into consideration any issue that may have been identified at the inception stage of the assignment.

2. Progress Report of maximum 20 pages (main text, excluding annexes) to be submitted within 12 weeks of approval of the Inception Report. In the Progress Report, the Contractor shall describe the status of planned activities, including selection and training of field staff, pretesting of the questionnaire and other data collection instruments, and status of fieldwork.

3. Draft Final Report for discussion and validation at a stakeholder's workshop to be submitted15 weeks after submission of the Progress Report. The stakeholders' workshop shall be convened two (2) weeks after the submission of the draft report.

4. Final Report of maximum 50 pages (main text, excluding annexes) in Microsoft Word and a PowerPoint presentation (editable version) to be submitted five weeks after the stakeholders' workshop, incorporating feedback received at the workshop. The

Contracting Authority will provide feedback on the first draft of the Final Report. Amendments indicated and agreed on must be incorporated into the report before the submission is considered final. Additionally, the final submission shall include the datasets in SPSS and Microsoft Excel, before cleaning, the datasets after cleaning and the do files used to clean the data; including any field notes, as well as, annexes of processed results tables (with all levels of disaggregation, including geographical areas breakdown). The dataset will be the sole property of the Government of Jamaica.

5. Training Evaluation Report of maximum 12 pages (main text, excluding annexes) in Microsoft Word, including pre and post evaluation of training delivered to users of the dataset, including CRP Secretariat staff and representatives of community-based groups. Participants are to be trained in the basics of using data as a tool in programme design, programme monitoring and evaluation. Possible topics include research design, sample selection, fieldwork management, assessing data quality and how to interpret the data. The training should be offered to 40–50 persons over a period of 4–7 working days. This report shall be submitted no later than four weeks before the end of the period of implementation.

8. REPORTING

8.01 The consultant shall report to the Project Coordinator identified in the contract. The PIOJ will provide consolidated feedback (PIOJ; CRP Secretariat; Project Steering Committee) on the reports to the consultant within ten (10) working days of receiving each progress and draft report. The Project Coordinator is responsible for approving the reports and will transmit approval of reports to the Contractor. The Planning Institute of Jamaica will manage the contract. The Project Coordinator, CRP, will be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the contractor on the ground. The contractor will consult with other technical specialists within the PIOJ as needed in the performance of the contract. In this regard, review of the deliverables will be conducted by a Project Steering Committee, led by the Project Coordinator. The Project Steering Committee is responsible for the review and endorsement of all project deliverables. Recommendations will be made on the advice of the Project Steering Committee to the Project Coordinator for final approval.

8.02 During the execution of the consultancy, it is expected that an open line of communication will be maintained between the contractor and the Programme Coordinator.

Changes to Terms of Reference

Conducting Baseline Studies for Seventeen Vulnerable and Volatile Communities to Support the Community Renewal Programme.

Section 5.0: SCOPE OF SERVICES

Concern: Subsequent to the Effective Date of Contract, 4 September 2018, BRAC Consultants (the consultant) has been asked to undertake additional tasks. Therefore, the Scope of Services is being revised as stated below.

The Scope of Services is being revised to include the following:

1) Convene **sensitization sessions** with community representatives from Community Development Committees (CDC) and Community-based Organisations (CBOs) in each of the 17 communities. These sessions are to inform the community of the project and solicit their buy-in and support during the data collection process.

2) Employ **community mobilizers** to accompany data collectors in the field to improve safety and cooperation from residents. Mobilizers add value to the process as they can encourage respondents to cooperate with the interviewers. They should also be consulted before entry into the community to inform the team of possible flare-ups.

3) **Listing and data collection** as two separate activities. Originally, both listing and data collection were to be done simultaneously; however, because of the recommendation to have community mobilizers present during data collection, the activities were made consecutive and required additional resources.

4) Increase in the **number of outcome indicators** required, from 58 to 93.

5) Increase in the required number of **Participatory Learning Action (PLA)** sessions. A detailed list of vulnerable groups was identified based on the CRP volatility and vulnerability criteria. The PLA methodology was deemed the most appropriate to explore those issues. In addition to Focus Group Discussions (which have specific target audiences, mainly age defined) and the Household Survey that is a random sample survey, PLA has the greatest potential of reaching persons who are marginalized, underserved, and vulnerable (these persons are not likely to participate in focus group discussions). Subsequently, a decision was made to increase the number of PLA sessions. Additionally, the discovery (after community sensitizations) of the extent of community division and polarization also contributed to an increase in the required number of sessions.

Appendix 2: Indicators and Baseline Data

1. Governance

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
1.1. Communities are capacitated and participating in democratic processes.	Percentage of population who in the last 12 months had participated in citizens' engagements.	13.6%
1.1.1. Strengthened legitimate and participatory local governance structures and the relationship between them in CRP communities.	Percentage of population who are active members of a local community organisation or decision-making body. (Proxy: percentage of persons who attended meetings during the last 12 months.)	The individual community reports contain the information for this indicator. In general, the percentage for these communities fall below 30.0%.
	Percentage of recognised organisations represented at various tiers of the Participatory Governance Framework.	79.5% of existing CBOs are part of the CDC structure. These CDCs are part of two DACs (Downtown DAC and Three Miles DAC)[50]. Notwithstanding this finding, qualitative research found that few CBOs are actively represented at the CDC and the CDC structure in some communities is weak and non-functioning.
	Existence of legitimate broad-based mechanisms for decision making[51].	• Member of Parliament: 41.5% • Don't Know: 23.6% • The church: 12.3% • Area Leader: 9.4% • None: 9.4% • Councillor/Caretaker: 1.9% • The CDC: 1.9%
	Existence of alternate mechanisms for decision-making	See list above.

[50] Updated list of CDCs and CBOs provided by the SDC, 2018.

[51] Question used : *"Who or what Institution has the most influence in how decisions that affect your community are made?"*

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
	and/or influencing decision-making	
	Attitudes towards GOJ and other power holding groups[52]	The individual community reports contain the information on the top institutions that residents regarded as "excellent" and "good".
i. Increased transparency and accountability in governance. 2.1.3. Improved quality of service by MDAs to target populations (under Social Transformation)	Level of satisfaction with public service delivery.	The individual community reports contain the information on the top public services that satisfied residents.
	Level of alignment of partner programmes / projects with community priorities.	There is an alignment between partner programmes and community priorities.[53] The survey did not explore the effects of the programmes in satisfying community priorities as this was outside of the scope of this baseline study.

2. Social Transformation

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
2.1. Improved social inclusion and cohesion.	Level of trust between community members, state actors, non-state actors and neighbouring communities.	The individual community reports present information on the state and non-state actors most trusted. For most communities, church leaders and the Justice of the Peace were trusted by the majority of residents.
	% residents (adolescents, adults) that feel a sense of belonging to Community.	A sense of belonging to the community was found to differ in intensity and quality among the age groups and to some extent between communities represented by the focus group participants. The middle-aged group (persons aged 40 – 60 years) were regarded as more integrated, active and emotionally and culturally attached to their community. Many participants also felt that the older residents had a strong sense of

[52] Respondents were asked to rate the work of institutions in their community.

[53] The development priorities outlined in the community profiles / safety plans and the list of projects / interventions implemented by partner institutions were compared. Scale used for assessing alignment is: Excellent (meeting 4 or more development priorities), Good (meeting 3 priorities), Fair (meeting 1-2 priorities), and Poor (meeting no priority).

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
		belonging and would never live anywhere else even if they could.
	Existing events/activities geared towards cohesion.	Communities use sporting events and recreational activities to bring about cohesion.
	Perceived activities that would improve cohesion and or what they use to gauge the feeling of "belonging" – e.g. the use of the arts- dance groups, fashion.	Various activities to improve cohesion were identified. Almost every group identified the huge impact of organised sports on building community unity and engaging the youth.
	Perceived barriers to cohesion and willingness to join cohesion building activities.	Various barriers exist – violence & conflict, poor police behaviour, unemployment.
	Gender norms within intimate partner relationships	The results from qualitative research show that there was no agreement on the gender norms within intimate partner relationships.
	Social expectations of men and impact on criminal behaviour – gang membership and gang violence.	There is a distinct social expectation to which men operating in the gang culture adhere. It is not, however, clear how such social expectations impact gang membership and criminal behaviour.
	Inter-generational relationships - perceptions of youth & youth perception of others -elders	The feedback is mixed although tending towards poor inter-generational relationships.
	Proportion of residents who believe that decision making is inclusive and responsive.	77.2% **Statements used:** • Everyone has a chance to speak whenever a decision is to be made. 81.6% • No one is prevented from attending meetings if he /she wants to. 85.7% • Decisions are usually what the majority wants/agrees to: 64.4% 46.7% of respondents agreed with the statement that "Nothing happens without the permission of the Leader (Area Leader/ Community Leader/ Political Representative)"

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
	Perceived gaps in decision making and how to address them	Although there are several decision-making groups in the community, persons in the 'gang' peer groups, (those on the "ends") are often excluded from the consultative processes. The PER respondents expressed the view that men on the "ends" would welcome support from community organisations and they in turn would support them once they are invited to participate.
	Percentage of population that report that their neighbours are willing to help them.	The question for this indicator was inadvertently omitted from the household survey.
2.1.1. Improved social skills among target populations	Percentage of population in CRP communities reporting knowledge in coping, planning, negotiating, problem-solving, and conflict resolution.[54]	• Coping: 64.5% • Planning: 75.2% • Negotiating: 71.8% • Problem Solving: 73.8% • Conflict Resolution: 49.4%
2.1.2. Reduced inter and intra community conflict.	Reported incidents of inter and intra community conflict.	Proportion of households reporting conflicts/ disagreements in the community - last 12 months: 21%
	Perceived Safety	66.7% from business survey 70.3% from household survey
	Willingness to shift to another method of community management.	There is ambivalence and scepticism to the suggestion to shift to other models or methods of community management.
	Gender-based violence against women and other vulnerable persons.	The individual community reports contain information on the existence of gender-based violence – mainly in the form of intimate partner violence.
	Social expectations of men regarding criminal behaviour (for survival).	Information from qualitative research suggest that certain activities that are criminally sanctioned are regarded in some communities as normal "hustling" that is acceptable. An example is the sale of marijuana. Men are expected to hustle for survival, and this may include engagement in behaviour regarded as criminal.

[54] The following statements were used for each item : **Coping**: "My Ability to manage stressful situations"; **Planning:** "My Knowledge of how to make plans"; **Negotiating**: "My Ability to negotiate my points with others"; **Problem Solving**: "My Ability to solve problems"; **Conflict Resolution**: "My understanding of how to resolve conflicts in my community".

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
	Attitudes toward "hustling" and formal and informal activities.	Attitudes toward "hustling" are mainly positive as it is regarded as a necessary means of economic survival in these communities.
	Perceived necessity of gangs and criminal leaders for community safety.	Gang members and persons on the 'ends' regard themselves as central to community safety.
	Percentage of population in CRP communities reporting ability to traverse freely across (invisible) community lines[55].	96.7%
2.2. Reduced vulnerability to abuse / victimization	Number / percentage of persons reporting victimization / abuse[56]	• Victimization 2.7% • Abuse: 2.3%
	2. Percentage of population reporting use of violence prevention strategies.	Justices of the Peace (JPs) : 15.4% Restorative Justice: 0.3% Peace Management: 0.5% Mediation: 1.2% This is related to use during the last 12 months.
2.2.1. Improved health practices 6.1.3. Increased support for vulnerable children and youth (from Children and Youth Development)	Reported cases of teenage pregnancies[57].	5.8%
	Perception of general health status	Proportion of residents reporting that they are in good health (all communities): 88% persons reporting also diagnosed with a chronic condition (approx. 35%) persons in good health also affected by a communicable disease during the past 12 months (approx. 16%).

[55] Question used: "Has anyone been prevented from crossing boundaries /border line over the past 12 months?"

[56] Questions used: "Has anyone been a victim of a crime during the past 12 months?" "Has anyone been physically or verbally abused in your community during the past 12 months?"

[57] Variables used: Reports of Live Births (ages 14 - 19) during last 12 months / Reported of Still Births (ages 14 - 19) during last 12 months.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
	Experiences, attitudes towards mental health	Percent of population in agreement[58]: • People with mental health problems should get help: 98.5% • Helping persons with mental illness is everybody's business: 80.7% • Family members with mental health problems should be sent to a mental institution: 75.9% • The government is doing enough to help persons with mental sickness: 26.1% • Persons with mental illness are also vulnerable to abuse and mistreatment: 80.4% • People with mental illness are treated well in my community: 46.7%.
	Incidence of intimate partner violence	See individual community reports.
	Experiences using health services	Community experiences using health services are generally negative owing to the poor attitudes of service providers.
	Incidence of smoking among youth	16%
	Incidence of use of alcohol among youth[59]	54%
	Incidence of drug use among persons 14 years and older	0%[60] This finding is, however, to be treated with caution as other evidence suggest the use of drugs among youth in this age group.
	Number of residents with knowledge of healthy lifestyle practices.	77.2% of persons affected by illness sought care.
2.2.2. Increased parenting skills and practices	Percentage of reported incidents of child abuse originating in CRP communities.	Requested data from CISOCA were not received at the time of writing this report.
	Percentage of parents who report spending time with children.	94.0%[61]

[58] Responses of "agree" and "strongly agree" are combined.
[59] Variable used: Proportion of persons (14 < 17 yrs.) who tried/experimented with drinking alcohol (all communities).
[60] The question asked was "Have you ever tried or experimented with other substances like Cocaine, Heroin, party drugs, etc.?" It is not surprising that respondents in a household survey would deny drug use. A research method other than a household survey may yield a more realistic observation.
[61] Approximately 80.9% of parents reported spending up to six times per month with their child.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
		Regarding quality time, the following are the responses to related questions: • 72.5% Read to or shown the child books • 68.9% Told stories to child • 73.8% Sung songs with child • 83.8% Played games with / played with child • 83.2% Spent time with child counting, drawing or naming things 68.4% Took child on special activity
	Rate of utilisation of parent places in CRP communities.	Data from the National Parenting Support Commission (NPSC) not received.
	Number of parents exposed to training in disciplinary techniques who reject the use of corporal punishment as a method of discipline.	The individual community report provides information on the proportion of adults in the households that received training on parenting techniques. The proportions are low. Consequently, an analysis of the connection between training and use of corporal punishment was not carried out for this report.
2.2.3. Reduced intra familial conflict / abuse / violence	Reported incidence of domestic violence, family feuds etc. originating in CRP communities.	43.0% reported quarrels/ fights 10.2% reported family feuds.

