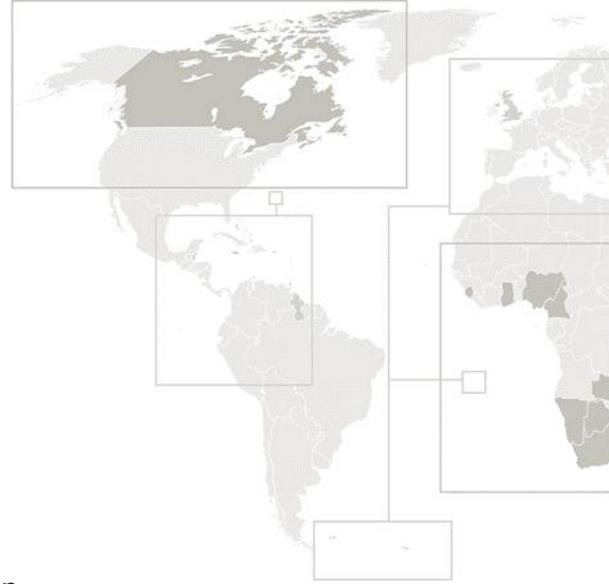




1016/REPORT/JAM17



**CPA UK Delegation to Jamaica  
18-22 September 2017, Kingston**



**Final Report**



**Contents**

About the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association UK ..... 3

Summary..... 4

Project Overview..... 4

Project Aim & Objectives ..... 4

Participants & Key Stakeholders..... 5

Key Issues .....5

Results of the Project..... 13

Next Steps..... 15

Media Coverage.....15

Acknowledgements..... 15

Annex A: Full Delegate List .....16

Annex B: Full Programme ..... 187





## About the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association UK

CPA UK is one of the largest and most active branches in the CPA community and delivers a unique annual international outreach programme in Westminster and overseas. CPA UK works to encourage parliamentary diplomacy and build parliamentary capacity on behalf of the UK Parliament and the wider CPA. Through activities such as conferences, seminars, delegations and parliamentary strengthening teams, CPA UK provides Members with a practical, current and first-hand perspective on international issues facing fellow parliamentarians across the Commonwealth. Working with CPA UK's international outreach programmes also enhances Members' understanding of issues facing diaspora communities in their own constituencies. For more information, visit [www.uk-cpa.org](http://www.uk-cpa.org)



## Summary

The CPA UK delegation to Jamaica followed a visit by Jamaican Parliamentarians to Westminster in September 2016. The bilateral programme, which involved various meetings with representatives from government, parliament, civil society and NGOs, provided UK delegates with a wide-ranging overview of Jamaica's current political, economic and social outlook as well as the challenges faced. The relationship between Jamaica and the UK was also widely discussed and areas for possible collaboration and partnership were identified.

The delegation were welcomed for a briefing by the British High Commissioner of Jamaica and The Bahamas, His Excellency Asif Ahmad CMG. This gave delegates the opportunity to build an in-depth understanding of UK activities in Jamaica and the wider Caribbean region as well as provide a backdrop to key issues to be discussed at meetings that followed.

## Project Overview

1.01. The UK Parliament and Parliament of Jamaica have a historically strong collaborative relationship. Jamaican parliamentarians have attended CPA UK conferences and projects and conducted bilateral delegations. The last outward visit CPA UK conducted to the Jamaican Parliament was in July 2009.

1.02. Following the Jamaican General Election (February 2016) and CPA UK's reaffirmed priorities for engagement in the region, CPA UK welcomed a delegation of newly elected Jamaican parliamentarians from 12-15 September 2016.

1.03. More recently, CPA UK received an invitation from the Parliament of Jamaica to send a delegation of three MPs and a Peer for a bilateral visit to reinforce relations and discuss issues of mutual interest. From 18-22 September CPA UK led a parliamentary bilateral delegation to the Parliament of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica.

## Aim and Objectives

2.01. **Aim:** To reinforce the friendly relations which have existed between Jamaica and the United Kingdom and build knowledge and understanding of shared national issues through exchanges with parliamentary colleagues.

2.02. **Objectives:** Renewal of relations between the Branches

The core objectives of the programme were to:

- a. **Objective 1.** To foster a strong and cooperative relationship between the UK Parliament and the Parliament of Jamaica with UK Parliamentarians building knowledge on developments in Jamaica with regards to:
  - Parliamentary Procedure





# HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

- Climate Change
- National Security
- Women's Representation
- Human Rights
- Trade

- b. **Objective 2.** Build networks with Jamaican colleagues and build knowledge of regional issues and challenges in the Caribbean.
- c. **Objective 3.** Provide an opportunity for UK parliamentarians to gain a greater understanding of the political landscape in Jamaica and within the wider Caribbean community through various meetings with civil societies and other stakeholders.

## UK Delegation

### 3.01.

- Philip Hollobone MP, *Delegation Leader*
- Sarah Champion MP
- Steve Reed OBE MP, *Shadow Minister for Civil Society*
- Lord Goddard of Stockport
- Zahra Soolagh, Programme Officer, CPA UK, *Delegation Secretary*

## Key Issues

### Political Landscape

4.01. Since the 1960s, there has been a two-party system in Jamaica which has seen the Governing party alternate between the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), and the People's National Party (PNP). The JLP won a narrow victory of one seat over the PNP in a General Election in February 2016<sup>1</sup>. The day the delegation arrived in Kingston coincided with the PNP's annual conference. It was explained to the delegation by the Clerk of Parliament, Mrs Heather Cooke, that there was strong competition between the parties to hold large conferences as they are seen to be more indicative of public support and potential votes, than polls. Since the election, there were three by-elections which resulted in a three-seat majority for the JLP<sup>2</sup>. Through meetings with members of both political parties it transpired that crime, growth and job creation were high on both political agendas.

