



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK - JAMAICA

Presented by Planning Institute of Jamaica

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Jamaica's National Development Planning Framework and Alignment with the Global Development Agenda

2007

- Jamaica officially commenced the process of pursuing long-term national development planning in 2007

2009–2030

- It launched its first long-term national development plan “Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan” in 2009 – covering the 21 years 2009 – 2030

2014, 2015, 2016

- It integrated what was dubbed the “Post-2015 Development Agenda” with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Sustainable Development Goals (2015) at the centre, and the SAMOA Pathway (2014), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Climate Agreement (2015), and the Addis Abba Action Agenda on Financing for Development (2015) and New Urban Agenda (2016)

2024

- Integrated the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS

Vision 2030 Jamaica and the Global Agenda

- The integration of the SDGs in Vision 2030 Jamaica is in the dimensions of results and measurement, strategies, and principles.
- There is an over 98 per cent alignment of the results and the principles are fully aligned.
- Jamaica's country values have determined the operationalization of the principles and goals by both the government and citizenry.



Jamaica's approach to long-term national development planning



Bi-partisan/multi-partisan



Linking national, sector and local level planning with organisational and related planning



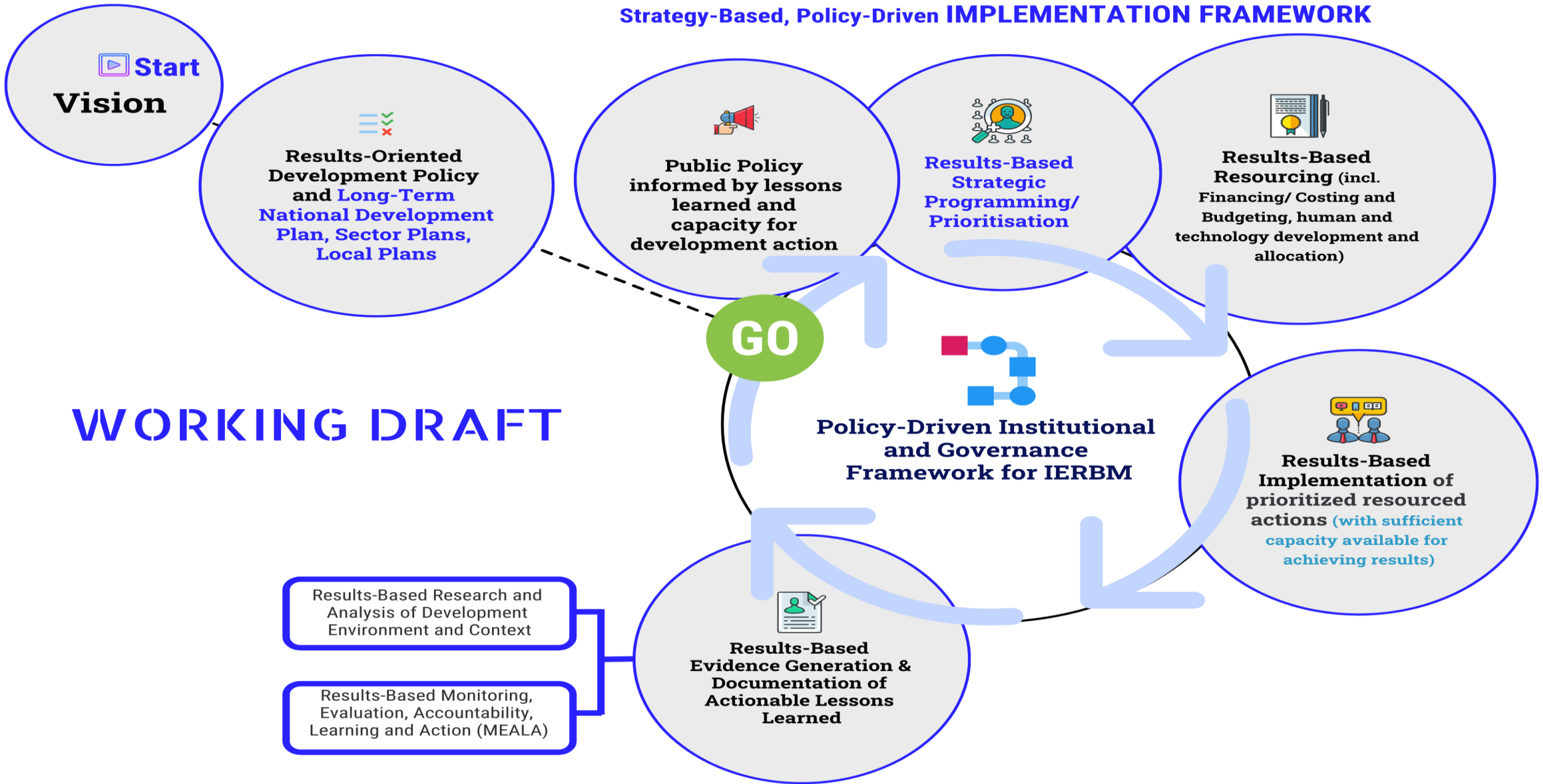
Using the national development plan framework as the framework for international development partner support and coordination