3. Safety and Justice

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
3.1. Increased safety and justice within communities	Rate of reported category 1 crimes.	21.9%[62] The nature of the Category One Crimes reported by residents to have occurred within last 12 months. • Murder: 62.3% • Shootings: 59.9% • Rapes: 3.6% • Aggravated Assault: 8.6% • Robbery: 0 • Break-in: 9.2% • Larceny: 0
3.1.1. Effective community-based policing supported	Percentage of residents who report feeling safe walking alone at night in the community / area where they live,	Percentage of residents who reported feeling safe: 72% Males: 78.2% Females: 67.2% Age %: < 30 | 30-35 | 36-40 | 41-45 | 46-50 | 51-55 | 56-60 | 60+

[62] Question used: "Has there been any incidents of violent crimes in your community during the past 12 months?"

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
	disaggregated by sex, age.	68.3 | 67.1 | 71.3 | 74.7 | 72.7 | 67.8 | 75.0 | 79.3
	Community perception of police	Proportion of households reporting that the police are 'doing a good job in enforcing that law': 36% Proportion of households whose members think that police treat poor people worse than wealthy people: 70%
	Number of service providers by type reporting ~~improved~~ access to communities.	Of 13 service providers who reported on the their experience in accessing the target communities, 61% either experienced little or no difficulty to access the communities during the Baseline Year (2018). These service providers have all established relationships in their target communities during the baseline year Just about 15%, however, reported that it had been difficult for them to access the communities during that year and less than 10 % reportedly found it very easy for them to access the communities. It is to be noted also that several of the agencies that did not responded to the survey included the Jamaica Constabulary Force that would normally have ready access to these communities.
3.1.2. Increased utilization of evidence-based approaches to crime and victimization.	Number/ percentage of partners using data from select databases to guide project/ programme development / decision-making.	From the survey of providers / institutions it was found that • 38.5% relied on data from STATIN • 30.8% relied on the National Census • 23.1% on Police Statistics / crime reports/ Jamaica Crime Observatory Other options used include: Own Research / data, SDC Profiles, Academic institutions, and the Children's Register of the Office of the Children's Registry (OCR). It was not possible to further disaggregate the information by type of institution to enable meaningful analysis.
3.1.3. Increased school safety	Number of reported cases / incidences of disruptive behaviour in school.	The data requested from the Ministry of Education Guidance and Counselling Unit is not received.
	Number / percentage of students reporting victimization / abuse.	The data requested from the Ministry of Education Guidance and Counselling Unit is not received.
3.1.4. Increased access to justice services at the community level.	Number of residents using available community level justice services.	**Use of Justice Services last 12 months:** Justices of the Peace: Restorative Justice: 0.3% Peace Management: 0.5% Mediation: 1.2% Legal Aid: 0.4% The courts: 0.5%

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
	Degree of existence of justice points – church groups, community groups, social groups etc.	"justice points" featured a mix of formal, established institutions and informal, community-supported entities and groups.
	Perceived relationship between gang activity and justice.	There is little or no relationship between gang activity and justice.
	Perception of accessibility of justice points such as church groups, community groups, social groups	For the most part, the community's perception of the accessibility of justice points was mixed. See individual community reports.
	Knowledge of the justice system (services and duty bearers – e.g. Justices of the Peace, Legal Aid)	Knowledge of the various justice services among community residents is relatively good.
	Community mediation	Mechanisms for community mediation exists in most communities and are offered through the church, Justices of the Peace. The quality of mediation is not consistent with best practices and standards.
	Level of trust and confidence in the justice system	See individual community reports.
	Perception of self in relation to the justice system	See individual community reports.
	Effectiveness of justice mechanisms	This indicator could not be assessed with the data collected.
	Percent of complaints (police related, and non-police related resolved)	Proportion of reported conflicts and disagreements resolved by the police: 49.8% Proportion of reported recent incidents of crime resolved by the police: 39.3%
	Willingness to report	67.9% reported a willingness to report incidents to the police. **Actual reporting**: (Has {0} ever reported any of the following crimes to the police?) • Murder: 0.1% • Rape: 0.2% • Aggravated Assault: 0.7% • Robbery: 0.9% • Break-in: 0.6% • Larceny:0.1% • Other crimes: 0.5%

4. Physical Transformation

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
4.1. Improved quality of the natural and built environment	Level of satisfaction[63] of residents with their area as a place to live.	• Road & Bridges: 65.2% • Buildings (e.g. schools, clinics, police stations, etc.): 72.3% • Streetlights: 56.5% • Public Sanitary Conveniences: 20.2 (54.7% indicated that none exists in their communities). • Garbage Skips: 28.8% (41.5% indicated that none exists in their communities.) • Public Standpipes/Catchments: 18.3% (61.2% indicated that none exists in their communities.) • Recreational (football field, netball court, cricket pitch etc): 47.4%
4.1.1. Improved access to quality housing in targeted CRP communities	Proportion of residents participating in the housing contribution schemes.	• Contributed to NHT: 23% • Contributed to other housing schemes: 4.0% • Received benefits from NHT: 13%
	Housing quality index	71.0%
4.1.2. Reduced informal settlements in targeted CRP communities	Percentage of households with security of tenure	• Owners of the dwelling: 50% • Owners of the land on which building is constructed: 43%
4.1.3. Enhanced connective infrastructure	Percentage of dwellings with legal utility connections by type (water and electricity).	• Dwellings with legal water connection: 57% • Proportion of households whose main source of lighting is electricity from grid: 96%[64]
4.1.4. Improved water and sanitation	Percentage of households with	71.0%

[63] Satisfied and very satisfied are combined.

[64] This variable does not, however, represent whether the connection is legal.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
	access to potable water[65].	
	Percentage of households with access to toilet facilities.	• Inside: 61.4% • Outside: 37.1% • Exclusive Use: 65.6% • Shared: 34.4%
4.1.5. Healthy public spaces within communities	Number of areas covered by abandoned / derelict sites.	A field Checklist was used to assess the condition of physical facilities in the 17 communities. The results have been presented in the individual reports.
	Percentage of population using public spaces / facilities disaggregated by sex, age, type of space (e.g. Cultural and recreational)[66].	• Used green spaces: 2.0% • Used cultural spaces: 0.6%
4.1.6. Increased resilience of households and communities to respond to natural and manmade hazards and climate change	Percentage of population that know what actions to take to prepare and respond to risks disaggregated by sex, age.	See individual community reports.
	Percentage of communities that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies informed by accepted national frameworks.	

[65] Variable used: Proportion of households whose main source of drinking water is bottled or piped – treated
[66] Variables used: Percentage of persons who used green spaces within the community - last 12 months (all communities) and Percentage of persons who used cultural spaces within the community - last 12 months (all communities).

5. Socio Economic Development

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
5.1 Economic self-sufficiency among community members	Unemployment rate[67] (disaggregated by age, sex, vulnerable and special need groups).	Crude Job Seeking Rate (proxy indicator) 9.5%
	Barriers to employment	Barriers to employment include area stigma (wrong address), lack of education and skills, childcare challenges, lack of awareness of how to behave in a corporate environment, and cultural influences and dependency.
	Perceived impact of gang membership on socio-economic development of the community (link between gang membership and personal socio-economic development)	there is a clear link between gang membership and socio-economic benefit across all communities. That is, dependency on income related activities such as the sale of drugs and paternal support from Dons who provide opportunity to those with low skills and who are unemployed. Other effects of gang membership – particularly on social relations, power and influence are also evident.
	Percent of households in poverty	Overall poverty prevalence of 27.7% (all communities).
	Means of socio-economic survival	Main means used by community residents for economic survival are employment, entrepreneurship, and "hustling" which is a term used to describe small-scale activities (selling, odd jobs, or begging) commonly practiced making ends meet.
	Number of persons in debt[68]	2,181 or 3.9%. PLA discussions show that while funeral costs are a major expenditure for some families, they are not usually a major debt.
	Child employment and/or labour	Persons aged 17 years or younger are employed in a job for pay:
	Percentage of CRP households transitioning from PATH or other social protection programmes.	See individual community reports.

[67] The data collected did not allow for the calculation of the unemployment rate owing to the omission of the category of persons in the labour force who are interested in work should work become available.
[68] Statement used: "I currently owe money" The response should be "true" or "false".

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
5.1.1. Improved employability	Percentage of individuals completing secondary level education or higher.	58.3%
6.1.5. Increased employability and access to employment opportunities for youth in CRP communities. (From Children and Youth development).	Percentage of working age population in communities certified (disaggregated by age, sex).	35.8%
	Percentage of population in CRP communities accessing programmes to increase employment opportunities.	15.0%
	Percentage of community members reporting they are either employed or in further education or training after leaving a skills training programme.	40.4%[69]
5.1.3. Entrepreneurship promoted	Number of MSMEs established.	Estimates show that approximately 1,300 (or 38.2%) businesses (mainly small establishments) were started within the last 5 years. The majority of businesses in these communities have been around for longer periods, up to 20 years.
	Number of businesses receiving business development support within the last 12 months.	181 (5.4%) of 3,468 businesses received training for employees 98 (2.8%) also received other development support including mentorship, funds, and additional training.

[69] This percentage represents the proportion of residents who have also reported that they have received training.

6. Children and Youth Development

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
6.1. Holistic development of children and youth ensured	Reported incidents of child abuse.	Data from CISOCA was not received at the time of writing.
	Student performance at standard examinations (Grade 4 Literacy and Numeracy, GSAT, CXC.[70]	• **Grade 4 Literacy**: 74.1% mastery, 17.5% almost mastery, 8.4% non-mastery o **Males**: 68.2% mastery, 20.1% almost mastery, 11.8% non-mastery o **Females**: 82.3% mastery, 13.6% almost mastery, 4.1% non-mastery • **Grade 4 Numeracy**: 53.9% mastery, 35.5% almost mastery, 10.6% non-mastery o **Males**: 48.2% mastery, 39.2% almost mastery, 12.7% non-mastery o **Females**: 61.2% mastery, 30.9% almost mastery, 7.8% non-mastery • **GSAT**: N/A • **CXC/CSEC**: 55.5% passes o **Males**: 53.7% o **Females**: 56.5% • **CAPE**: Unit 1: 71.2%, Unit 2: 73.9% o **Males**: Unit 1 49.7% , Unit 2: 63.5% **Females**: Unit 1: 78.0%, Unit 2: 73.5%
	Number / percentage of residents with ~~increased~~ knowledge about Childcare and Protection Act.	53.9%[71] among H/H with children <9 years. 33.5% among Youth 14 – 17 years.
6.1.1. Reduced youth involvement in crime	Number of serious and violent crimes in which victims and / or perpetrators are under 18.	# of serious crimes: 4 % of Young Victims[72] Shootings: 14.6% Homicides: 10.7% Robbery: 15.1% Sexual Assaults: 86.4%
6.1.2. Increased participation of youth in legitimate	Percentage of youth actively participating as executives in CDCs	33.8%[73] Males: 44.0% (or 14.9% of all executives)

[70] The information provided relates to specific schools located in or near the target communities. Not all 17 communities, however, have a school that could be assessed with this indicator.
[71]The question "Have you ever heard of the Child Care and Protection Act?" was posed only to households with children under the age of 9 years, and youth between the ages of 14 – 17.
[72] The age interval used by the JCF does not use age 18 as an upper limit, it uses age 20. This measure is therefore adapted to accommodate victims aged 20 years and younger.
[73] This result is from a telephone interview of heads of CDCs and CBOs which is still ongoing. It will be finalised in the final report.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data
governance frameworks and positive development initiatives	or other community governance structures. (Disaggregated by Age, sex).	Females: 56.0% (or 18.9% of all executives) Age below 30 yrs.: 33.8% Age above 30 yrs.: 66.2%
6.1.4. Improved sexual and reproductive health and general health practices among youth	Proportion of youth practicing safe sex (KAPB). ***Note: Youth aged between 14 – 24 years.***	Overall: 52.8% Males: 58.3% (primarily the male condom) Females: 55.5% (various contraceptive options)
	Proportion of youth practicing abstinence (KAPB). ***Note: Youth aged between 14 – 24 years.***	Overall: 2.7% Males: 2.1% Females: 3.1% Not sexually active: 10.9% Males: 6.2% Females: 15.1%
	Repeat pregnancy rate.	The data collected from the household survey could not be used for determining the repeat pregnancy rate.