### National Security

4.02. Crime was presented as an impediment to Jamaica's development and growth through discussions at various meetings. On several occasions the argument was made that by creating job opportunities and

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/Jamaica-Labour-Party-wins-2016-election>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.loopjamaica.com/content/runaway-victory-sight-dunn-south-east-st-mary>





improving the economy, crime levels should decrease. However, it was noted that unless crime was tackled, improvement to the economy could not be achieved to full potential and thus hindering development. The acting Minister of the Economic Growth and Job Creation, Minister Daryl Vaz MP, explained that a holistic approach was needed whereby issues of crime and development were tackled by addressing them alongside wider issues such as education.

4.03. A meeting with the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of National Security, Dianne McIntosh, gave delegates an opportunity to understand the government strategy on crime. Ms McIntosh explained that the ministry had a five pillar strategy which included:

- Effective policing
- Community development
- Crime prevention
- Swift and sure justice
- Rehabilitation

4.04. Ms McIntosh highlighted that there was a shortage of approximately 2000 police officers from the recommended amount of 14,000 and the number of challenges they faced was because of this shortage. Delegates were interested to know why there was a shortfall in the amount of police officers and Ms McIntosh elaborated that it was the result of the environmental conditions for police with tough working hours and conditions. Ms McIntosh explained the Ministry of National Security was currently trying to establish a healthier regime promoting healthcare and was in the process of writing a draft bill on the matter to be discussed before the end of the year.

4.05. Philip Hollobone MP gave his perspective on the issue, firstly, noting the problems with the police environment. Mr Hollobone then expressed concern about police cautions. Cautions are given to people before an arrest. Mr Hollbone explained that in the UK, if someone withholds information or remains silent during a caution, this could be held against them and could lead to an arrest. In Jamaica, he explained, this was not the case and in many cases, suspects remained silent with no fear of retribution. Ms McIntosh explained that a bill was to be discussed which included scope to change reckoning if information was knowingly withheld when provided a caution.

4.06. Sarah Champion MP was interested in knowing the main concerns of the Ministry of National Security, Ms McIntosh stated that although crime rates were down generally, murder rates were still high and level of violence was measured through number of murders. Ms McIntosh added that it was concerning how many of the murders were reactionary, as a result of a simple conflict or minor disagreement. Steve Reed MP was intrigued about whether gun availability was a contributing factor, and Ms McIntosh verified it was part of the problem, but the more prominent factor was Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Ms McIntosh explained that because many offenders would have seen a family member murdered or were personally abused as a child, this had led to a vicious cycle of violence. Delegates asked for clarification on what percentage of murders were categorised as domestic violence. Ms McIntosh clarified that murders resulting from domestic violence were currently approximately 3-5% of 1265 murder cases this year, and elaborated that most murders were gang related.





4.07. In various meetings, delegates heard of plans to introduce ID cards, they questioned whether ID cards would help with reducing levels of crime. Ms McIntosh clarified that the work on the ID cards was directed by the Prime Minister's Office and believed that their introduction would be beneficial as currently there was no valid way of identifying people.

4.08. Another way which the Ministry had been trying to tackle crime was through increased coordination with other ministries. Mr Reed explained how this was difficult to achieve during his time in local council in Brixton, whereby there was a difficulty in communicating various aspects of spend and activities with different departments. Mr Reed was thus keen for Jamaica to share their model of communication if successful. Ms McIntosh clarified how they had been working with the UK Department for International Development (DfID) on this and hoped that through the coordination it would allow them to make the most of their resources.

4.09. It was highlighted by Mr Reed that gun and knife crime was rising in London and as a means to tackle this, the Government was getting communities more involved and had early intervention services in place. Mr Reed was interested to know whether Jamaica had a similar approach. Ms McIntosh stated that an integrated approach was being sought to tackle crime starting with a violence prevention curriculum at school, trying to reinforce message of peace. In terms of involving the community, the Government had been running the Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) for the past 15 years with a mixture of loan and grant funding, including from DfID. The challenge was the programme was not institutionalised and was coming to an end next year without ownership and responsibility being transitioned to relevant ministries. Ms McIntosh stated her hopes were that the successful aspects of the programme are institutionalised before its completion.

4.10. Delegates had the opportunity to visit one of the CSJP projects, an urban farm in Trench Town. Delegates were accompanied by representatives from CSJP and DfID. It was explained to delegates that Trench Town was one of the most volatile areas in Kingston, in 2017 alone there had been nearly 100 murders. The representatives from CSJP explained the overall project objective was to promote and support:

- Culture change and community governance
- Labour market attachment and employability
- Community services

In practice, CSJP was operating in 50 towns across Jamaica with a range of services, focusing on increasing employability skills. It was explained to delegates that many boys only spend five years in school and 80% of boys were illiterate which fed into the issues of employability. Solving attitude issues was another concern of the project as it was explained that people had been socialised into violence and that their outlook was contending with entrenched behaviours and mind-sets. It was explained that a great number of young people suffer from mental illnesses, with high levels of stress and an increase in cases of schizophrenia. CSJP had a three-prong solution to deal with these issues: working with the individual, the family and the community. But the challenge faced was that it is resource intensive so only those who were identified as high or medium risk were seen as priority to receive help.





