



VISION 2030 JAMAICA

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



"PLANNING FOR A SECURE & PROSPEROUS FUTURE"

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VISION 2030 JAMAICA - NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PRESENTATION

**MEETING OF THE REGIONAL COUNCIL FOR PLANNING
ILPES/CEPAL**

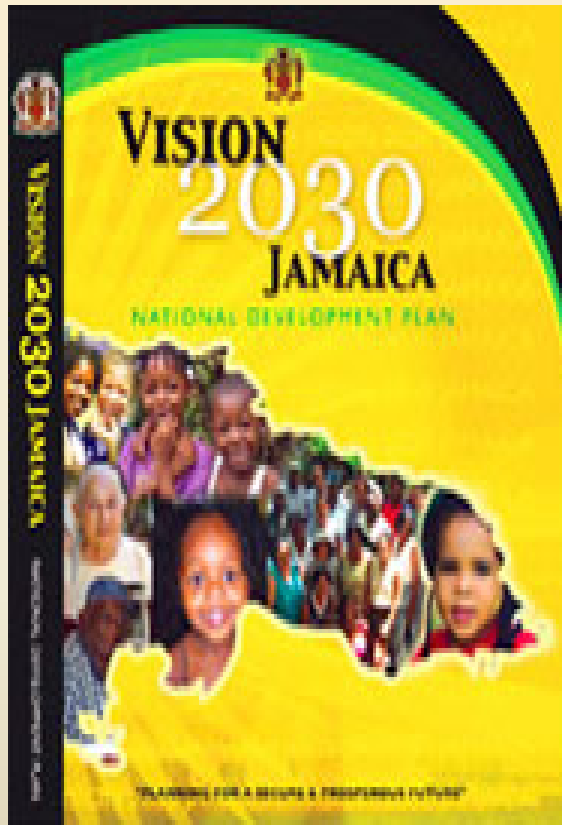
**LESSONS LEARNED AND IMPLICATIONS FOR BEST
PRACTICE IN RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT (RBM)**

AUGUST 12, 2015

Planning for a Secure and Prosperous Future



Vision 2030 Jamaica



- National Development Plan for Jamaica
- Covers the period 2009 – 2030 (21 years)
- Uses a Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework
- It has mechanisms in place to ensure that it represents the realities of the Jamaican nation state up to 2030



“Jamaica, the place of choice to live, work, raise families and do business”



VISION 2030 JAMAICA STRUCTURE





National Vision and Goals







Responsive Implementation Framework - Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework

MTE

- Implementation Mechanism for Vision 2030 Jamaica
- 3-Year Package of National Strategies, Sector Strategies, Priority Actions
- 7 planned for 21 year implementation period of Vision 2030 Jamaica
- Aligned to Corporate and Operational Plans of MDAs
- Informs the Whole of Government Business Plan





Responsive Implementation Framework - Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework

MTE

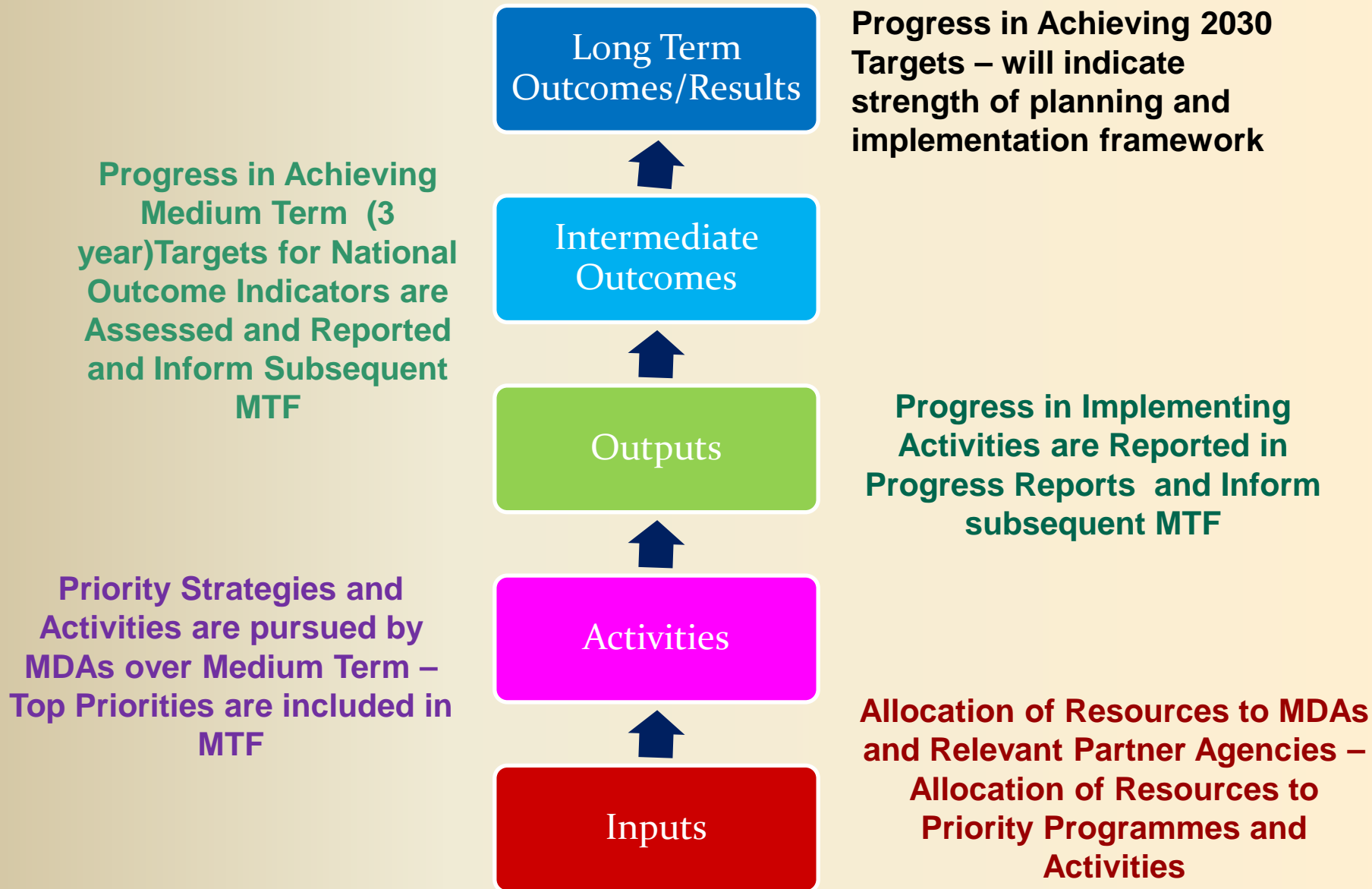
- The MTF allows for review and revision of the strategic and indicator frameworks to ensure that:
 - the most appropriate strategies and actions are pursued to achieve the national outcomes and goals
 - the most suitable indicators are utilised to demonstrate progress in achieving the national outcomes and goals
 - evidence is utilised to re-examine the 2030 targets as well as devise targets for national outcome indicators for each medium term period





Results Based Management Framework

One MTF Cycle





Composition of the MTF

- An overview of policy and programmatic trends and achievement – context setting
- Priority national themes
- Priority national strategies, sector strategies and actions for each of the 15 national outcomes
- Monitoring and evaluation framework
- Communications Strategy



Process to Prepare MTF 2015 - 2018

- Complete 2-year progress report
- National Consultation – to identify national priorities
- Sectoral Consultations – included SWOT Analyses, prioritization workshops to identify priority issues, strategies and actions
- Included capacity and relationship building for some groups
- IDB supported capacity building for education and training and this had a domino effect in other areas of the social sector due to the intersectoral representation in prioritization activities



Key Lessons Learned

**(development planning, implementation
and monitoring and evaluation)**



Summary – Good Practice

1. Participatory Planning – stakeholder engagement in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation
2. Team Building for Intersectoral/Multi-Sectoral Planning and Programme Implementation
3. Managing for and Reporting on Results to ensure that appropriate evidence is utilised to inform expectations and actions
4. Strategic Planning is necessary to inform the selection of the “best fit” actions to address a development issue within the context of capacity and resource constraints; and it also provides a common language for different stakeholders to use to guide actions



Summary – Good Practice

5. Realistic Planning is required for a plan to be realisable and earn trust and buy-in from stakeholders including the general citizenry and political directorate



Participatory Planning

- Ownership of the outputs of the planning process results from Active Engagement of Stakeholders
- Active Engagement is Time Consuming – depending on the maturity of the planning process in a sector – it could involve multiple meetings to complete a preliminary aspect of the planning exercise
- Active engagement requires that you approach the planning process believing that you are not necessarily right
- Participatory planning is a necessary ingredient for achieving collaboration versus mere compromise