Appendix 3: Dimensions of the Community Renewal Index All Communities

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
1. Human capital	1.1. Educational Attainment	1.1.1. Percentage of students attaining Mastery on the Grade Four Literacy Test	See individual community reports	Based on the performance of students in the primary schools linked with 12 of the 17 communities.
		1.1.2. Percentage of students who attained the minimum standards in Grade Six Achievement Test (GSAT) Language Arts and Mathematics		The Primary Exit Profile (PEP) replaced the Grade Six Achievement Test (GSAT) in the 2018-2019 academic year.
		1.1.3. Percentage of high school graduates that have graduated with five CSEC subjects including Math and English	See individual community reports.	The data represent the proportion of students who passed CXC/CSEC. There was no indication whether these students have passed five or more subjects including Mathematics and English.
		1.1.4. Percentage of household heads (>14 years) with formal/ academic qualifications, by type	See individual community reports	
	1.2. Health status	1.2.1. Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.2 years (all) 70.5 years(males) 78.0 years (females)	National data used as a proxy in the absence of community level data.
		1.2.2. Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-		Household data was insufficient to allow for a

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
		19 years) per 100 women in that age group		calculation of adolescent birth rate.
		1.2.3. Morbidity rate, by cause	• Hypertension 13.2% • Asthma 6.1% • Diabetes 5.6%	These are the top three causes of morbidity for all communities.
2. Security	2.1. Crime	2.1.1. Murders and shootings per 1,000 population	4.06	Data was provided for eight communities in which murders and shootings were reported.
		2.1.2. Major crimes per 1,000 population, excluding murders and shootings	23.09	Major Crimes includes: Rape, Aggravated assault, robbery, break-ins and Larceny.
		2.1.3. Violence-related injuries per 1,000 population		Existing VPA data were not up to date and require data mining from community sources.
		2.1.4. Presence of gangs, disaggregated by tier ranking	70	Number of active gangs.
	2.2. Community safety	2.2.1. Perceived safety	72.1%	This percentage relates to the proportion of residents who reported feeling safe walking alone in the community at nights.
3. Cohesion	3.1. Community connectedness	3.1.1. % of residents that feel a sense of belonging to the community	A sense of belonging to the community was found to differ in intensity and quality among the age groups and to some extent between	

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
			communities represented by the focus group participants. The middle-aged group (persons aged 40 – 60 years) were regarded as more integrated, active and emotionally and culturally attached to their community. Many participants also felt that the older residents had a strong sense of belonging and would never live anywhere else even if they could.	
	3.2. Governance	3.2.1. Existence of legitimate broad-based mechanisms for decision-making	Yes	Approximately 46.8 percent of the household respondents were able to identify a group or individual who is influential in community decision making.
	3.3. Inclusive decision-making	3.3.1. Proportion of residents who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive	See individual community reports	The percentage represents the mean of the responses for four statements as follows: • Everyone has a

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
				chance to speak whenever a decision is to be made. • No one is prevented from attending meetings if he /she wants to. • Decisions are usually what the majority wants/agrees to • Nothing happens without the permission of the Leader (Area Leader/ Community Leader/ Political Representative):[74]
4. Justice Mechanisms	4.1. Access to justice	4.1.1. Degree of existence of justice points or community mediation	See individual community reports.	
	4.2. Effectiveness of justice mechanism	4.2.1. Percentage of complaints (police-related and non-police related) resolved	See individual community reports	Related to conflicts and disagreements reported to the police that were resolved through investigations, arrests, and other actions.
5. Economic prosperity	5.1. Employment	5.1.1. Unemployment rate	Crude Job Seeking Rate (proxy indicator) 9.0%	The data collected did not allow for the calculation of the unemployment rate owing to the omission of the category of persons in the labour force who are interested in work should work become available.

[74] This is related to persons who disagreed with this statement.

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
	5.2. Poverty	5.2.1. % of households in poverty	27.7%	This is based on the Poverty Prevalence Index that has been developed. The percentage relates to the mean for all communities.
		5.2.2. Standard of living index		
	5.3. Entrepreneurship	5.3.1. Proportion of locally owned businesses accessing formal loan/credit sources	2.8%	This data relates to access to grant resources only.
		5.3.2. Number of businesses, with total turnover	3,468 businesses (estimated).	
6. Healthy environment	6.1. State of the physical environment	6.1.1. Condition of the **built/physical environment** (social infrastructure)	See individual community reports.	Based on a field assessment checklist used by the Interviewers to assess the condition of amenities that they were able to observe. The scale used were "Good", "Fair", and "Poor".
	6.2. State of the natural environment	6.2.1. Condition of the **natural environment**	See individual community reports.	
	6.3. Community resilience	6.3.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to natural disasters per 1,000 population, with total cost ($)		Secondary information from the disaster preparedness authorities may be required.

Appendix 4: Community Sensitizations Conducted

COMMUNITY RENEWAL PROGRAMME
BASELINE STUDIES OF 17 VOLATILE AND VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

Communities Sensitized	Date Visited	Number of Participants Present	Number of CBOs represented
Parade Gardens	Wednesday, November 28, 2018	19	2
Greater Allman Town	Sunday, December 2, 2018	24	2
Denham Town	Monday, December 3, 2018	17	4
Jones Town	Tuesday, December 4, 2018	22	1
Greenwich Town	Thursday, December 6, 2018	15	1
Hannah Town	Thursday, December 13, 2018	10	2
Majesty Gardens	Sunday, December 16, 2018	6	4
Trench Town	Thursday, December 20, 2018	10	3
Rae Town	Wednesday, January 9, 2019	9	4
Fletchers Land	Monday, January 14, 2019	17	3
Delacree Pen	Tuesday, January 15, 2019	7	1
Springfield Gardens	Thursday, January 17, 2019	15	6
Franklyn Town	Monday, January 21, 2019	28	6
Tivoli Gardens	Sunday, January 27, 2019	18	2
Three Miles DAC (including Seaview Gardens)	Thursday, January 31, 2019	16	9
Central Downtown	Wednesday, March 13, 2019	7	1
Rose Gardens	Sunday, April 14, 2019	8	1
Total		**248**	**52**

Note: for CRP interventions, Trench Town also covers Arnett Gardens, Rose Town, Lyndhurst / Greenwich, Wilton Gardens, and Federal Gardens.

Appendix 5: Final List of Field Staff and Community Mobilisers

Interviewers, Team Leaders, Listers, Note Takers

#	Names	Sex	Interviewer	Lister	Notes Taker	Team Leader	Place of Residence
1	Camille Brown	F					Kingston 10
2	Yvonne Brooks-Bonitto	F					Springfield
3	Iesha McIntosh	F					Kingston 10
4	Sade Watt	F					Jones Town
5	Letitia Powell	F					Spanish Town
6	Norma Surgeon	F					August Town
7	Nerissa Nathan	F					Fletchers Land
8	Christina Walker	F					Spanish Town
9	Robin Rock	M					Jones Town
10	RichardoDuffus	M					Jones Town
11	Janette Barnett	F					Grants Pen
12	Jennifer Taggan	F					Portmore
13	Melony Johnson	F					Spanish Town
14	Beverley Wilson	F					Portmore
15	Novea Palmer	F					Standpipe
16	Colleen Campbell	F					Rae Town
17	Winsome Wilson	F					Portmore
18	Osain Collins	M					Bay Farm
19	Beverley Baugh	F					Portmore
20	Kyle Palmer	M					Greater Allman Town
21	Dian Washington	F					Portmore
22	Sherise Sutherland	F					Maxfield
23	Odell Marsh	M					Jones Town
24	Georgette Johnson	F					Seaview Gardens
25	Sean Nelson	M					Jones Town
26	Kasia Easy	F					Jones Town
27	Tanya Dawkins	F					Fletchers Land
28	Kamonia Morris	F					Spanish Town
29	Sean Smikle	M					Spanish Town
30	Gabriel Hibbert	F					Greenwich Town

#	Names	Sex	Interviewer	Lister	Notes Taker	Team Leader	Place of Residence
31	Shanika Campbell	F					Trench Town
32	Nataki Thompson	F					Rae Town
33	Oshina Bryan	F					Delacree Pen
34	Tamar Elson	F					Delacree Pen
35	Shenelle Stewart	F					Portmore
36	Odette Wright	F					Rose Gardens
37	Titanya Cover	F					Delacree Pen
38	Nesta Andrews	M					Trench Town
39	Mansfield Greensword	M					Seaview Gardens
40	Naomi Fletcher	F					Spanish Town
41	Althea Haughton	F					Spanish Town
42	Paulette Dawson	F					Spanish Town
43	Teslana Davis	F					Spanish Town
44	Tatianna Dacosta	F					Trench Town
45	Zann Locke	F					Trench Town
	Total		**30**	**32**	4	**5**	

Note that some staff will assume more than one role as shown in the colour codes above.

Staff Recruited and Trained as PLA and Focus Group Facilitators

#	Names	PLA Facilitators	Focus Group Discussion Facilitators
1	Marlon Moore (M)		
2	Angela Stultz (F)		
3	Allison Tenn (F)		
4	Patrick Williams (M)		
5	Richard Bailey (M)		
6	Marcia Hextall (F)		
7	Shelly-Ann Lawson-Francis (F)		
8	Osali Levy (F)		
9	John Meeks (M)		
	Total	**4**	**8**

Note that some staff will assume more than one role as shown in the colour codes above.

List of Community Mobilizers

#	Names	Community	Names	Communities
1	Norman Brown	Parade Gardens	Donat Booth Donovan Roache Sharon Bidwell Akem Harrison Lekish Brown Trudy-Ann Robinson	Franklin Town
2	Donna Blackwood Tamara Reynolds	Greater Allman Town	Emre McDonald Celeste Williams Winsome Spencer Shenick Campbell Robin Rock Mark Jennings Rogado Sinclair	Trench Town
3	Sandra Small Conroy Mundle Davia Walker Damian Burke	Denham Town	Paul Williams Chisena Campbell	Majesty Gardens
4	Nadra Cameron Towana Allen Catherine Quest Nadine Blair Shemar Miller Cassandra Hurd	Tivoli Gardens	Francene Barrett N'Dalla Rowe	Rae Town
5	Timar Mitchell Kamoy Williams Abigale McMurray Titanya Ellis Anthony Moore Tabar Mitchell Damanic Smith Sebrina Johnson Bretant Cowan	Delacree Pen	Deneisha Annieka Romaine Andrea Christina Sean Monique	Jones Town
6	Wayne Williams Rando Baugh David Allen	Fletchers Land	Odette Wright	Rose Gardens
7	Anthony Williams Trevor Murphy Robin RicalyaSwaby Joseph Bennett	Greenwich Town		

Note: the contact numbers for the community mobilisers listed above have been removed from this table.

Appendix: 6: Table of Household Interviews Conducted

Communities	# of Households listed	# of Households sampled	Number of interviews done	Number of refusals	Number of vacant and closed Premises	Number of Substitutes allowed	Number of Substitutes released	Completion rate %
SEAVIEW GARDENS	1,330	123	109	13	3	22	2	89%
MAJESTY GARDENS	569	56	54	2	3	6	3	96%
DELACREE PEN	1,784	148	128	23	5	25	8	86%
GREENWICH TOWN	626	75	73	5	0	9	3	97%
TRENCH TOWN	2,547	251	245	13	2	38	9	98%
JONES TOWN	1,354	143	131	13	0	19	1	92%
DENHAM TOWN	646	65	63	2	0	11	0	97%
HANNAH TOWN	782	80	73	7	2	11	2	91%
TIVOLI GARDENS	589	58	52	6	0	10	5	90%
FLETCHERS LAND	527	77	77	2	0	12	2	100%
CENTRAL DOWNTOWN	303	34	27	2	6	4	1	79%
GREATER ALLMAN TOWN	1,489	116	107	11		18	2	92%
ROSE GARDENS	801	82	70	12	12			85%
PARADE GARDENS	647	73	63	9	1	17	6	86%
FRANKLYN TOWN	351	35	31	11	0	7	7	89%
RAE TOWN	412	43	38	5	0	6	3	88%
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS	1,056	111	93	14	13	18	9	84%
TOTAL	**15,813**	**1,570**	**1,434**	**150**	**47**	**233**	**63**	**91%**

Appendix 7: Number of PEERs Interviewed

COMMUNITY RENEWAL PROGRAMME
BASELINE STUDIES OF 17 VOLATILE AND VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

#	Community	Males	Females	Total	Age Range
1	**Central Downtown**	7	2	9	18 – 50
2	**Delacree Pen**	7	2	9	17 – 32
3	**Denham Town**	7	2	9	21 – 51
4	**Fletchers Land**	8	1	9	16 - 66
5	**Franklyn Town**	8	1	9	19 - 55
6	**Greater Allman Town**	8	1	9	22 - 41
7	**Greenwich Town**	8	1	9	19 - 49
8	**Hannah Town**	5	4	9	18 - 47
9	**Jones Town**	9	0	9	19 – 40
10	**Majesty Gardens**	9	0	9	13 – 30
11	**Parade Gardens**	7	2	9	19 - 57
12	**Rae Town**	7	2	9	18 - 45
13	**Rose Gardens**	7	2	9	17 - 32
14	**Seaview Gardens**	7	2	9	18 – 62
15	**Springfield Gardens**	2	1	3	18 - 36
16	**Tivoli Gardens**	9	0	9	19 - 33
17	**Trench Town**	9	0	9	19 - 50
	Total	**124**	**23**	**147**	

Appendix 8: Project Intervention in CRP Communities

				Project Thematic Focus																												
Project Name	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Project Status	Social Services	Youth &Educational Empowerment	Victim Support	Restorative Justice	Crime Prevention and Community Safety	Community Infrastructure	Community Capacity	Community Sports & Recreation	Allman town	Central Downtown	Delacree Pen\ Delacree	Denham Town	Fletcher's Land	Franklyn Town	Greenwich Town/New	Hannah Town/Craig	Jones Town	Majesty Gardens	Parade Gardens	Rae Town	Rose Gardens	Seaview Gardens	Springfield Gardens	Tivoli Gardens	Trench Town\ Rose Town	**TOTAL**
Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP)	Inter-American Development Bank/UK Department for International Development	Ministry of National Security	In implementation	*	*			*	*	*	*	1			1	1			1			1					1	1	7
Citizen Security Initiative (CSI)	UK Department for International Development	Ministry of National Security	Merged with CSJP	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		1				1			1									3
Community Renewal Programme	Multi Donors	Planning Institute of Jamaica	In implementation	*	*			*	*	*		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	2	16
Peace Management Initiative (PMI)	Ministry of National Security	Ministry of National Security	In implementation			*	*	*		*	*	1			1		1	1	1	1					1			1	8
Rehabilitation of Offenders/ Community Service	Ministry of National Security	Department of Correctional Services	In implementation		*			*					1		1	1			1										4
Jamaica Violence Prevention Peace and Sustainable Development Programme	United Nations Development Programme	Ministry of National Security	Operationally closed	*	*			*		*										1								1	2
Safe School Programme	United States Agency for International Development	Ministry of Education/Jamaica Constabulary Force (Community Safety and Security Branch)	In implementation		*			*				1		1		1	1							1	1				6
Community Policing	United States Agency for International Development/UK Department for International Development	Jamaica Constabulary Force (Community Safety and Security Branch)	In implementation		*			*			*				1			1		1		1					1	1	6
New Horizons for Primary Schools /Expanding Educational Horizons	United States Agency for International Development	Ministry of Education	Completed		*			*				1		1	1		1	1	1				1						7
Basic Education	United States Agency for International Development	Ministry of Education	Completed		*			*							1				1	1		1					1	1	6
Career Advancement Programme	Government of Jamaica	Ministry of Education	In implementation		*									1	1			1	1	1				1			1		7
Victim Support Unit	Government of Jamaica	Ministry of Justice	In implementation			*	*								1												1		2
Restorative Justice	Government of Jamaica	Ministry of Justice	In implementation			*	*																						1
PATH Days for Western Kingston Communities	Government of Jamaica	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	In implementation	*											1	1			1								1		4