4.11. Delegates were able to get the perspective of community leaders at the Trench Town urban farm, as well as previous gang members who were receiving rehabilitation there. It was explained to them by the community leaders that gang crimes that were previously political were now related to generating wealth and maintaining territory and that the reasons why boys joined gangs varied depending on the area they lived in. Delegates wanted to know whether there were positive opportunities for boys to pursue; community leaders explained that there were wider opportunities than before however the issue of low employability was still key. The community leaders explained that CSJP tried to address this issue through training but the volume they were dealing with is difficult and there was need for a programme on a wider scale. Delegates wanted to know whether there was support from officials with the project, and the community leaders affirmed that both political parties have been supportive. They further added that recent legislative change, in particular legislation on anti-gangs, formally known as the “The Criminal Justice (Suppression of Criminal Organisations) Bill” (2015), and one related to the possession of drugs had produced positive changes. They explained young people no longer smoke illegal substances with impunity, whereas the anti-gang legislation made it criminal to identify with a gang. As a result the legislation has changed the way gangs operate and congregate. However, challenges remained with the definition of what it means to ‘identify with a gang’.

4.12. Delegates were interested to know more about the activities on the urban farm. It was explained to them that the programme helped young men involved with gangs to transition to a peaceful means of making a living. All participants lived on the farm and were receiving guidance and advice on how to make a living through farming. Delegates met one man who had successfully started rearing chickens after having initially raised a couple of chicks. It was noted by one of the representatives from DfID that this sort of activity arguable employed techniques related to animal therapy.

4.13. The Trench Town urban farm also had a community “violence manager” who worked on conflict resolution in the community. The violence manager had not received any formal training but was a respected member of the community and had built experience over the years. She explained the importance of being able to detect conflict and of mobilizing the wider community.

## Economy and Trade

4.14. The economy of Jamaica was discussed at various meetings and it was apparent that both political parties were supporting pro-investment policies. Following a stagnant economy which saw to the dramatic rise of unemployment, the previous government agreed on an International Monetary Fund economic reform programme<sup>3</sup>. As explained by the acting Minister of the Economic Growth and Job Creation, Minister Daryl Vaz MP, it was a deal which the current government inherited from the previous one, but both parties were committed to seeing it through with agreement that it was the best solution and that they were seeing positive outcomes. This was a point reiterated in several meetings including one with the Deputy President of the Jamaica Manufacturers’ Association (JMA), Richard Pandohie, who specified that

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.ft.com/content/bcf50174-5782-11e3-b615-00144feabdc0>





there had been clear indicators of economic growth since the implementation of the programme in comparison to previous IMF programmes.

4.15. In a meeting with JAMPRO, the Vice President Claude Duncan further added that as a result of Jamaica's close adherence to the IMF programme, the international business community had an increased confidence in conducting business in Jamaica. Diane Edwards, President of JAMPRO explained that JAMPRO was a relatively new agency created by the Government of Jamaica's Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation with a purpose similar to UK Trade and Investment (UKTI). Ms Edwards explained that the purpose of the agency was to promote business opportunities in export and investment within the local and international private sector, working on making Jamaica a "stable and predictable economy".

4.16. In a presentation by Mr Duncan, it was highlighted that there had been growing recognition of reforms in competitiveness with Jamaica achieving first place in the Caribbean and third in Latin America in Forbes' "Best Countries for Business" 2016 report. Mr Duncan explained how the current focus in Jamaica was on infrastructure, with three airports all in the process of being privatised, as well as a port which had been privatised and major investments on roads, with a \$600m toll road recently completed by Chinese investors. In terms of key sectors, tourism was identified as the priority with 30% of GDP deriving from tourism. Mr Duncan highlighted that there were 32,000 hotels and 1500 Airbnbs in the country. To support this JAMPRO had a tourism enhancement fund, a training academy for human resources and was marketing Jamaica and its culture to potential tourists.

4.17. Mr Duncan provided an overview of some of the challenges companies faced in Jamaica which JAMPRO, alongside the Government, was trying to address. One issue identified was the delay in processing the registration of online start-up companies, which the processing time currently was one week. JAMPRO were working with the Government on reducing this to one day. Paperless trading was also another aspiration; Mr Duncan asserted that Jamaica has excellent broadband, with 4G connectivity everywhere on the island which they hoped to make the most of. As an attempt to help with the paperless mentality the Government had distributed 30,000 tablets to schools nationwide. Delegates were interested to know if crime was an impediment to JAMPRO's initiatives; Mr Duncan explained that it remained one of the major challenges that for the Government to tackle but by creating jobs and increasing motivation they hoped to decrease levels of crime.

4.18. The visit to the Jamaica Manufacturers' Association (JMA) provided delegates with a view on the manufacturing sector in Jamaica. The Deputy President, Richard Pandohie, asserted that there had been negative press that manufacturing was dead in Jamaica, which he didn't believe was true. He explained 76,000 people were employed in the manufacturing sector, which represented 9% of GDP. The garment industry was previously the most dominant in manufacturing but this was affected by competition faced due to cheap labour in Asia, resulting in food manufacturing becoming the predominant industry. Beverages and aluminium followed food and agriculture as income generators in the manufacturing industry. Mr Pandohie explained that the vision of the JMA was to export refined goods rather than raw materials, and he highlighted the importance of technology transfer. One challenge Mr Pandohie





identified was that the economy as it stood could not absorb all young people entering the job market and provide well paid jobs. Furthermore, Mr Pandohie explained there was a “massive brain drain” with skilled labour and educated people travelling abroad to seek better opportunities.