Jamaica's approach to long- term national development planning

- Policy-driven
 - Development and public policy determines what is prioritised for the long-term (Sector Plans) and what is prioritised and funded in the medium-term (Medium-Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework (MTF))
 - There are 28 Sector Plans across the social, economic and environmental spheres of development
 - Seven successive 3-year Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Frameworks are planned for the 21-years from 2007-2030
 - The MTF comes into force through Cabinet approval
 - The MTF covers fiscal years and not calendar years
 - Hence, Vision 2030 Jamaica covers the period FY 2009/10 – FY 2029/30 (April 2009 – March 2030)

Integrated Evidence- and Results-Based Management (IERBM) Model/Vision 2030 Jamaica Adaptation

Strategy-Based, Policy-Driven IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK



Implementation – Strategic Review and Continuous Improvement



Development of IERBM Framework, including MEALA Framework and developed and launched the Data 4 Development Online Monitoring Platform



Strengthened the template, formulation and presentation of the MTF towards promoting greater results-based management; and included How-To-Guide for using the MTF



Developed Draft Model and Working Document Guide for Aligning Planning and Budgeting



Developed Communications for Development (C4D) Strategy and Plan, including Social Media Plan

Lessons Learned

- We have already firmly determined and made public that the projections show that we are not likely to achieve the goals of Vision 2030 Jamaica, the SDGs, and the other main global agendas in their entirety, by 2030.
- The public did not need the announcement or data to know this. Development achieved means that they are “happy, healthy, and wealthy” and the majority currently do not believe they have all three yet.
- Towards meeting the development demands from the citizenry, we face the challenge of balancing:
 1. Crisis management
 2. Enabling asset creation and access to world class public goods and services, human capital development
 3. Creating and sustaining an enabling environment for stability and inclusive growth.

Lessons Learned

This setback is an opportunity

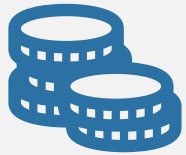
- Get back to the foundations and basics – address the structural, institutional, and systemic limitations in mechanisms and processes that impede and/or undermine transformational sustainable and inclusive development. These are less “sexy” in the short-term but pay long-term dividends and cement legacies.
- Jamaica achieved and has sustained macro-economic stability through structural policy, governance, and institutional strengthening and entrenching fiscal and other discipline
- Development areas that require greater levels of social participation have proven to be more challenging in achieving structural transformation.
- Data Gaps are directly linked to gaps in policy frameworks, monitoring and evaluation frameworks/data plans and research agendas aligned with planning; gaps in strategic planning and establishing Theories of Change as planning versus measuring tools
- A benefit of long-term national development planning is:
 - National level trend analysis show the areas that have and/or are being sustainably transformed and show consistent development versus the areas that fluctuate in response to short term tactical interventions and/or external stimuli

Lessons Learned



Effective alignment of planning with budgeting is important

Focus on aligning planning with resourcing and not only financing – development financing is typically less than required. Money does not automatically solve gaps in systems, institutionalisation, coordination and planning, agility and structural and “culturally integrated” resilience (e.g. gaps in procurement systems, adoption of building codes and other key legislation and cultural resistance) – it often highlights them.