				Project Thematic Focus																												
Project Name	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Project Status	Social Services	Youth &Educational Empowerment	Victim Support	Restorative Justice	Crime Prevention and Community Safety	Community Infrastructure	Community Capacity	Community Sports & Recreation	Allman town	Central Downtown	Delacree Pen\ Delacree	Denham Town	Fletcher's Land	Franklyn Town	Greenwich Town/New	Hannah Town/Craig	Jones Town	Majesty Gardens	Parade Gardens	Rae Town	Rose Gardens	Seaview Gardens	Springfield Gardens	Tivoli Gardens	Trench Town\ Rose Town	**TOTAL**
Inner City Basic Services Project	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	Completed	*	*			*	*	*	*								1	1								1	3
Poverty Reduction Programme II	European Union	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	In implementation	*	*			*	*	*	*	1																	1
Poverty Reduction Programme III	European Union	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	In implementation	*	*			*	*	*		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	2	15
Jamaica Violence Action (JAVA) Fund	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)/Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) Grant	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	In implementation	*	*			*	*	*	*			1								1			1		1	1	5
Residential Automated Metering Infrastructure Programme	Jamaica Public Service Company	Jamaica Public Service Company	In implementation							*			1		1												1		3
USAID/COMET	United States Agency for International Development	United States Agency for International Development	Completed	*	*			*		*		1										1						1	3
A Ganar/USAID	United States Agency for International Development/Inter-American Development Bank/Multilateral Investment Fund	Partners - Jamaica - Western New York Chapter	In implementation		*			*			*	1			1	1											1	1	5

				Project Thematic Focus																													
Project Name	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Project Status	Social Services	Youth &Educational Empowerment	Victim Support	Restorative Justice	Crime Prevention and Community Safety	Community Infrastructure	Community Capacity	Community Sports & Recreation	Allman town	Central Downtown	Delacree Pen\ Delacree	Denham Town	Fletcher's Land	Franklyn Town	Greenwich Town/New	Hannah Town/Craig	Jones Town	Majesty Gardens	Parade Gardens	Rae Town	Rose Gardens	Seaview Gardens	Springfield Gardens	Tivoli Gardens	Trench Town\ Rose Town	**TOTAL**
Development Grants Programme	United States Agency for International Development	United States Agency for International Development	In implementation							*										1		1						1	3
OBRA	United States Agency for International Development	International Youth Foundation - Private Sector of Jamaica	In implementation		*							1				1						1	1				1	1	6
YUTE/PRIDE/USAID	United States Agency for International Development	Private Sector of Jamaica	In implementation		*										1					1							1	1	4
Junior Achievement	United States Agency for International Development	United States Agency for International Development	Completed		*							1				1					1	1							4
HEART/NTA	Government of Jamaica	HEART/NTA	In implementation		*							1		1													1	1	4
Inner City Community Forum (ICCF)	Multiple Donors	Benevolent Societies and Community Development Councils	In implementation							*			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Agency for Inner City Renewal (AIR)	Multiple Donors	Agency for Inner City Renewal	In implementation	*	*			*												1								1	2
Hope for Children	Multiple Donors	Hope for Children	In implementation	*	*			*			*							1									1	1	3
Digicel Foundation	Digicel				*							1	1				1			1		1			1		1	1	8

				Project Thematic Focus																														
Project Name	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Project Status	Social Services	Youth &Educational Empowerment	Victim Support	Restorative Justice	Crime Prevention and Community Safety	Community Infrastructure	Community Capacity	Community Sports & Recreation	Allman town	Central Downtown	Delacree Pen\ Delacree	Denham Town	Fletcher's Land	Franklyn Town	Greenwich Town/New	Hannah Town/Craig	Jones Town	Majesty Gardens	Parade Gardens	Rae Town	Rose Gardens	Seaview Gardens	Springfield Gardens	Tivoli Gardens	Trench Town\ Rose Town	**TOTAL**
Housing/ Inner City Housing	Government of Jamaica								*					1	1			1			1							1	5
Grace & Staff Community Development	Grace Kennedy		In implementation	*	*					*												1					1		2
Social Development Commission (SDC)	Government of Jamaica		Community Development Mandate		*				*	*	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Integrated Community Development	World Bank	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	In implementation						*						1			1		1	1						1	1	6
Civil Society Initiative Boost	UNDP	RISE	In implementation							*		2																	2
Local Economic Development Programme	SDC	SDC	In implementation		*							1																	1
Environmental Community Forum	UNDP	NSWMA	In implementation						*			1																	1
Comet II	USAID	Tetra Tech / DPK organisation	Completed						*										1				1			1		1	4
Fight for Peace	IKEA Foundation, Reebok, UNESCO, Laureus, Credit Suisse		In implementation						*							1													1
Rise Life Management	EU, FHI 360, CHASE Fund, OAS, Musson Foundation, Seprod Foundation, CB Facey Foundation, GoJ.	Rise Life Management	In implementation	*								1				1					1	1							4
Total				12	25	3	4	18	9	15	10	19	8	11	18	14	9	11	12	17	8	13	7	4	8	3	19	25	206

Source: Ministry of National Security, Crime Prevention and Community Safety Mapping https://www.mns.gov.jm/content/crime-prevention-and-community-safety-programme-mapping

Appendix 9: Selected Tables

Table 1 – Demographic and Other information

COMMUNITY	Estimated Population	Estimated population by Sex	
	Total	Male	Female
Central Downtown	1033	546	486
Delacree Pen	9075	4044	5031
Denham Town	2831	1254	1577
Fletchers Land	3430	1464	1966
Franklyn Town	2307	1353	954
Greater Allman Town	5711	2798	2913
Greenwich Town	3048	1608	1441
Hannah Town	3851	1906	1945
Jones Town	6790	3095	3694
Majesty Gardens	2241	1057	1184
Parade Gardens	3062	1434	1628
Rae Town	1856	947	909
Rose Gardens	2963	1357	1606
Seaview Gardens	6501	3076	3425
Springfield Gardens	5851	2511	3340
Tivoli Gardens	4254	2246	2008
Trench Town	11291	5011	6280
Overall	**76095**	**35709**	**40386**

Table 1 (cont'd) – Demographic and other information

Community	Estimated Population by Age Group (Yrs)													
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 & over	Total
Central Downtown	45	112	22	37	90	45	52	105	127	22	105	37	232	1033
Delacree Pen	690	863	666	789	863	1060	690	764	370	641	493	469	715	9075
Denham Town	197	215	233	376	305	197	161	340	72	233	143	108	251	2831
Fletchers Land	140	261	281	321	281	341	301	301	181	201	261	140	421	3430
Franklyn Town	44	155	266	200	222	133	44	244	266	155	222	111	244	2307
Greater Allman Town	324	277	509	555	578	624	578	347	277	347	277	208	809	5711
Greenwich Town	146	313	251	125	209	167	209	480	104	146	209	209	480	3048
Hannah Town	272	292	350	350	467	389	292	253	214	292	175	117	389	3851
Jones Town	619	499	599	639	859	679	359	559	339	300	379	439	519	6790
Majestic Gardens	205	316	174	126	158	237	268	252	95	110	158	32	110	2241
Parade Gardens	174	271	349	310	291	174	213	174	329	271	155	58	291	3062
Rae Town	133	265	208	170	227	170	114	114	57	19	76	57	246	1856
Rose Gardens	136	271	158	158	249	520	294	339	90	181	136	158	271	2963
Seaview Gardens	350	350	303	443	513	629	280	652	583	489	396	233	1282	6501
Springfield Gardens	311	78	570	544	595	466	492	544	388	388	518	440	518	5851
Tivoli Gardens	318	318	457	497	497	477	278	119	219	358	278	199	239	4254
Trench Town	861	940	1065	1268	940	971	626	783	736	611	752	485	1253	11291
Total	**4966**	**5797**	**6460**	**6910**	**7342**	**7281**	**5253**	**6372**	**4448**	**4765**	**4733**	**3500**	**8271**	**76095**

Table 1 (cont'd) – Demographic and other information

COMMUNITY	Percentage of household members employed	Percentage of household members > 64 yrs. Who are employed	Percentage of persons (18 yrs or older) whose main source of income is from full-time employment	Percentage of persons (18 yrs or older) whose main source of income is from part-time employment	Poverty Prevalence Rate
Central Downtown	56.0%	32.0%	40.0%	18.0%	15.4%
Delacree Pen	45.0%	6.0%	40.0%	7.0%	26.4%
Denham Town	41.0%	30.0%	39.0%	11.0%	43.0%
Fletchers Land	54.0%	18.0%	37.0%	21.0%	37.4%
Franklyn Town	51.0%	22.0%	52.0%	10.0%	10.6%
Greater Allman Town	46.0%	20.0%	49.0%	5.0%	33.2%
Greenwich Town	54.0%	18.0%	60.0%	6.0%	21.2%
Hannah Town	53.0%	31.0%	51.0%	13.0%	25.8%
Jones Town	43.0%	14.0%	31.0%	15.0%	31.5%
Majesty Gardens	44.0%	0.0%	48.0%	2.0%	28.9%
Parade Gardens	41.0%	13.0%	30.0%	18.0%	35.4%
Rae Town	47.0%	13.0%	59.0%	8.0%	12.2%
Rose Gardens	48.0%	0.0%	43.0%	9.0%	22.9%
Seaview Gardens	52.0%	14.0%	46.0%	5.0%	9.7%
Springfield Gardens	55.0%	30.0%	42.0%	13.0%	5.3%
Tivoli Gardens	39.0%	13.0%	40.0%	8.0%	53.3%
Trench Town	44.0%	14.0%	42.0%	12.0%	31.8%
Overall	**47.0%**	**16.0%**	**43.0%**	**10.0%**	**27.7%**

Note: Percentages (except the Poverty Prevalence) have been rounded.

Table 2 – Selected housing characteristics

COMMUNITY	Percentage of households in Separate House/Semi-detached/Apt. Building	Percentage of households in Concrete & Block Construction	Percentage of households who own the dwelling	Percentage of households whose members own the land on which building is constructed	Average number of persons per habitable room	Housing Quality Index	Percentage of households with water (public) piped into dwelling	Percentage of households whose main source of lighting is electricity from grid	Percentage of households with telephone(s)
Central Downtown	73.0%	56.0%	60.0%	17.0%	1.11	72.0%	38.0%	96.0%	90.0%
Delacree Pen	85.0%	73.0%	59.0%	32.0%	1.43	73.0%	50.0%	93.0%	77.0%
Denham Town	92.0%	56.0%	35.0%	32.0%	1.64	60.0%	27.0%	98.0%	86.0%
Fletchers Land	83.0%	51.0%	43.0%	52.0%	1.40	66.0%	55.0%	99.0%	65.0%
Franklyn Town	97.0%	94.0%	55.0%	61.0%	1.17	86.0%	73.0%	100%	97.0%
Greater Allman Town	97.0%	43.0%	22.0%	19.0%	1.53	67.0%	69.0%	96.0%	28.0%
Greenwich Town	80.0%	73.0%	35.0%	45.0%	1.23	68.0%	57.0%	96.0%	64.0%
Hannah Town	93.0%	90.0%	56.0%	22.0%	1.38	79.0%	60.0%	100%	93.0%
Jones Town	82.0%	51.0%	32.0%	35.0%	1.61	62.0%	44.0%	97.0%	78.0%
Majesty Gardens	74.0%	44.0%	44.0%	27.0%	1.75	65.0%	52.0%	98.0%	87.0%
Parade Gardens	56.0%	36.0%	27.0%	27.0%	1.61	52.0%	65.0%	84.0%	48.0%
Rae Town	95.0%	74.0%	66.0%	55.0%	1.54	70.0%	68.0%	95.0%	95.0%
Rose Gardens	44.0%	53.0%	26.0%	23.0%	1.50	52.0%	31.0%	99.0%	89.0%
Seaview Gardens	87.0%	100%	92.0%	90.0%	1.02	95.0%	99.0%	98.0%	94.0%
Springfield Gardens	83.0%	65.0%	73.0%	77.0%	0.97	85.0%	72.0%	99.0%	94.0%
Tivoli Gardens	65.0%	98.0%	73.0%	80.0%	2.10	79.0%	88.0%	75.0%	96.0%
Trench Town	77.0%	65.0%	46.0%	54.0%	1.52	64.0%	32.0%	96.0%	88.0%
Overall	**81.0%**	**66.0%**	**50.0%**	**43.0%**	**1.42**	**71.0%**	**57.0%**	**96.0%**	**79.0%**

Table 2 (Cont'd) – Selected housing characteristics

COMMUNITY	Percentage of households with Internet access	Percentage of households with television services	Percentage of households reporting computer or tablet in household	Percentage of households reporting regular public garbage collection system	Percentage of persons (18 yrs. or older) reporting weekly/monthly contributions to NHT	Percentage of persons (18 yrs. or older) reporting contributions to other housing schemes	Percentage of persons (18 yrs. or older) who reported receiving benefits from NHT
Central Downtown	28.0%	78.0%	28.0%	87.0%	28.0%	6.0%	43.0%
Delacree Pen	30.0%	76.0%	21.0%	88.0%	23.0%	4.0%	10.0%
Denham Town	13.0%	84.0%	13.0%	75.0%	25.0%	8.0%	33.0%
Fletchers Land	25.0%	65.0%	11.0%	86.0%	16.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Franklyn Town	61.0%	94.0%	30.0%	52.0%	35.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Greater Allman Town	26.0%	29.0%	23.0%	88.0%	17.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Greenwich Town	15.0%	65.0%	13.0%	89.0%	27.0%	8.0%	0.0%
Hannah Town	16.0%	89.0%	11.0%	67.0%	30.0%	7.0%	10.0%
Jones Town	23.0%	77.0%	16.0%	66.0%	25.0%	3.0%	25.0%
Majesty Gardens	11.0%	93.0%	6.0%	80.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parade Gardens	26.0%	56.0%	15.0%	84.0%	10.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Rae Town	34.0%	89.0%	18.0%	66.0%	22.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Rose Gardens	20.0%	90.0%	14.0%	100%	16.0%	5.0%	0.0%
Seaview Gardens	40.0%	94.0%	25.0%	97.0%	23.0%	12.0%	4.0%
Springfield Gardens	44.0%	99.0%	35.0%	89.0%	31.0%	1.0%	50.0%
Tivoli Gardens	57.0%	96.0%	28.0%	25.0%	19.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Trench Town	30.0%	81.0%	17.0%	65.0%	22.0%	3.0%	31.0%
Overall	**29.0%**	**78.0%**	**19.0%**	**79.0%**	**23.0%**	**4.0%**	**13.0%**