4.19. Mr Pandohie asked the delegates for clarification on the arrangements between the UK and Jamaica after the UK’s departure from the European Union. He explained that Brexit was a concern for Jamaica; their current trade partnership is with the European Union, but the UK has been one of its largest export markets with trade with the remaining Member States was small in comparison. He explained that no longer having free market access to the UK market will pose as a significant problem. Mr Hollobone highlighted that the delegation was a cross party one and thus views would vary, but he explained that despite the current uncertainty, the UK Government would try to keep arrangements as close as possible to their current status.

4.20. The subject of Brexit was also explored in a meeting with Hon. Karl Samuda MP, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (MICAFA). Minister Samuda believed that Brexit would not be helpful for Jamaica but that it was important to make the most of the situation. He expressed the need for Jamaica to have in-depth talks with the UK about trade and brought attention to Jamaica’s agreement on the trade of sugar with EU ACEP which would come to an end September 2017. Minister Samuda also reiterated the importance of acquiring new technology and assistance with both soft and hard transfer in technology from developed countries.

4.21. Minister Samuda informed delegates that 97% of business driven in Jamaica is by Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), his belief was that the future of development was in this sector, however cost of finance was a limiting factor as well as high interest rates and difficulty in start-up. Minister Samuda invited delegates to share their knowledge on how to support MSMEs. Mr Hollobone explained that support in the UK was provided both publicly and privately, with one way being through Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs). Lord Goddard of Stockport asserted the success of LEPs in providing support to small enterprises and pointed out that he had worked on the first ever LEP created. He further added that creating Chambers of Commerce, where experienced entrepreneurs give advice to smaller businesses could be a good option. Mr Reed suggested business development zones or enterprise zones could help with promoting businesses in certain areas, as was done in Brixton, successfully contributing to the growth and development of the area. Ms Champion provided an insight into how entrepreneurship can be promoted through education in her constituency of Rotherham, school events were run to encourage children to form micro businesses, with outstanding participants awarded prizes.

4.22. A final point on the economy mentioned in several meetings was the closure of international banks. In the meeting with Minister Vaz he explained that the current agreement with international banks would come to an end in 2018, which would leave Jamaica in a tight fiscal situation, requiring fiscal discipline. Minister Vaz explained that the closures also posed another issue with the collection of remittances (which make up approximately 30% of GDP) and the collection of pensions becoming increasingly difficult once the move to the National Commercial Bank has been made.



## Climate Change and Energy Policy

4.23. Through meetings that explored Jamaica's climate change and energy policy, it was clear that Jamaica placed high importance on the renewable energy sector. Delegates met with the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Science Energy and Technology, Hillary Alexander, who explained that Jamaica was diversifying its energy sources. They now had the largest windfarm in the Commonwealth Caribbean and were expanding solar and mini-hydroelectricity and researching biofuel, particularly ethanol. These efforts formed part of plans to source sustainable and cost effective energy, with a commitment to ensure 30% of Jamaica's energy is drawn from renewable sources by 2025, five years ahead of their 2030 target for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

4.24. Delegates discussed with Minister Vaz some of the challenges with regards to climate change and energy policy. Delegates were interested in knowing whether Jamaica was encountering difficulty in the implementation of its climate change framework given the recent withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Paris, and their recent policy changes. Minister Vaz asserted that it had in fact galvanised other countries in their efforts to counter climate change, and so in his opinion there have been some beneficial outcomes. He elaborated that although the text regarding climate change may have changed with the withdrawal of the US; the narrative at local level had remained the same, with the bond between Jamaica, the Caribbean and other countries, as well as the private sector strengthened both in and outside of the US. He added that meanwhile, on the ground, they have launched three projects in local communities to build awareness on climate change.

4.25. Delegates were interested in knowing which sector was the most significant in generating carbon in Jamaica. Minister Vaz explained that it was the tourism, agriculture and transport sectors. They government was currently looking at reducing carbon emissions of transport and had recently signed a memorandum of understanding with overseas investors to operate the train from Montego Bay to Appleton Estate, first as a tourist attraction and then for the transport of goods.

4.26. When asked about general challenges faced by the ministry, Minister Vaz explained meeting demands for grounds to operate in by investors on short notice sometimes is a challenge, particularly when there is a requirement to provide human resources within the limited time. Minister Vaz was concerned that if too much time was taken to meet these demands, investors would lose their interest in operating in Jamaica and look elsewhere.

4.27. The delegation had the opportunity to visit Wigton Wind Farm, the largest wind energy facility in Jamaica and Commonwealth Caribbean. It was highlighted to the delegation that the facility had received some funding from the British High Commission in Kingston. Carrie MacDonald, one of the engineers at the farm, gave a presentation, explaining that wind energy supplied energy to 82,000 homes across Jamaica. In turn it had reduced carbon dioxide emissions and had provided savings of approximately \$4.9 million.





4.28. Ms Macdonald explained that as well as contributing to the 8.1 million jobs that were available in the renewable sector, Wigton Wind Farm played another role in expanding the use of renewables through technology transfer. The facilities included training labs through which they led training at the facilities, often partnering with top Jamaican Universities and the wider Caribbean.