Participatory Planning

- Early and visible wins from active engagement can act as a catalyst for wide scale participation in national planning processes
- The success of participatory planning is dependent on the commitment of sector level and organizational leadership to the process



Participatory Planning

- Participatory Planning requires – dialogue to identify and collaboratively agree on:
 - the priority development issues affecting the achievement of a national outcome
 - the Development Results that are required
 - the priority strategies and actions that are best suited for greatest level of progress towards achieving development results (bearing in mind resource and capacity constraints)



Team Building for Intersectoral Planning and Programme Implementation

- National Development Planning requires that a wide range of stakeholders addressing different facets of an issue work collaboratively to achieve desired outcomes and goals



Team Building for Intersectoral Planning and Programme Implementation

- For these groups to achieve their mandate - extend focus beyond their instrumental functions to incorporate team-building as a driver of success
 - Intersectoral groups are created and function to serve instrumental purposes - output/outcome driven
 - The achievement of collaborative outcomes require effective management of differences in power/position, and sectoral interests
 - This requires moving beyond a mere instrumental function to developing a team
 - Focus must be given to building team relationships and understanding interpersonal dynamics



Managing for and Reporting on Results - Monitoring and Evaluation

There is need to:

- Report on sector level outcomes – reporting on progress in implementation begs the question “how close are we to achieving our goals”
- Evidence based decision-making to inform alignment of sector level activities with achieving national outcomes

Key Requirements:

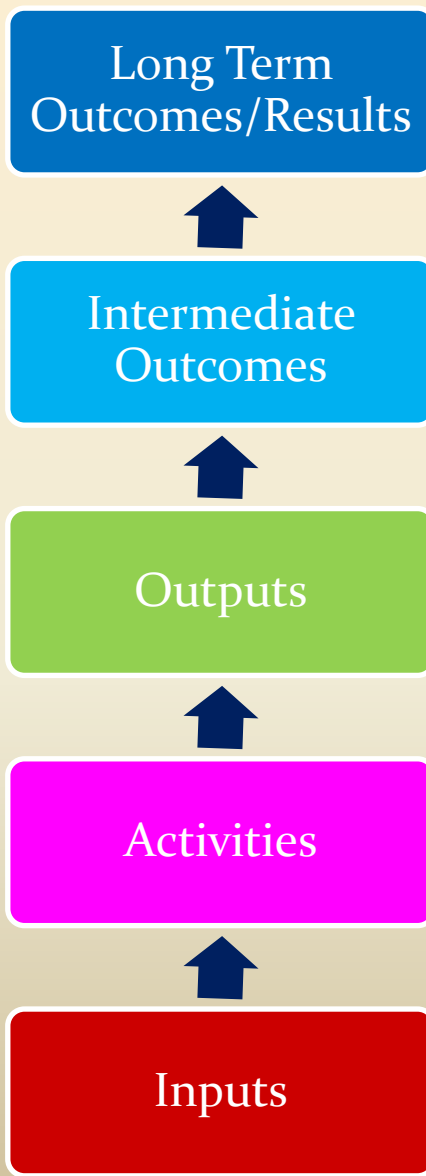
- An Evidence-Based Culture
- Coordinated National Statistics System & Quality Organizational/Sector Level Data and Systems
- A comprehensive indicator framework which aligns sector level indicators with national outcome indicators – for each sector



Results-Based Management Framework

KEY GAP

Aligning outputs with outcomes – which activities can be associated with achieving targets and other recorded social change



Strengths

- Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) promote and facilitate M&E & Achievement of Outcomes
- Interventions include:
 - Policies for the Environmental Sector have been advanced through the work of the TWGs
 - PAHO/WHO is supporting development of comprehensive indicator framework for health – will assess this intervention for replication



Strategic Planning

- The capacity for strategic thinking is a taken for granted and assumed competency of planners and implementers – this is faulty
- challenges in agreeing on priority actions and/or identifying the “best-fit” actions is usually due to lack of consensus on which strategies to employ to achieve objectives and desired goals



Realistic Planning to Promote Trust and Buy-in

- There must be certainty or at least informed judgement to assume that priority Strategies and Actions can and will be implemented over the medium term
- It is necessary to inform the identification of priority strategies and actions with the corresponding medium term strategic and operational plans of relevant agencies
- It is necessary to engage organizational leadership in determining priorities
- National level planners must not seem to impose priorities on sectors
- It is necessary to identify the resources that will support implementation of priority actions, including political will and support
 - Vision 2030 Jamaica benefits from support by: the political parties, private sector and IDPs



THANK YOU



DISCUSSION

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