Table 3 – Safety and Justice

COMMUNITY	% of persons in households that has been a victim of crime - last 12 months	% of persons in households that has been abused (physically/verbally) - last 12 months	Percentage of households reporting conflicts/disagreements in community - last 12 months	Percentage of households whose members 'feel safe walking alone in community after dark"	Percentage of households reporting that the police are 'doing a good job in enforcing that law'	Percentage of households whose members think that police treat poor people worse than wealthy people
Central Downtown	7.0%	2.0%	22.0%	84.0%	40.0%	49.0%
Delacree Pen	2.0%	3.0%	17.0%	66.0%	23.0%	75.0%
Denham Town	2.0%	1.0%	25.0%	54.0%	78.0%	83.0%
Fletchers Land	1.0%	2.0%	13.0%	78.0%	36.0%	56.0%
Franklyn Town	1.0%	2.0%	52.0%	48.0%	39.0%	76.0%
Greater Allman Town	2.0%	1.0%	4.0%	78.0%	45.0%	67.0%
Greenwich Town	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	85.0%	39.0%	85.0%
Hannah Town	6.0%	6.0%	44.0%	68.0%	66.0%	84.0%
Jones Town	3.0%	5.0%	15.0%	64.0%	30.0%	66.0%
Majesty Gardens	1.0%	0.0%	19.0%	72.0%	31.0%	85.0%
Parade Gardens	3.0%	1.0%	18.0%	85.0%	40.0%	82.0%
Rae Town	0.1%	0.0%	26.0%	79.0%	32.0%	76.0%
Rose Gardens	2.0%	1.0%	11.0%	83.0%	30.0%	53.0%
Seaview Gardens	0.0%	1.0%	7.0%	86.0%	29.0%	54.0%
Springfield Gardens	7.0%	1.0%	8.0%	74.0%	15.0%	68.0%
Tivoli Gardens	1.0%	1.0%	12.0%	92.0%	31.0%	79.0%
Trench Town	3.0%	4.0%	56.0%	54.0%	42.0%	74.0%
Overall	**3.0%**	**2.0%**	**21.0%**	**72.0%**	**36.0%**	**70.0%**

Table 4 – Physical transformation

COMMUNITY	Percentage of Households reporting satisfaction with roads/bridges in community	Percentage of Households reporting satisfaction with public buildings in the community	Percentage of Households reporting satisfaction with public sanitary conveniences in community	Percentage of Households reporting satisfaction with recreational facilities in community	Percentage of households that reported knowing how to prepare for hurricanes	Percentage of households that reported knowing how to prepare for fires	Percentage of persons (18+) that attended training sessions on natural disaster
Central Downtown	62.0%	66.0%	35.0%	34.0%	100%	88.0%	32.0%
Delacree Pen	63.0%	76.0%	23.0%	41.0%	94.0%	80.0%	29.0%
Denham Town	75.0%	78.0%	16.0%	33.0%	90.0%	81.0%	19.0%
Fletchers Land	75.0%	81.0%	30.0%	61.0%	99.0%	94.0%	13.0%
Franklyn Town	46.0%	67.0%	15.0%	61.0%	94.0%	88.0%	16.0%
Greater Allman Town	60.0%	68.0%	58.0%	64.0%	96.0%	88.0%	16.0%
Greenwich Town	58.0%	70.0%	20.0%	57.0%	93.0%	93.0%	6.0%
Hannah Town	75.0%	75.0%	3.0%	34.0%	95.0%	84.0%	19.0%
Jones Town	64.0%	70.0%	22.0%	51.0%	94.0%	84.0%	6.0%
Majesty Gardens	63.0%	78.0%	20.0%	65.0%	83.0%	70.0%	11.0%
Parade Gardens	71.0%	79.0%	32.0%	23.0%	79.0%	66.0%	8.0%
Rae Town	53.0%	61.0%	0.0%	18.0%	97.0%	97.0%	16.0%
Rose Gardens	77.0%	90.0%	3.0%	26.0%	94.0%	87.0%	6.0%
Seaview Gardens	39.0%	83.0%	1.0%	81.0%	99.0%	93.0%	20.0%
Springfield Gardens	71.0%	72.0%	5.0%	26.0%	100%	73.0%	15.0%
Tivoli Gardens	85.0%	71.0%	23.0%	79.0%	94.0%	90.0%	11.0%
Trench Town	72.0%	56.0%	24.0%	40.0%	86.0%	58.0%	16.0%
Overall	**65.0%**	**72.0%**	**20.0%**	**47.0%**	**93.0%**	**81.0%**	**16.0%**

Table 5 – Social Protection

COMMUNITY	Percentage of persons that are beneficiaries under PATH Programme	Percentage of persons that are beneficiaries under JADEP	Percentage of persons that are beneficiaries under NHF
Central Downtown	4.0%	0.0%	7.0%
Delacree Pen	15.0%	4.0%	2.0%
Denham Town	15.0%	1.0%	4.0%
Fletchers Land	11.0%	1.0%	5.0%
Franklyn Town	11.0%	2.0%	6.0%
Greater Allman Town	15.0%	3.0%	6.0%
Greenwich Town	5.0%	1.0%	2.0%
Hannah Town	24.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Jones Town	18.0%	2.0%	4.0%
Majesty Gardens	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parade Gardens	22.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Rae Town	24.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Rose Gardens	13.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Seaview Gardens	4.0%	1.0%	3.0%
Springfield Gardens	3.0%	1.0%	6.0%
Tivoli Gardens	24.0%	3.0%	5.0%
Trench Town	25.0%	2.0%	5.0%
Overall	**15.0%**	**2.0%**	**4.0%**

Table 7 - Health

COMMUNITY	Percentage of residents reporting that they are in good health	Percentage of residents reporting that they are hypertensive	Percentage of residents reporting that they suffer from arthritis	Percentage of residents reporting that they suffer from heart disease	Percentage of residents affected by dengue fever	Percentage of residents affected by gastroenteritis	Percentage of residents who are covered by health insurance
Central Downtown	81.0%	17.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.0%
Delacree Pen	93.0%	11.0%	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	4.0%	15.0%
Denham Town	90.0%	15.0%	3.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	11.0%
Fletchers Land	81.0%	10.0%	6.0%	1.0%	4.0%	3.0%	6.0%
Franklyn Town	79.0%	14.0%	5.0%	2.0%	1.0%	11.0%	19.0%
Greater Allman Town	87.0%	11.0%	4.0%	1.0%	2.0%	7.0%	14.0%
Greenwich Town	90.0%	20.0%	4.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	3.0%
Hannah Town	91.0%	10.0%	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%	2.0%	9.0%
Jones Town	85.0%	13.0%	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	6.0%	11.0%
Majesty Gardens	92.0%	6.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	10.0%
Parade Gardens	93.0%	9.0%	3.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	4.0%
Rae Town	94.0%	14.0%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%
Rose Gardens	96.0%	16.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	2.0%
Seaview Gardens	94.0%	22.0%	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	12.0%
Springfield Gardens	85.0%	14.0%	4.0%	2.0%	0.0%	4.0%	31.0%
Tivoli Gardens	88.0%	10.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	14.0%
Trench Town	84.0%	13.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	16.0%
Overall	**88.0%**	**13.0%**	**3.0%**	**1.0%**	**1.0%**	**3.0%**	**13.0%**

Table 8 – Children and Youth Development

COMMUNITY	Percentage of households with children < 9 yrs that heard about Child Care and Protection Act	Percentage of youth 14 < 17 yrs that heard about Child Care & Protection Act	Percentage of youth (14 < 17 yrs) who tried/experimented with drinking alcohol	Avg. age when persons (14 < 17 yrs) first started drinking alcohol	Percentage of households with children < 9 yrs who witnessed violence within community	Percentage of households with children < 9 yrs who witnessed violence at home	Percentage of households with children < 9 yrs that disciplined children by slapping/hitting with hand	Percentage of households with children < 9 yrs that disciplined children by beating
Central Downtown	**81.0%**	-	**-**		0.0%	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**33.0%**
Delacree Pen	**41.0%**	36.0%	**82.0%**	**14.69**	2.0%	**2.0%**	**57.0%**	**7.0%**
Denham Town	**40.0%**	22.0%	**33.0%**	**13.67**	9.0%	**14.0%**	**64.0%**	**5.0%**
Fletchers Land	**55.0%**	17.0%	**67.0%**	**13.00**	0.0%	**5.0%**	**53.0%**	**16.0%**
Franklyn Town	**79.0%**	14.0%	**71.0%**	**13.70**	0.0%	**0.0%**	**67.0%**	**33.0%**
Greater Allman Town	**49.0%**	13.0%	**63.0%**	**13.20**	0.0%	**0.0%**	**50.0%**	**27.0%**
Greenwich Town	**41.0%**	50.0%	**50.0%**	**12.50**	15.0%	**0.0%**	**65.0%**	**10.0%**
Hannah Town	**66.0%**	44.0%	**67.0%**	**14.50**	29.0%	**4.0%**	**21.0%**	**4.0%**
Jones Town	**59.0%**	50.0%	**50.0%**	**13.20**	15.0%	**6.0%**	**57.0%**	**11.0%**
Majesty Gardens	**48.0%**	0.0%	**33.0%**	**14.50**	7.0%	**4.0%**	**43.0%**	**21.0%**
Parade Gardens	**47.0%**	25.0%	**25.0%**	**15.00**	0.0%	**0.0%**	**28.0%**	**17.0%**
Rae Town	**63.0%**	50.0%	**25.0%**	**12.50**	20.0%	**7.0%**	**73.0%**	**7.0%**
Rose Gardens	**40.0%**	0.0%	**-**		0.0%	**13.0%**	**44.0%**	**38.0%**
Seaview Gardens	**46.0%**	20.0%	**20.0%**	**15.25**	0.0%	**0.0%**	**29.0%**	**0.0%**
Springfield Gardens	**57.0%**	29.0%	**64.0%**	**10.11**	0.0%	**0.0%**	**43.0%**	**0.0%**
Tivoli Gardens	**73.0%**	50.0%	**50.0%**	**15.50**	3.0%	**0.0%**	**60.0%**	**20.0%**
Trench Town	**67.0%**	50.0%	**61.0%**	**14.50**	16.0%	**7.0%**	**48.0%**	**14.0%**
Overall	**54.0%**	**33.0%**	**54.0%**	**13.54**	**8.0%**	**4.0%**	**49.0%**	**13.0%**

COMMUNITY	Percentage of households with children < 9 yrs that disciplined children by removing privileges	Percentage of households with children < 9 yrs that disciplined children by administering time out	Percentage of households with children < 9 yrs that disciplined children by pinching	Percentage of households with children < 9 yrs that disciplined children by reasoning	Percentage of persons (18+) trained in positive parenting practices
Central Downtown	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**17.0%**	**0.0%**	**7.0%**
Delacree Pen	**19.0%**	**17.0%**	**5.0%**	**16.0%**	**5.0%**
Denham Town	**23.0%**	**5.0%**	**0.0%**	**23.0%**	**6.0%**
Fletchers Land	**42.0%**	**16.0%**	**11.0%**	**26.0%**	**8.0%**
Franklyn Town	**33.0%**	**11.0%**	**11.0%**	**0.0%**	**6.0%**
Greater Allman Town	**27.0%**	**14.0%**	**5.0%**	**18.0%**	**6.0%**
Greenwich Town	**5.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**20.0%**	**3.0%**
Hannah Town	**13.0%**	**8.0%**	**0.0%**	**21.0%**	**9.0%**
Jones Town	**19.0%**	**4.0%**	**6.0%**	**13.0%**	**3.0%**
Majesty Gardens	**14.0%**	**4.0%**	**4.0%**	**4.0%**	**6.0%**
Parade Gardens	**6.0%**	**6.0%**	**6.0%**	**50.0%**	**4.0%**
Rae Town	**47.0%**	**33.0%**	**33.0%**	**0.0%**	**13.0%**
Rose Gardens	**19.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
Seaview Gardens	**0.0%**	**4.0%**	**0.0%**	**4.0%**	**2.0%**
Springfield Gardens	**14.0%**	**21.0%**	**7.0%**	**0.0%**	**7.0%**
Tivoli Gardens	**27.0%**	**23.0%**	**13.0%**	**13.0%**	**4.0%**
Trench Town	**23.0%**	**11.0%**	**1.0%**	**19.0%**	**11.0%**
Overall	**19.0%**	**11.0%**	**5.0%**	**15.0%**	**6.0%**

Table 9 – Victims of Crime Statistics 2017

	Community	Shootings		Homicides		Robbery		Sexual Assault		Total number		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Central Downtown	23	5	26	1	30	15	2	8	81	29	110
2	Delacree Pen	29	10	15	2	2	3	0	3	46	18	64
3	Denham Town	48	12	18	0	7	2	0	12	73	26	99
4	Fletchers Land	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	3	5	8
5	Franklyn Town	11	1	4	0	2	3	0	2	17	6	23
6	Greater Allman Town	15	1	6	0	2	2	0	1	23	4	27
7	Greenwich Town	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	2	4	6
8	Hannah Town	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	2	10
9	Jones Town	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
10	Majesty Gardens	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	5	10
11	Parade Gardens*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Rae Town	12	0	3	1	6	6	0	1	21	8	29
13	Rose Gardens*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Seaview Gardens	4	3	4	1	4	3	0	1	12	8	20
15	Springfield Gardens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Tivoli Gardens	11	3	3	0	2	0	0	1	16	4	20
17	Trench Town	20	3	11	1	2	0	1	1	34	5	39
	Total	**185**	**42**	**96**	**7**	**57**	**36**	**3**	**40**	**341**	**125**	**466**
	Total by Category	**227**		**103**		**93**		**43**		**466**		

Sources: Jamaica Constabulary Force data 2015 – 2017 * Crime Data not provided for these communities separately.