4.29. The delegates had a tour of the facilities and witnessed the training provided on different renewable sources such as solar thermal, photovoltaics, concentrated solar, wind power, small hydro, bio-energy, fuel cells and energy conservation. Delegates were very impressed by the facilities and the knowledge and passion of staff.

## Human Rights

4.30. On the first day of their programme delegates visited the Randolph School of Hope, a special education school which aimed to facilitate the full integration and inclusion of people with developmental disabilities into society. There were 350 students at the school between the ages of 6-21. Delegates met the Principle Sylvestina Reid, who explained that although the school received good support from the Government, there was a problem with awareness among the public, with a lack of understanding about disability and lack of support for funding. She elaborated that most children/adults that leave the school are faced with conflict and encountered major issues with finding employment. Senator Floyd Morris, former President of the Senate and Jamaica's first visually impaired Senator, later told delegates of the push to change the prospects of children and young adults with special needs through the Disabilities Act which Jamaica planned to implement. He expressed the importance of the exchange of learning with the UK and the sharing of ideas to advance special education.

4.31. Senator Floyd Morris and Senator Sapphire Long joined the delegates for a tour of the school. The school had many different classes ranging from art and music to cooking, design and technology, farming, ICT and every day skills such as folding clothes. At a cake decorating class, the teacher asserted the most important thing was having confidence in the students, giving an example of one student from the class who won a local baking competition.

4.32. In a meeting with Olivia Grange MP, Minister for Information, Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport, delegates had the opportunity to discuss women's representation and women's rights. Delegates were surprised to find that 80% of graduates in Jamaica were women. Women also predominantly held the senior managerial positions, however when it came to Parliament, they made only 17%. Ms Champion was interested to know why there was such a gap in the political realm. Minister Grange explained it was a gap they were trying to address and that the number of women in Parliament has been increasing<sup>4</sup>.

4.33. Minister Grange talked more about the role of her Ministry. She explained their aim was to empower women as well as protect boys, ensuring that there was no discrimination based on gender. The

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.voanews.com/a/un-report-jamaica-slow-to-put-women-in-positions-of-political-power/3227968.htmlv>  
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# HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Ministry have created a “male desk” to ensure that males experienced gender based discrimination are also supported. Currently they were working on eliminating gender based violence with a recently approved National Strategy of Gender Based Violence. Its aims were:

- Prevention
- Protection
- Justice
- Data Collection

Ms Champion mentioned that there was scope for mutual learning in the area of gender based violence with the UK’s forthcoming review of the Domestic Violence bill, and she asked Minister Grange for a copy of the approved strategy.

4.34. Given the link between sex and relationship education and pregnancy rates, Ms Champion was interested in knowing whether sex education was taught at Jamaican primary schools, explaining how in Europe the UK had the highest rates of child pregnancies<sup>5</sup>. Delegates were informed that “Health and Family Life” was introduced to children at primary schools and became more detailed as children go into higher grades.

4.35. Ms Champion enquired whether the criminalisation of abortion was likely to change. It was explained to delegates that there was a counselling programme in cases of unwanted pregnancies which resulted in many girls/women opting to carry on pregnancy; nonetheless the review of the law on abortion was part of the National Action Plan. Mr Reed enquired whether there was a system in place to ensure absent fathers contribute towards the upbringing of a child. Delegates were informed that it was ensured through the Family Court.

4.36. Mr Reed was interested to know whether there was any progress with regards to LGBT rights. Delegates were told that LGBT rights were currently being reviewed, discussions were proving to be dynamic however they were optimistic of the outcome to ensure the rights of the LGBT community.

4.37. At a roundtable dinner hosted by the British High Commissioner, delegates had the opportunity to meet with various representatives from different NGOs and IGOs, including Director of J-Flag, Jaevion Nelson. J-Flag is a non-profit NGO that promotes social change in furtherance of the well-being of the members of the LGBT community. Mr Nelson explained that while there were sympathetic politicians, it was difficult to get their support publicly as homosexuality is still seen as a taboo.

## Parliamentary Procedure

4.38. As Jamaica operates a ‘Westminster-style’ parliamentary system, delegates and Jamaican Members were interested in discussing the similarities and differences of parliamentary procedure. At a meeting with Hon. Parnel Charles CD MP JP, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Hon. Thomas

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.fpa.org.uk/news/uk-has-highest-teenage-birth-rates-western-europe>



# HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

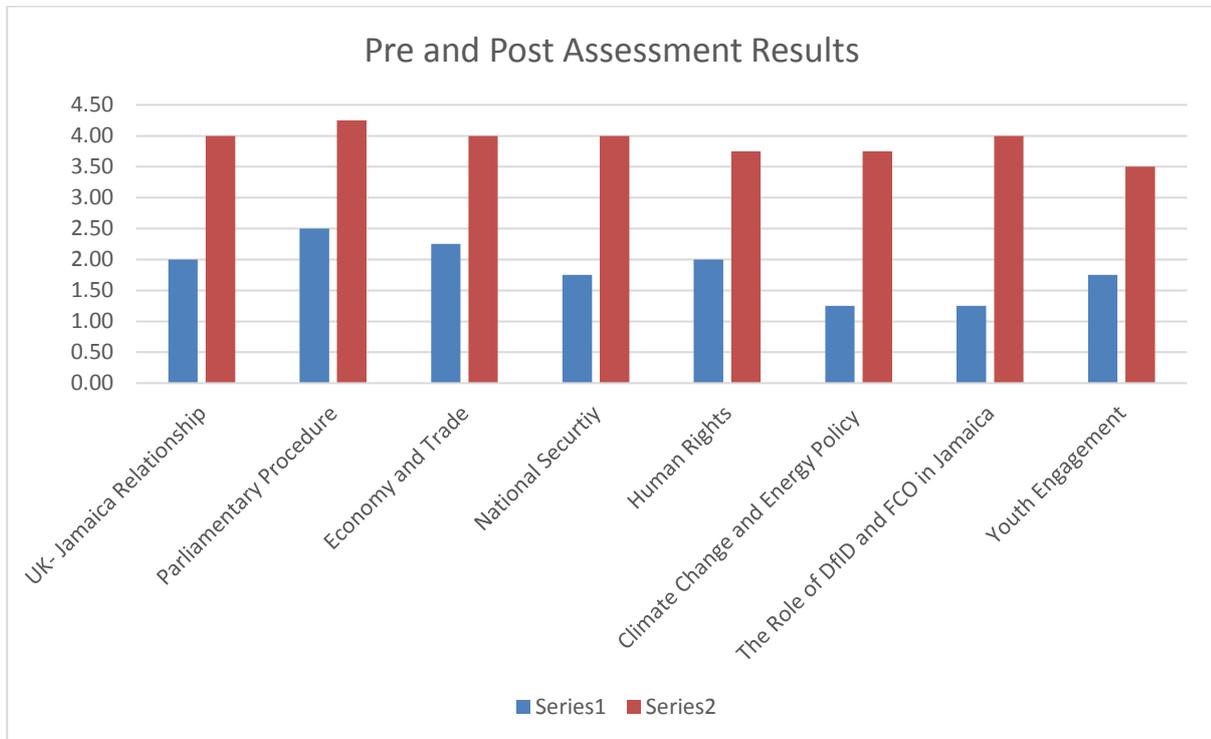
Tavares-Finson, President of the Senate, the group discussed the UK convention that parties do not contest the seat of the incumbent Speaker in an election. This was not a convention shared with Jamaica. Delegates were later able to view a debate at the House where issues such as justice reform, plea bargaining and an unexpected cabinet shuffle were discussed. The House also voted to approve the introduction of ID Cards that day.

## Results of the Project

5.01. Both delegates and Members of the Jamaica Parliament welcomed the programme. It provided the opportunity for the delegates to further their understanding of the political, economic and social landscape of Jamaica as well as forge connections with counterparts. In the feedback forms, one delegate expressed that the programme allowed for “a much better understanding of Jamaica politics, culture and society which will help my work with my constituents”.

5.02. Mr Reed agreed on further engagement and collaboration on certain policy work and an exchange of campaigning best practice with Members from the PNP, the Labour party’s sister party. As a result of the connections made through these interactions, an invitation has been extended to the UK’s Leader of the Opposition to attend and participate in the next annual PNP’s conference.

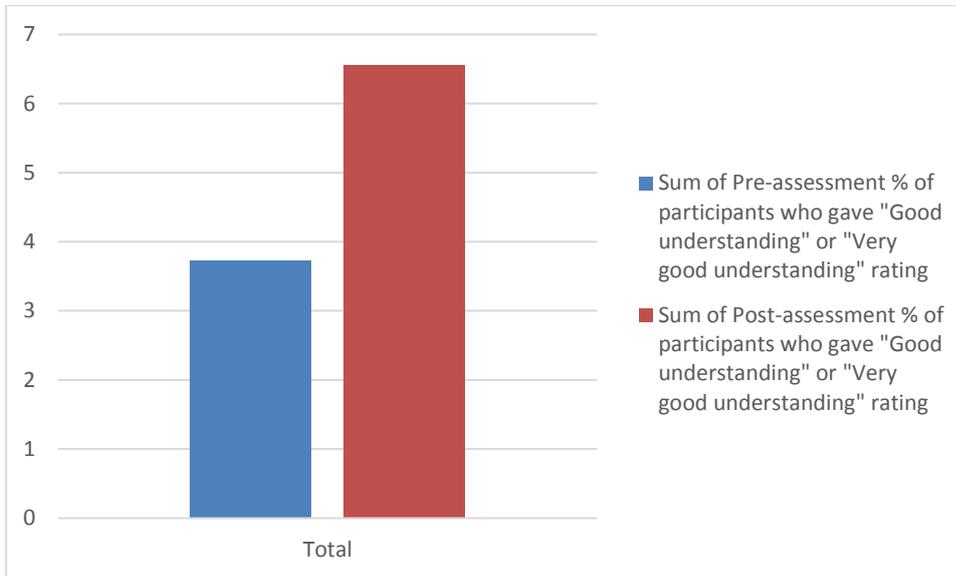
5.03. Delegates completed pre-and post-assessment forms to allow the measurement and evaluation of learning through the project. The chart below provides a comparison of the average understanding of pre (blue) and post (red) assessment.





# HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

As can be seen, there was a significant increase in understanding in all areas. The data also depicted that at the end of the programme, the sum of post assessment percentage of delegates who gave “good understanding” or “very good” also significantly increased.



## Next Steps

6.01. CPA UK will continue engaging with the Parliament of Jamaica to facilitate opportunities for further bilateral engagement, particularly around trade and human rights.