This requires ensuring that planning is sufficiently informed by a balance of resource and capacity needs assessments, and the availability and timelines for resource development, deployment/allocation, and building capacity.



Integrate resilience building in all tenets of development. Treat it the same as financing, not cross cutting but an indispensable underpinning of resilience (institutionalization, agility, adaptation, efficiency and effectiveness, and participatory development driven by culture)

Lessons Learned that Validate Theory and Literature

Communications for Development and Stakeholder Engagement



Change is disruptive



Socialisation in a culture is designed to promote continuity and invariably resistance to change



Disruption affects our sense of ontological security



This leads to fear and impedes attitudes and behaviours associated with promoting change such as learning, innovation



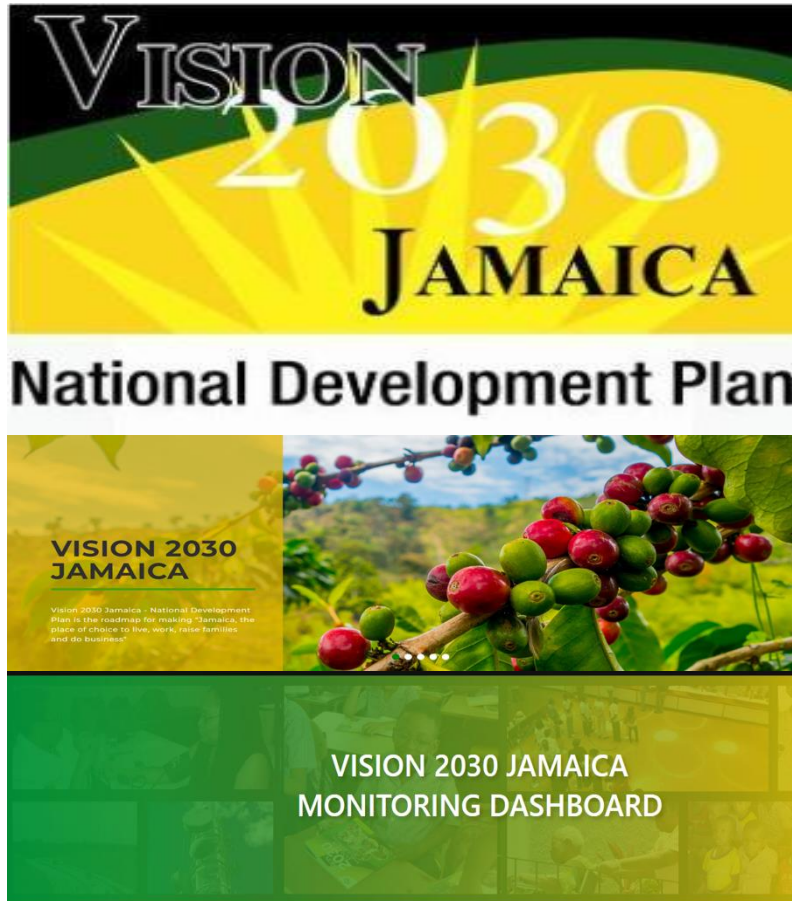
How to Drive Change

- Strategic policy-driven decision making
- Empower and Enable ability to integrate change within ontological and other forms of “security” spaces, and implement change process
- Communication should be embedded in cultural integration, with change driven by the transformational elements of culture, relying on institutional, network and group processes
- Promote Implementation at every level (geographic and within organisations) and across all sectors
- Measure, Report and continue the change process – which should be revised and updated to reflect lessons learned and the realities of gains, gaps, opportunities and threats



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