Table 9 (cont'd). Victims of Crime Statistics 2017- SHOOTINGS

Community	≤ 10	"11 - 15"	"16 - 20"	"21 - 25"	"26 - 30"	"31 - 35"	"36 - 40"	"41 - 45"	"46 - 50"	"51 - 55"	≥ 56	Unknown	Total
Central Downtown		1	1	3	1	4	2	1	3		3	9	28
Delacree Pen			5	13	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	7	39
Denham Town	1	2	9	7	2	5	6		1	3	2	22	60
Fletchers Land			1	4		2						5	12
Franklyn Town			1										1
Greater Allman Town	1			1	5	1	2	1		1		4	16
Greenwich Town													0
Hannah Town	1				2							5	8
Jones Town			1										1
Majesty Gardens	1		1	1		1	1						5
Parade Gardens*													0
Rae Town			1	1	1	1	3			1		4	12
Rose Gardens*													0
Seaview Gardens		1	1		2	2						1	7
Springfield Gardens													0
Tivoli Gardens			1		1	1	3					8	14
Trench Town		2	1	5	1	2	1		1			10	23
Total	**4**	**6**	**23**	**35**	**18**	**20**	**21**	**4**	**7**	**6**	**7**	**75**	**226**

Table 9- (cont'd). Victims of Crime Statistics 2017- HOMICIDES

Community	≤ 10	"11 - 15"	"16 - 20"	"21 - 25"	"26 - 30"	"31 - 35"	"36 - 40"	"41 - 45"	"46 - 50"	"51 - 55"	≥ 56	Unknown	Total
Central Downtown			4	2	7	2	3	2	1	4		2	27
Delacree Pen			2	2	2	3	1	3	1	1		2	17
Denham Town			1	3	2	6		2			1	3	18
Fletchers Land				1									1
Franklyn Town				2				1		1			4
Greater Allman Town		1		1	1	1		1			1		6
Greenwich Town		1		1									2
Hannah Town						1	1						2
Jones Town													0
Majesty Gardens			1								1		2
Parade Gardens*													0
Rae Town						1	1	1	1				4
Rose Gardens*													0
Seaview Gardens		1			1	1	1	1					5
Springfield Gardens													0
Tivoli Gardens					1	1						1	3
Trench Town				3	2	2	3	1				1	12
Total	**0**	**3**	**8**	**15**	**16**	**18**	**10**	**12**	**3**	**6**	**3**	**9**	**103**

Table 9 (cont'd.) Victims of Crime Statistics 2017- ROBBERY

Community	≤ 10	"11 - 15"	"16 - 20"	"21 - 25"	"26 - 30"	"31 - 35"	"36 - 40"	"41 - 45"	"46 - 50"	"51 - 55"	≥ 56	Unknown	Total
Central Downtown		3	4	5	6	8	1	2	2	4	8	2	45
Delacree Pen			3		1			1					5
Denham Town		1	2	1		2	1	1			1		9
Fletchers Land								1					1
Franklyn Town			1		1			2		1			5
Greater Allman Town				1				1	1		1		4
Greenwich Town					1								1
Hannah Town													0
Jones Town													0
Majesty Gardens													0
Parade Gardens*													0
Rae Town				5		3					4		12
Rose Gardens*													0
Seaview Gardens				1	2	1				2	1		7
Springfield Gardens													0
Tivoli Gardens					1		1						2
Trench Town					1					1			2
Total	**0**	**4**	**10**	**13**	**13**	**14**	**3**	**8**	**3**	**8**	**15**	**2**	**93**

Table 9 (cont'd). Victims of Crime Statistics 2017- SEXUAL ASSAULT

Community	≤ 10	"11 - 15"	"16 - 20"	"21 - 25"	"26 - 30"	"31 - 35"	"36 - 40"	"41 - 45"	"46 - 50"	"51 - 55"	≥ 56	Unknown	Total
Central Downtown	1	5	3	1			1						11
Delacree Pen		2			1								3
Denham Town		8	3	1									12
Fletchers Land		3	1										4
Franklyn Town		1		1									2
Greater Allman Town	1												1
Greenwich Town	1	2											3
Hannah Town													0
Jones Town													0
Majesty Gardens		3											3
Parade Gardens*													0
Rae Town	1												1
Rose Gardens*													0
Seaview Gardens	1												1
Springfield Gardens													0
Tivoli Gardens							1						1
Trench Town		2											2
Total	**5**	**26**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**44**

Source: Jamaica Constabulary Force, 2017

Table 10: Student Performance in the CAPE Examinations by school and sex, 2018

	Female								Male								
	UNIT 1				UNIT 2				UNIT 1				UNIT 2				
SCHOOL	Entered	Sat	Passed	% Passed	Entered	Sat	Passed	% Passed	Entered	Sat	Passed	% Passed	Entered	Sat	Passed	% Passed	Total
CLAN CARTHY HIGH SCHOOL	32	31	28	90.3	16	15	13	86.7	54	50	40	80.0	14	12	11	91.7	14
DENHAM TOWN HIGH SCHOOL	48	44	38	86.4	15	15	13	86.7	38	30	22	73.3	3	2	2	100.0	3
HOLY TRINITY HIGH SCHOOL	16	16	11	68.8	12	11	7	63.6	2	1	0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0	1
KINGSTON COLLEGE	0	0	0		0	0	0		795	757	728	96.2	294	277	265	95.7	294
ST ANDREW TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL	383	357	327	91.6	72	69	57	82.6	161	151	132	87.4	43	39	31	79.5	43
ST GEORGE'S COLLEGE	194	192	189	98.4	124	121	114	94.2	479	464	431	92.9	322	307	285	92.8	322
TIVOLI GARDENS HIGH SCHOOL	13	9	6	66.7	9	7	4	57.1	17	11	5	45.5	12	8	5	62.5	12

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Information, 2019.

Table 10 (cont'd): Student Performance in the CSEC Examinations by school and sex, 2018

	F					M						OVERALL			
SCHOOL	Entered	Sat	Passed	% Passed		Entered	Sat	Passed	% Passed	TOTAL		Entered	Sat	Passed	% Passed
CLAN CARTHY HIGH SCHOOL	389	369	236	64.0		277	263	159	60.5	277		666	632	395	62.5
DENHAM TOWN HIGH SCHOOL	217	200	109	54.5		144	126	72	57.1	144		361	326	181	55.5
HAILE SELASSIE HIGH SCHOOL	242	219	125	57.1		283	224	131	58.5	283		525	443	256	57.8
HOLY TRINITY HIGH SCHOOL	340	302	110	36.4		256	210	71	33.8	256		596	512	181	35.4
KINGSTON COLLEGE						2404	2351	2018	85.8	2404		2404	2351	2018	85.8
KINGSTON HIGH SCHOOL	371	357	197	55.2		235	211	101	47.9	235		606	568	298	52.5
KINGSTON TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL	574	558	418	74.9		312	296	174	58.8	312		886	854	592	69.3
ST ANDREW TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL	760	723	479	66.3		497	439	225	51.3	497		1257	1162	704	60.6
ST GEORGE'S COLLEGE	0	0	0			1564	1503	1365	90.8	1564		1564	1503	1365	90.8
TIVOLI GARDENS HIGH SCHOOL	330	297	158	53.2		253	212	126	59.4	253		583	509	284	55.8
Total for all schools	3223	3025	1832	57.7		6225	5835	4442	60.4	6225		9448	8860	6274	62.6

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Information, 2019.

Table 10 (cont'd): Student Performance in the Grade 4 Numeracy Test by school and sex, 2018

SCHOOL NAME	F				M				OVERALL			
	Percent Mastery	Percent Almost Mastery	Percent Non-mastery	Total sitting	Percent Mastery	Percent Almost Mastery	Percent Non-mastery	Total sitting	Percent Mastery	Percent Almost Mastery	Percent Non-mastery	Total sitting
ALLMAN TOWN PRIMARY	70.4	22.2	7.4	54	55.4	39.3	5.4	56	62.7	30.9	6.4	110
ALPHA PRIMARY	90.1	9.9	0.0	101	81.4	16.9	1.7	59	86.9	12.5	0.6	160
CENTRAL BRANCH ALL AGE	61.3	29.0	9.7	31	10.3	48.7	41.0	39	32.9	40.0	27.1	70
CLAN CARTHY PRIMARY	63.1	29.2	7.7	65	52.9	36.5	10.6	85	57.3	33.3	9.3	150
DENHAM TOWN PRIMARY	27.0	51.4	21.6	37	28.0	56.0	16.0	50	27.6	54.0	18.4	87
FRANKLIN TOWN PRIMARY	58.8	29.4	11.8	17	39.3	39.3	21.4	28	46.7	35.6	17.8	45
HOLY FAMILY PRIMARY AND INFANT	52.2	43.5	4.3	69	48.7	38.2	13.2	76	50.3	40.7	9.0	145

ROLLINGTON TOWN PRIMARY	59.3	37.0	3.7	54	48.0	39.8	12.2	98	52.0	38.8	9.2	152
ST. ALOYSIUS PRIMARY	86.2	13.8	0.0	109	86.6	11.0	2.4	82	86.4	12.6	1.0	191
ST. GEORGE'S GIRLS PRIMARY AND INFANT	77.8	20.0	2.2	90	75.0	25.0	0.0	4	77.7	20.2	2.1	94
ST. MICHAEL'S PRIMARY	71.4	28.6	0.0	7	33.3	66.7	0.0	9	50.0	50.0	0.0	16
JONES TOWN PRIMARY	47.4	47.4	5.3	19	41.7	41.7	16.7	24	44.2	44.2	11.6	43
SEAVIEW GARDENS PRIMARY	61.7	27.7	10.6	47	39.7	39.7	20.6	63	49.1	34.5	16.4	110
TRENCH TOWN PRIMARY	50.0	33.3	16.7	6	58.3	25.0	16.7	12	55.6	27.8	16.7	18
Average all schools	58.4	28.2	6.7	706	46.6	34.9	11.9	685	51.9	31.7	9.7	1391

Table 11(cont'd) : Student Performance in the Grade 4 Literacy Test by school and sex, 2018

SCHOOL NAME	FEMALE				MALE				OVERALL			
	Percent Mastery	Percent Almost Mastery	Percent Non-mastery	Total sitting	Percent Mastery	Percent Almost Mastery	Percent Non-mastery	Total sitting	Percent Mastery	Percent Almost Mastery	Percent Non-mastery	Total sitting
ALLMAN TOWN PRIMARY	74.1	22.2	3.7	54	79.6	14.8	5.6	54	76.9	18.5	4.6	108
ALPHA PRIMARY	97.0	3.0	0.0	101	94.9	3.4	1.7	59	96.3	3.1	0.6	160
CENTRAL BRANCH ALL AGE	90.3	6.5	3.2	31	48.7	20.5	30.8	39	67.1	14.3	18.6	70
CLAN CARTHY PRIMARY	81.8	15.2	3.0	66	72.9	20.0	7.1	85	76.8	17.9	5.3	151
DENHAM TOWN PRIMARY	68.6	28.6	2.9	35	57.1	32.7	10.2	49	61.9	31.0	7.1	84
FRANKLIN TOWN PRIMARY	82.4	11.8	5.9	17	64.3	17.9	17.9	28	71.1	15.6	13.3	45
GREENWICH ALL AGE	76.2	14.3	9.5	21	30.4	30.4	39.1	23	52.3	22.7	25.0	44
HOLY FAMILY PRIMARY AND INFANT	85.5	10.1	4.3	69	62.7	25.3	12.0	75	73.6	18.1	8.3	144
JONES TOWN PRIMARY	57.9	26.3	15.8	19	61.5	11.5	26.9	26	60.0	17.8	22.2	45
ROLLINGTON TOWN PRIMARY	85.5	14.5	0.0	55	78.8	16.2	5.1	99	81.2	15.6	3.2	154
SEAVIEW GARDENS PRIMARY	76.6	23.4	0.0	47	62.1	30.3	7.6	66	68.1	27.4	4.4	113

ST. ALOYSIUS PRIMARY	98.2	1.8	0.0	110	95.1	4.9	0.0	82	96.9	3.1	0.0	192
ST. GEORGE'S GIRLS PRIMARY AND INFANT	93.3	6.7	0.0	90	100.0	0.0	0.0	4	93.6	6.4	0.0	94
ST. MICHAEL'S PRIMARY	100.0	0.0	0.0	7	55.6	44.4	0.0	9	75.0	25.0	0.0	16
TRENCH TOWN PRIMARY	83.3	0.0	16.7	6	66.7	25.0	8.3	12	72.2	16.7	11.1	18
Average All Schools	**78.2**	**11.5**	**4.1**	**728**	**64.4**	**18.6**	**10.8**	**710**	**70.2**	**15.8**	**7.7**	**1438**

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Information, 2019.

Appendix 10: List of Persons Interviewed

#	Name	Institution / Organisation
1	Andrew Geohagen	Franklyn Town CDC
2	Peaches Creary	Trench Town CDC
3	Stanford Watson	Springfield Gardens CDC
4	Desrine Bennett	Jones Town / Craig Town Benevolent Society
5	Tito Cover	Delacree Pen CDC
6	Pauline Perez	Denham Town CDC
7	Pauline Bravo	Hannah Town CDC
8	Tamara Reynolds	Greater Allman Town CDC
9	Ramone McPherson	Seaview Gardens Youth Council
10	Norman Powell	United African
11	Shadoo Johnson	St. Patrick's Rangers Greenwich Town
12	Zann Locke	Youth with a Vision
13	Chrisena Campbell	Justice of the Peace
14	Simeon Robinson	Former Project Manager, CSJP

Appendix 11: Assessment of the results of the Validation Workshop

CONDUCTING BASELINE STUDIES OF 17 VULNERABLE AND VOLATILE COMMUNITIES

VALIDATION WORKSHOP ASSESSMENT OCTOBER 29, 2019

Introduction

A Stakeholder Validation Workshop was held on October 29, 2019 at the Alpha Institute to validate the methodological approaches used and the baseline results for the indicators explored under the six Pillars for each community.

A total of 63 persons representing 14 communities as well as departments and agencies were in attendance.

The following is an analysis of the results of the validation of seventeen selected indicators and the data collected.