## Media Coverage

- 7.01. [“UK Members of Parliament Laud Work of School of Hope”](#) - Jamaica Information Service 19/09/17
- 7.02. [“Jamaica is leading the world in work place gender equality”](#) - iNews 11/10/17
- 7.03. [“How to keep gang violence off our streets - breed chickens”](#) - The Times 9/11/17

## Acknowledgements

8.01. CPA UK would first like to thank the Parliament of Jamaica for their generous hospitality. In particular, CPA UK would like to thank Mrs Heather Cooke and Ms Tashana Sewell for their support ahead of and throughout the visit. CPA UK would also like to extend its gratitude to the British High Commission for hosting the delegation on several occasions and arranging discussions with a diverse range of organisations. Finally, CPA UK would like to thank DfID and the FCO for their support on this programme.



Full Delegate List



**Philip Hollobone** (*Conservative*)

Philip Hollobone is the MP for Kettering. Having studied Modern History and Economics at Oxford University, Philip became an industry research analyst examining the performance of water, gas and electricity companies across the UK. Philip served over eight years in the Territorial Army, latterly as a paratrooper. In 1984, Philip spent eight months working as a volunteer teaching assistant in the Bay Islands off the coast of Honduras. First elected as an MP in 2005, Philip continues to serve as a councillor on Kettering Borough Council. The coat of arms of the Borough of Kettering includes a male figure with a broken chain symbolising the work in Jamaica of the Kettering-born Baptist missionary the Rev. William Knibb, who helped the emancipation of slaves in Jamaica in the 1830s. In the House of Commons, Philip serves on the Panel of Chairs chosen by Mr Speaker to chair Commons committees and Parliamentary debates outside the main chamber. Philip is the first MP to have completed all stages of the Armed Forces Parliamentary Scheme (serving time with the Royal Air Force, the Royal Navy, the British Army and the Royal College of Defence Studies), the Police Parliamentary Scheme (including six years as a Special Constable) and the Fire Service Parliamentary Scheme.



**Sarah Champion** (*Labour*)

Sarah Champion is the Labour MP for Rotherham. She was elected in 2012, becoming the town’s first female MP and re-elected in both 2015 and 2017.

Holding a Psychology degree, prior to becoming an MP, Sarah was Chief Executive at Bluebell Wood Children’s Hospice, which supports terminally ill children and their families.

In 2014, Sarah led a high-profile inquiry into the effectiveness of current child sexual exploitation legislation, which culminated with a change in the law - something almost unheard of by a backbench MP.

Sarah has previously served as Shadow Secretary of State for Women & Equalities and Shadow Minister for Preventing Abuse & Domestic Violence. Her Dare2Care campaign aims to prevent child abuse and violence in teenage relationships. Sarah has been a prominent campaigner on the impact of social media and online





# HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

pornography in the escalation of abuse of children, disabled and the LGBT community and how the internet leads to violence in relationships. More information about this can be accessed at [www.dare2care.org.uk](http://www.dare2care.org.uk)



**Steve Reed OBE (*Labour and Co-operative*)**

Steve Reed has been the Labour & Co-operative MP for Croydon North since 2012. Before being elected to Parliament in a by-election, Steve was a councillor and leader of the London Borough of Lambeth. He is currently Shadow Minister for Civil Society, and co-chair of the All Party Parliamentary Group for London.



**Lord Goddard of Stockport (*Liberal Democrat*)**

Lord Stockport was awarded a Life Peerage from the Queen in August 2014. Prior to this, he had worked for 25 years with British Gas, leaving the company to start his own business and had several successful ventures. First elected to Stockport Council in 1990, he became the Leader of Stockport Council in May 2007. Lord Goddard has served as Vice-Chair of Greater Manchester Combined Authority and Vice Chair of the AGMA Executive Board as well as being a member of various other boards. Currently, Lord Stockport is a member of the Secondary Legislation Committee in the House of Lords and a member of a number of All Party

Parliamentary groups [APPGS] of which he serves as vice chair for several of them. His interests include supporting victims of sexual abuse in sport, local government, regional devolution, town centres, oil and gas and supporting new technologies.



## Full Programme

Departure Day: Sunday 17 September		
1000	Meet at British Airways Lounge	<i>South Terminal, Gatwick Airport</i>
1110	Depart London Gatwick Airport on <b>BA 2262</b> to Kingston	<i>Gatwick South Terminal</i>
1450	Arrival in Kingston, Norman Manley Intl Transfer to Courtleigh Hotel and Suites	<i>Norman Manley Intl Airport</i>
1600	<i>Arrive at Hotel</i>	<i>Courtleigh Hotel and Suites</i>
Day One: Monday 18 September		
0745	<i>Assemble in Hotel Lobby, ready to depart</i>	<i>Courtleigh Hotel and Suites</i>
0800-0930	<b>Breakfast Briefing with the British High Commission Team</b>  Attendees: His Excellency Asif Ahmad, British High Commissioner to Jamaica and The Bahamas  Nick Astbury, British Deputy High Commissioner to Jamaica and The Bahamas  Altoria Davies, Political Officer, BHC, Jamaica and The Bahamas	<i>Residence of the High Commissioner</i>
1000-1145	<b>Randolph Lopez School of Hope</b>  The Randolph Lopez School of Hope is a school for children with special needs and is participating in the 'Widening Horizons Project' with The British Council which involves teacher exchange schemes.	<i>Randolph Lopez School of Hope</i>
1200	<i>Lunch</i>	
1315	Return to hotel	
1340	<i>Assemble in Hotel Lobby, ready to depart for JAMPRO</i>	<i>Hotel Lobby</i>
1400-1530	<b>Meeting with JAMPRO Representatives</b>  JAMPRO is an Agency of the Government of Jamaica's Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation that promotes business opportunities in export and investment to the local and international private sector.	
1600	<b>Meeting with the staff of the Bob Marley Museum and Tour</b>	





# HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

	The meeting will provide delegates an opportunity to discuss cultural links between Jamaica and the UK more widely.	
1900-2100	<b>Dinner Discussion with young Parliamentarians / Politicians</b>	<i>Residence of the High Commissioner</i>
<i>End of day one</i>		
<b>Day Two: Tuesday 19 September</b>		
0840	<i>Assemble in Hotel Lobby, ready to depart</i>	
0900-1030	<b>Meeting Hon. Daryl Vaz MP, Minister without Portfolio in the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation</b>  Areas for discussion: Special economic zones development, shelter solutions, privatisation, national environmental protection are, amongst others, subjects of focus to the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation	
1100-1155	<b>Meeting with Jamaica Manufacturers' Association (JMA) Representatives</b>  The Jamaica Manufacturers' Association promotes the development of the manufacturing sector, currently it represents manufacturers in seven manufacturing sub-sectors as well as institutions and organizations that provide services to these sectors.	
1200	<b>Working Lunch - Hosted by Mr. Peter Bunting, MP, Chair, Internal &amp; External Affairs Committee (IEAC)</b>  Attendees: Members of IEAC and Representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade  Areas of discussion: Brexit and trade opportunities	Gordon House
1330	<b>Meeting with Hon. Parnel Charles CD MP JP, Speaker of the House &amp; the Hon. Thomas Tavares-Finson President of the Senate</b>	Gordon House Gordon House
1400-1445	<b>Observe Meeting of the House</b>	Gordon House
1500-1600	<b>Meeting with Curator of the National Gallery Jamaica (NGJ)</b>  The NGJ offers ongoing education services, including a small library and documentation centre, guided tours of permanent and temporary exhibitions, and research assistance. They also have special programmes such as lectures and panel discussions,	





# HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

	children's art programmes, and outreach programmes to schools and community organizations.	
1600	<i>Return to Hotel</i>	
1745	<i>Assemble at Hotel Lobby, ready to depart</i>	
1800	<b>Reception - Hosted by Hon. Pearnel Charles CD MP JP, Speaker of the House &amp; the Hon. Thomas Tavares-Finson President of the Senate</b>	
End of day two		
<b>Day Three: Wednesday 20 September</b>		
0835	<i>Assemble in Hotel Lobby, ready to depart</i>	
0900-0930	<b>Meeting with Permanent Secretary of Science, Energy and Technology Ministry</b>  Areas for discussion: Cyber security, energy security, research and development	Ministry of Science, Energy and Technology
0930	Depart Kingston for Manchester	
1130	<b>Tour of Wigton Wind Farm Facility</b>  Wigton Windfarm Limited, a subsidiary of the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica (PCJ), is the largest wind energy facility in the English-speaking Caribbean.	
1330	<i>Lunch</i>	<i>Wigton Wind Farm</i>
1430	Return to Kingston	
1630	<i>Arrive at Hotel</i>	
1900-2100	<b>Roundtable Working Dinner on Justice Reform and Human Rights</b>	<i>Residence of the High Commissioner</i>
End of day three		
<b>Day Four: Thursday 21 September</b>		
0845	<i>Assemble in Hotel Lobby, ready to depart for Ministry of National Security (MNS)</i>	
0900-1000	<b>Meeting with Permanent Secretary of National Security</b>  Areas for discussion: National security, cyber security, new anti-crime strategy, zones of special operations, and anti-terrorism.	Ministry of National Security
1030-1230	<b>Meeting with Hon. Karl Samuda at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MICA) (tbc)</b>	
1300-1400	<b>Meeting with the Principal of the Caribbean Maritime University (CMU)</b>	





# HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

	Areas for discussion: Blue Ocean Strategy Philosophy (Shipping, Logistics and Supply Chain Management, Security Administration and Management and engineering), scholarship opportunities in the UK	
1400	<b>Tour of Port Royal Including a Visit to the Old Hospital</b>	
1500	<i>Lunch at Gloria's</i>	Port Royal
1700-2100	<b>Meeting with politically active Jamaican Youth</b>  This will include meeting members of the youth arms of both political parties as well as political and international relations students from the University of the West Indies	<i>Residence of the High Commissioner</i>
<i>End of Day Four</i>		
<b>Day Five: Friday 22 September</b>		
0900	<b>Meeting with Hon. Olivia 'Babsy' Grange MP, CD Minister for Information, Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport</b>  Areas for discussion: Women's representation and gender issues, UK-Jamaica cultural links	
1000 - 1200	<b>Visit of the Citizen Security and Justice Programme</b>  The Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) III is a multi-faceted crime and violence prevention initiative of the Ministry of National Security which focuses on building community safety and security. The programme provides crime and violence prevention services to fifty (50) vulnerable and volatile communities, spanning eight parishes. The Programme is funded by the Government of Jamaica, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development of Canada (DFATD); and the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (DFID).	
	<i>Check out of hotel</i>	
	<i>Lunch</i>	
1500	<i>Depart hotel for Norman Manley International Airport</i>	
1745	Departure from Norman Manley International Airport (BA 2262)	
<i>End of Programme</i>		