Validation Matrix

1. Governance

Indicators	Baseline Data	Validation Grid Using the following scale, (Strongly Agree [SA], Agree [A], Neutral [N], Disagree [D], and Strongly Disagree [SD]) please indicate your agreement with the data collected and methodology used.					BRAC Response
		SA	A	N	D	SD	
Percentage of population who in the last 12 months had participated in citizens' engagements:	***Section 3.1.1., pg. 4 of Draft Community Report***	1	10	1		1	
Existence of legitimate broad-based mechanisms for decision making and/or influencing decision-making	Responses from household survey indicating the influence of persons (MPs, Councillors, Area Leaders) and groups (CDC, CBOs) in decision-making.	2	8		1	2	Disagreements that were identified have been addressed in the Final Reports.
Level of satisfaction with public service delivery.	The average (mean) percentages overall of household respondents who were satisfied with a list of services. ***Figure 1, pg. 5 of Draft Community Report***	3	2	5		1	Although there was little disagreement with the data presented, the way the information is presented has been amended to list the top services to which households are satisfied rather than the presentation of the mean overall.

2. Social Transformation

Indicators	Baseline Data	Validation Grid Using the following scale, (Strongly Agree [SA], Agree [A], Neutral [N], Disagree [D], and Strongly Disagree [SD]) please indicate your agreement with the data collected and methodology used.					BRAC Response
		SA	A	N	D	SD	
Reported incidents of inter and intra community conflict.	Proportion of households reporting conflicts/ disagreements in the community - last 12 months: ***See also Section 3.2.7., pg. 15 of Draft Community Report***	4	3		1	3	The consultants note the communities that disagreed with the findings specific to their community and have accommodated relevant contextual comments into the affected Final Reports.
Number of parents exposed to training in disciplinary techniques who reject the use of corporal punishment as a method of discipline.	The percentage of adults in households who beat their child(ren) under 9 years with implement/ belt/ stick in last month.	1	6	2	1	2	The consultants note the communities that disagreed with the findings specific to their community and have accommodated relevant contextual comments into the affected Final Reports.
Reported incidence of domestic violence, family feuds etc.	• % reported quarrels/ fights • % reported family feuds	6	4	2	1		
Existing events/activities geared towards cohesion.	Findings on the types of activities that participants in Focus Group Discussions and PLA Sessions have identified as bringing community cohesion. ***Section 3.2.2., pg. 11 of Draft Community Report***	**List for all communities** Sports Community Entertainment Political Meetings Churches P.T.A. Community Development Meetings (with refreshments) Training for Social Services fair Dance/Party Funerals Drama show					Listed activities that were excluded from community reports have been included where appropriate.

		Disasters Children's Treat Painting	
Perceived barriers to cohesion and willingness to join cohesion building activities.	Barriers identified by participants in Focus Groups and PLA Sessions.	**List for all communities** Violence Lack of Financial Resources Lack of Education and Skills Lack of Community Space Lack of trust with Politicians Mindset of the people Corruption amongst Police Officers Gangs-Turfism Religion Poverty-Lack of Jobs Lack of Recreation Poor Socialization Poor Parenting	• No cohesiveness • No common shared vision • Selfishness in service • Need a shared vision for the overall improvement of community • Trust due to past violence • Robberies • Poor Parenting **Non-Barriers** • Sporting Activities • Access benefit and services • Strong CDC to manage more community activities • Delivering on promises Change of mindset **BRAC Response:** Listed barriers that were excluded from community reports have been included where appropriate.

3. Safety and Justice

Indicators	**Baseline Data**	**Validation Grid** Using the following scale, (Strongly Agree [SA], Agree [A], Neutral [N], Disagree [D], and Strongly Disagree [SD]) please indicate your agreement with the data collected and methodology used.					**BRAC Response**
		SA	A	N	D	SD	
Percentage of residents using available community level justice services.	**Use of Justice Services last 12 months:** (JPs, Mediation, PMI, Restorative Justice) ***Figure 12, pg. 26 of Draft Community Report***	**4**	**6**		**1**	**1**	

Percent of complaints (police related, and non-police related resolved)	• Proportion of reported conflicts and disagreements resolved by the police: % • Proportion of reported recent incidents of crime resolved by the police: %	2	4	2	5		The consultants note the communities that disagreed with the findings specific to their community and have accommodated relevant contextual comments into the affected Final Reports.

4. Physical Transformation

Indicators	**Baseline Data**	**Validation Grid** Using the following scale, (Strongly Agree [SA], Agree [A], Neutral [N], Disagree [D], and Strongly Disagree [SD]) please indicate your agreement with the data collected and methodology used.					**BRAC Response**
		SA	A	N	D	SD	
Percentage of population using public spaces / facilities disaggregated by sex, age, type of space (e.g. Cultural and recreational).	• Recreational spaces: % • Multi-purpose spaces: % • Green spaces: % • Cultural spaces: % ***Figure 18, pg. 31 of Draft Community Report***	2	8	2		1	Lack of community centre or community meeting space Heroes Park is the only green space in Allman Town

5. Socio Economic Development

Indicators	Baseline Data	Validation Grid Using the following scale, (Strongly Agree [SA], Agree [A], Neutral [N], Disagree [D], and Strongly Disagree [SD]) please indicate your agreement with the data collected and methodology used.					BRAC Response
		SA	A	N	D	SD	
Unemployment rate	Overall: % ***See also Table 6 – Labour in Appendix 8: Selected Tables.***			3	1	3	The consultants note the general disagreement with the findings on unemployment rate for persons in the labour force in the communities. After further discussion with the PIOJ/CRP Secretariat, it was determined that the data collected was insufficient to calculate the unemployment rate. The alternative is to calculate the Crude Job Seeking Rate.
Child employment and/or labour	Persons aged 17 years or younger are employed in a job for pay: 0%	2	5	2	2		
Percentage of population in CRP communities accessing programmes to increase employment opportunities.	Responses from the Household Survey.	2	2	3	2		*Participants who confirmed the data indicated that there is a lack of interest by youth.* The consultants note the communities that disagreed with the findings specific to their community and have accommodated relevant contextual comments into the affected Final Reports.
Percentage of community members reporting they are either employed or in further education or training	%[75] ● Accessing employment: %	1	3	1	4		The consultants note the communities that disagreed with the findings specific to their community and have accommodated relevant

[75] This percentage represents the proportion of residents who have also reported that they have received training.

Indicators	Baseline Data	Validation Grid Using the following scale, (Strongly Agree [SA], Agree [A], Neutral [N], Disagree [D], and Strongly Disagree [SD]) please indicate your agreement with the data collected and methodology used.					BRAC Response
		SA	A	N	D	SD	
after leaving a skills training programme.	• Accessing further education / training: %						contextual comments into the affected Final Reports.

6. Children and Youth Development

Indicators	Baseline Data	Validation Grid Using the following scale, (Strongly Agree [SA], Agree [A], Neutral [N], Disagree [D], and Strongly Disagree [SD]) please indicate your agreement with the data collected and methodology used.					BRAC Response
		SA	A	N	D	SD	
Percentage of youth actively participating as executives in CDCs or other community governance structures. (Disaggregated by Age, sex).	Results from interviews with representatives of the CDC.		2	1	2	2	The consultants note the communities that disagreed with the findings specific to their community and have accommodated relevant contextual comments into the affected Final Reports.
Proportion of youth* practicing safe sex (KAPB). ***Note: Youth aged between 14 – 24 years.***	Overall: % Females: % (contraceptive pill) Males: % (primarily the male condom) ***Section 3.6.2, pg. 48 of Draft Community Report***		3	3	1	1	The consultants note the communities that disagreed with the findings specific to their community and have accommodated relevant contextual comments into the affected Final Reports.

PARTICIPANTS		
No.	**NAMES**	**COMMUNITY / INSTITUTION**
1	Charmaine McDonald	Central Downtown
2	Christopher Marshall	Delacree Park (Pen)
3	Barbara Kamtha	Franklyn Town / Greater Browns Town
4	Pauline Bachalus	Hannah Town
5	Patricia McGrae	Hannah Town
6	Sonia Britton	Hannah Town
7	Luke George Cooke	Jones Town
8	Robin Rock	Jones Town
9	Adrian Watson	Seaview Gardens
10	Cecile Walker	Greenwich Town
11	Trevor Murphy	Greenwich Town
12	Joseph Bennett	Greenwich Town
13	Godfrey Lothian	Greenwich Town
14	Winston Monroe	Greenwich Town
15	Charmaine Daniels	Franklyn Town
16	Donat Booth	Franklyn Town
17	Tamara Reynolds	Greater Allman Town
18	Rev. Watson Williams	Greater Allman Town
19	David Allen	Fletchers Land
20	Bruce Dawson	Fletchers Land
21	Tricia Daley	Majesty Gardens / St. Andrew Settlement
22	Nataki Thompson	Rae Town
23	Conrad Hilton	Rae Town
24	Ray Williams	Rae Town
25	Patricia Tomlinson	Rae Town
26	Shushanra Truman	Rae Town
27	Nickiesha Wright	Rose Gardens

PARTICIPANTS		
No.	**NAMES**	**COMMUNITY / INSTITUTION**
28	Ruth Jankee	Rose Town
29	Errol Jackson	Rose Town
30	Sandra Puetruan	Parade Gardens
31	Peaches Creary	Trench Town
32	Nesta Andrews	Trench Town / Club Renaissance
33	Ian Francis	Trench Town
34	Sashanas Dawson	Portmore
35	Kennisha Hudson	Social Development Commission (SDC)
36	Robert Ralph	SDC
37	Sharise Appleby	SDC
38	Kedist Colliard	SDC
39	Francena Pryce	SDC
40	Patrice Kaneka	SDC
41	Daniel Warren Kidd	SDC
42	Dennis Hutchinson	SDC
43	Sandra Gouldbourne	SDC
44	Sharine Mattocks-Bent	MOEYI/YADY
45	Maretta Ridge	Kingston & Andrew Health Department
46	Nickell Bailey	HEART TRUST/NTA
47	Dr. Nesta Haye	Victim Services Division MOJ
48	Marsha Watson-Hylton	PIOJ/CRP
49	Suzette Johnson	PIOJ/CRP
50	Charles Clayton	PIOJ/CRP
51	Sophia Jarrett-Bridge	CRP/PIOJ
52	Charmaine Brimm	PIOJ
53	Wendy-Jo Williams	National Housing Trust (NHT)
54	Norman Boswell	NHT

PARTICIPANTS		
No.	**NAMES**	**COMMUNITY / INSTITUTION**
55	Kerry-Ann Chin	Ministry of National Security (MNS)
56	Shanakay Harriott	MNS
57	Tarik Weekes	JCJS-UWI
58	Joy Crawford	Eve for Life
59	Imani Duncan Pryce	
60	Noel Adney	Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF)
61	Kellie Magnus	Fight for Peace
62	Mylene Pacot	Fight for Peace
63	Rosie Barton	Housing Agency of Jamaica (HAJ)

Facilitators:

- Peter Parchment (BRAC)
- Jenny Jones (BRAC)
- Conrad Smikle (BRAC)
- Dawn White (BRAC)
- Jerome Hyatt (BRAC)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED BY PEERS

A so di ting set: that is just how it is. That is how things are done.
Badmine/d: Someone resentful of the fortune or success of others, wishing for their ruin, downfall, failure, etc.
Babymama drama: related to the demand for financial support for the mother of the child(ren), confrontation with mothers.
Baxide: a person's buttocks; referring to the entire body in terms of physical abuse
Big man / Top man - term of endearment used among men to refer to someone as being the most
Bout: about
BRAFF - Broke Right After Foolish Flossing
Bread - money
Buss: to be given an opportunity; burst
Caa/n: Can not
Catching men: to be promiscuous
Clown – (as in she a clown yuh) – to deceive or trick. An example is usually in relation to relationships where one party deceives the other.
Crafty - a trickster
Cross fun: unconditional fun which supersedes any precursory issues
Cruff - an uncouth person with no class
Dat: That
Deadhouse - Morgue
Dem: them
Deh: There
Di/e: the
Doh: don't
Don : The most respected or highest ranking boss in an activity or organization. An influential person in the community, a community leader.
Dong/dung: down
Dutty: dirty
Eat a food: to make money
Elder - someone who has been in the gang life for some time or someone who has achieved unexpected things. Some people become elders during their 20's because one is not expected to live long.
Endsman- a man from the 'ends'

Fah/fe: For
Floss – To flaunt, show off style, to indulge in heavy spending
Fi: to
Fry-Fry – fried products usually offered for sale.
Fulljoy- influenced by the language style of the Rastafari community – to enjoy
Gallis - a man who has numerous women as sexual interests
General - a term of respect between men. May be used to imply a man with some power or status.
Gi Weh Di Ting: to have sex with someone else. Usually used to describe women who cheat.
Gunmen: men who kill or rob for money and commit gun crimes.
Gwan: going on (and all forms of conjugation of the english phrase equates to this phrase)
Haffi: Have to
Hits: contract killing
Hold a vibes- to socialise with friends, may involve drinking and smoking. To Chill carries the same meaning, as does "hold a meds"
Inna: in the
Jungle justice: an incident in which an alleged criminal is humiliated, beaten or summarily executed by a crowd or vigilantes.
Killi/Killi-Killi - a term of endearment or community usually used between men
Leggo: let go; loose
Likkle/lickle: diminutive
Modda: mother
Noting: Nothing
Nuff: a lot
Nuh: Not; no; none; do not
Odda: other
On the ends : to be at a hangout spot; safe spot
Ooman: woman
Ova : over
Owna : own; owner
Page: to visit or check up on or to call on the phone
Pickney: child or young adult
Pon: on
Prime: a girl who is precocious and acts like a woman before her time.
Ragga raga: unkempt
Ram-up: packed to capacity with people

Round Robin: Hosting events in turns, in different sections of the community to benefit various persons. Often used for fund raising.
Rub out hand middle: to make a cannabis cigarette
Run the ground: to ensure the smooth financial running of the community
Shooter -a man who shoots people for money
Si dung: Sit down ; stay in a given place/ situation
Special -
Splitting justice: to be fair and unbiased.
Switch - to betray a person or group. Also used to refer to homosexuals.
Tax / Taxing People: to request money from people, especially in return for protection
Tek: take
Ting: thing
Throw-up wire: to steal electricity using one's own electric and tapping into the line that was already installed.
Top-up: To slap or hit a woman but with less force. A 'reminder' slap.
Trace: to exchange or express diverging or opposite views, typically in a heated or angry way.
"***Tun 21"- +***
Uptown: The affluent sections of KSA
Woulda: would have
Yuh: you; your
Yute: young man; it can also refer to one's offspring
Waste man – An idler who is up to nothing productive. A derogatory term aimed at men who do nothing.
Wata: water
Weh: What

Wey: that/ what

Wid: With

GLOSSARY OF QUANTITATIVE TERMS

Chi-squared test
This is a non-parametric test usually done on survey data. Data are often summarized into two-way tables with r rows and c columns. These tests are designed to determine if two variables are independent or otherwise.

p-value
The p value is a measure of the type 1 error in a statistical test of significance. The type 1 error is the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true. The smaller the p value, the greater is the probability of making a correct decision when rejecting the null hypothesis.

Normal test or Z test
The Z test is a parametric test that is designed to determine if the average (or proportion) of two or several variables are significantly different.

Significant Difference
The significant difference is the value that is used to determine the type 1 error in a statistical test of hypothesis. In a Normal test between two means for example, the critical value that determines the acceptance region from the acceptance region is plus and minus 1.96 (5% error, 2- tailed test). This value is the statistical difference.

Degree of Freedom

Degrees of freedom of an estimate is **the number of independent pieces of information that went into calculating the estimate**. It is not quite the same as the number of items in the sample. In order to get the df for the estimate, you must subtract 1 from the number of items. For example, in finding the mean value of a group of 10 items, minus 1 from 10 to get 9 degrees of freedom (df) (i.e. 10 – 1 = 9 df).

Mean

The **statistical mean** refers to the **mean** or average used to calculate the central tendency of a group of data. It is calculated by adding all the data points in a sample or population and then dividing the total by the number of data points. The resulting number is known as the **mean** or the average.

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ANNEX 1

Conducting Baseline Studies for Seventeen Vulnerable and Volatile Communities in support of the Community Renewal Programme

Financing Agreement No.: GA 43/JAM

Recommendations and plans for integration of data collection tools and/or other required data sets necessary for programme management and coordination into the CRP database.

June 2020

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1.0 The CRP Database – Brief Overview.

The Existing CRP database is configured as a Project Monitoring and Evaluation software platform developed by the Consulting Firm DELTA GIS. It has a user-friendly interface that allows for modifications and inputs by the user at the institutional level. Collaborative tools are also included that enable data and other inputs by multiple users. This software platform has undergone User Acceptance Testing but has not yet been deployed across the CRP system. Population of the database with the data from the baseline study as well as user training are expected to be conducted.

As part of the Terms of Reference for the Baseline Studies of the 17 Vulnerable and Volatile Communities, BRAC Consultants also reviewed the software platform to determine its capacity and functionality for the monitoring and evaluation of the CRP projects and programmes. Recommendations for the integration of relevant data tools and datasets into the system are also being made. This review was guided by the M&E requirements within the framework of the Project Cycle. **Table 1** below provides the Database functionalities within the components of the Project Cycle.

Table 1: The CRP Database Software M & E Functionality Matrix

The Project Cycle	CRP Database Modules and Functionalities.	Comments
Project Panning / Pre-implementation Planning	**1. Home Page** • Project Portfolio Screen – default view which allows the addition of new projects in the portfolio. • Portfolio/Project Toolbars • Filters and Search • Portfolio Map View • Project Tiles (images) • Project Dashboard View - at-a-glance reports automatically generated. **2. Settings** • Log frame - allows for up to 10 levels including the commonly used Activity, Results/Outputs, Outcomes, Impacts/Goals. • Geographical Lists - hierarchical location list ten levels deep • Stakeholders - for M&E workflow purposes • Funding – sources of funding for the project – display includes name, funding amount, currency, exchange rate, equivalent in US dollars. • Budget Category – presents further refinement of financial information.	These modules allow for viewing the existing projects in the system inclusive of a narrative summary description of each project as well as the facility for the adding / uploading of new projects. The Settings allow users to define and populate various components of the database including the Logical Framework and Geographical Lists. Settings also allow for the establishment of measurement units for the project or programme, generation of disaggregated data at the KPI level, creation of status indictors and alerts for users, and assignment of responsibilities to agency users. For successful integration of data from these baseline studies the following may be required: • Reconfirmation of community boundaries with stakeholders (including community representatives) to alleviate concerns expressed during the study from community participants that the community boundaries defined with the Social Development Commission (SDC) differ from spatial boundaries and other zoning (e.g. municipal, law enforcement, and electoral boundaries).

The Project Cycle	CRP Database Modules and Functionalities.	Comments
	• Units – allows for assignment of units of measure for the project (numeric, %, text) • KPI Disaggregation – further breakdown of project data • Flag – colour coded activity status indicator (green, yellow (amber), red). • Alerts – to trigger action by assigned actors (such as for reporting). Agency – any entity involved in the project or programme within the portfolio. Display includes address and contact information.	Accurate community level maps or overlays.
Project Management • Implementation Planning • Implementation • Ongoing monitoring ○ Physical achievements • Financial achievements • Project Completion Report (CPR)	**3. Project Management** **Logical Framework (Log Frame)** • Activities – automatically created with the Log Frame (in settings). • Annual Project Performance – features Annual Workplan and Budget (AWPB). • Gantt Chart – visual representation of project progress, planned vs actual. • Indicators (KPIs) – available at any level in Log Frame from the activity level. This module relies on periodic data entry for monitoring and tracking (simple and cumulative indicators). • KPI Results Framework – an at-a-glance dashboard of all project indicators.	This module allows for the normal ongoing monitoring of project implantation, that is, the measurement of physical and financial progress of project or programme activities against targets over time and reporting using customised reports. Integration of data from the Baseline Study can be facilitated in the Log Frame Module which will also enable use in programme management through planning and monitoring activities. From the Log Frame, the data can be integrated into the report dashboard for user access. It is, however, recommended that attention also be directed to activities that address shortfalls and unfavourable conditions in some communities noted by this study. Further stakeholder

The Project Cycle	CRP Database Modules and Functionalities.	Comments
		consultations may be necessary at the activity planning stage. At the KPI level, it is also recommended that the CRP Secretariat along with relevant stakeholders review the indicators and make necessary amendments in light of recommendations made in the main report of the baseline study.
Evaluation • Baseline Studies • Mid-term Evaluation/Mid-Term Review (MTR) Final Impact Evaluation	**4. Data Collection** • Form Design – allows for the design of data collection forms. • Data Collection – allows for the manual data entry or importation of data from formatted excel files. 5. **Analytics –** allows for the generation of several types of reports including tables, sector graphs, combined graphs, and widgets. Reporting is at the Indicator and Activity levels. Spatial visualization of the data is also facilitated. • Custom reports – Activity, Indicator, Forms • Custom Dashboard – reports created by the project user, and reports created by other users. Geospatial data – allows visualization of indicator data on a map and data collection information.	These modules allow for the accommodation of data collection instruments that would be required for the various evaluation studies. Data integration can be facilitated with the upload of the questionnaires (household and business), discussion guides, observation checklist, listing sheets, and other data collection tools used during this baseline study. In addition, the datasets generated from the household and business enterprise surveys can also be integrated into the data collection module. Formatting of the Excel files to enable exact matching with the column headings and form fields in the DELTA GIS Database will, however, be required. The analytics functionality will benefit from the integration of the datasets and data entry forms. Metadata and various formulae and calculations used in developing indices and other composite variables can be integrated into the data collections and analytics functionalities. The detailed description of the methodology provided along with

The Project Cycle	CRP Database Modules and Functionalities.	Comments
		the baseline reports will assist in the refinement and integration of the formulas and instructions into the database.

The Project Cycle	CRP Database Modules and Functionalities.	Comments
	6. Documents • Document Library – allows the deposit of project related documents. • Media Library – allows the deposit of supporting project files such as videos, PowerPoint Presentations, and photographs. • Reports – allows users to set the frequency (periodicity) of reports, create alerts for document deadlines, assign documents to users, and input report templates. • Report Tracking – allows an at-a-glance view of all scheduled and unscheduled reports / documents in the project or programme portfolio. **7. Administration** • Users • Groups • Profiles • Audit Trails • Deleted items – allows for the recovery of recently deleted documents and files. • Security – allows the predetermined number of failed login attempts before blocking access to the database, as well as a predetermined interval of idleness before access time out.	These modules facilitate the upload of project related documents and files to the database for access to relevant users. They also enable system administration at the highest access level. Data integration is facilitated through the document module. The final reports and related appendices from the Baseline Studies of the 17 Vulnerable and Volatile Communities may be uploaded in the document library.

2.0. Conclusions and Recommendations

The software platform developed by DELTA GIS has the capacity to meet the needs of the CRP Secretariat and its functions are compatible with the monitoring and evaluation functionalities of data platforms in its class. This software platform is also responsive to the needs of the CRP as it provides for the standard project planning, management and evaluation, instruments, tools, and processes necessary for the monitoring and evaluation of the CRP Programmes. It can also serve as a database for the input and rapid retrieval of all forms of data and information to support the CRP monitoring and evaluation activities.

Opportunities to integrate the data collected from the Baseline Studies of the 17 Vulnerable and Volatile Communities are offered by the Settings, Project Management (Logical Framework), Data Collection, and Documents modules. Certain reviews and refinements may, however, be required to enable the successful integration of the data into the relevant modules of the software platform.

3.0. Integration of data collection Tools and Datasets

The integration process will involve the use of the **Home Module** and **Settings Module** where each study (Baseline, MTR, and Final Evaluation) is uploaded in the database. TORs are to be formatted as Project Plans to facilitate uploading into the relevant modules and Fields of the Database.

The **Data Collection Forms Module** in the Software makes provisions for uploading of data collection Forms with unlimited number of Fields and pages. Accordingly, a wide range of data collection instruments supportive of the CRP M&E programme can be integrated into the system. These will include but not limited to structured questionnaires, discussion guides, listing sheets, maps and other data collection instruments designed for the various Evaluation studies as outlined in **Table 1**.

Data Collection Tools should also include customised instruments for the collection of data emanating from the summaries of Project Completion Reports and from the other Evaluation studies Baseline, etc.

The Custom Report Module allows for the generation of monitoring reports during the implementation process as well summary reports from the evaluation processes.

The **Analytics Module** presents the opportunity for the use of formulaes, calculations, and special instructions for the generation of indices and composite data to support variables and indicators (such as Poverty prevalence, unemployment, and Housing Quality) that require more complex manipulation. While the datasets include cells that contain formulae, calculations, and instructions, the detailed description of the methodology provided in a separate document could assist the CRP team in its integration of the data and results of these baseline studies in the DELTA GIS database.

4.0 Key Data Sets for the CRP database

1. The Project Completion Report (PCR)

The Project Completion or End of project Report is a particularly important dataset in the Monitoring and Evaluation of projects. This Report provides an evaluation of the Implementation process, providing valuable lessons learnt that can influence the implementation strategy for future projects and assist in explaining and understanding the findings from post-project valuation studies.

2. Impact Evaluation Studies (Mid-term and Final Evaluation)

The Mid-term Evaluation Studies provide information on the extent to which individual projects are on the trajectory to achieve long-term goals and objectives. In this regard these studies provide decision makers with the opportunity to make adjustments to the project implementation strategy in the Mid-term, as deemed necessary to ensure desired outcomes.

The Final Evaluations or Post-project Evaluation, on the other hand, provides the empirical data and information as to whether or not the desired changes in the target group have taken place as a result of the intervention of the projects or programmes. This is information is critical for policy prescriptions and planning going forward.

5.0. Considerations for Data Integration

The following briefly outlines the key considerations that must be taken toward the successful integration of the data collected from these baseline studies. Some of these have been identified in **Table 1.**

1. Community Boundaries

For the successful integration of the lowest level spatial data into the Geographical Listing parameter in the software platform, a confirmation of the boundaries of certain vulnerable and volatile communities would be necessary. This could also be done with the aid of Enumeration District maps. The accurate identification of community boundaries has been raised by community representatives in the validation workshop as an area to address. Among the concerns raised was the exclusion of certain sections of the community from CRP intervention, differences between the community boundaries identified with the Social Development Commission (SDC) and other official (and unofficial) demarcation, and errors in community identification (according to residents). It is understood that a project is currently underway to review and rationalise community boundaries.

2. Refinement of Indicators

The baseline studies have attempted to collect data for all indicators that were agreed with the CRP Secretariat / PIOJ and stakeholders. The data collected covered the majority of indicators while leaving the remaining indicators without data. It was discovered during data collection that certain indicators required further amendment, while in a few cases proxy indicators had to be used. Challenges were encountered in collecting data in the form that meets the parameters of the related indicator. Before the data collected can be integrated into the software platform database, a final review and amendment of the list of indicators, as well as decisions on the acceptability of some indicators for measuring certain outcomes would be necessary. The Final Report from the baseline study contains recommendations for the refinement of some of the indicators assessed.

3. Log Frame Activities

The definition of activities in the Logical Framework (Log Frame) would require further consultation with community-based representatives as well as stakeholders in planning sessions. This process will enable community representatives to articulate their priorities for CRP intervention. Such priorities should be informed by the data collected and address shortfalls as well as unfavourable community conditions that have been highlighted in these baseline studies.

4. Database User Training

One feature of the software platform that allows collaboration among multiple users is the User module. With this feature, various user profiles can be developed and made accessible as determined by the CRP team. It is, however, recommended that the community individuals who were trained during the baseline study be offered refresher training in data collection and introduction to the database. Successful individuals may then be given access to the database to enable their involvement in certain aspects of data collection (e.g. community level data input for specified indicators), and monitoring.

5. Institutional Data Sharing Protocols

The introduction of data sharing protocols for all partner institutions and implementors of projects in CRP communities is another consideration for the successful integration of data into the software platform. Such protocols would among other things outline the types of data required, the format of the requisite data, and the frequency within which such data is provided. Some of the baseline data collected are from external sources such as the Ministry of Education Youth and Information and the Ministry of National Security. Successful integration of such institutional data will require the timely delivery of the required data in a format acceptable to the software data platform.