

Mission Statement

The Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) mobilises resources and channels these to community-based socio-economic infrastructure and social services projects. Through a national partnership between central and local government, communities and private and public organisations, the JSIF addresses the immediate demands of communities in a manner that is quick, efficient, effective, transparent and non-partisan.

In fulfilling its mandate, the JSIF facilitates the empowerment of communities and assists in building national capacity to effectively implement community-based programmes aimed at social development.

Guiding Principles

In addressing the development priorities of the most underserved communities in Jamaica, the JSIF operates under the following principles:

- Poverty focus
- Development focus
- Building social capital
- Transfer of learning
- Promoting partnerships for development
- Value for money
- Environmental soundness
- Technical quality
- Maximising opportunities for employment
- Improvements in public safety



LIST OF ACRONYMNS



BNTF	Basic Needs Trust Fund
BSP	Banana Support Programme
CBC	Community Based Contracting
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIP	Community Investment Project
EMS	Environmental Management System
ERP	Emergency Recovery Project
EU	European Union
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
GSAT	Grade Six Achievement Test
ICBSP	Inner City Basic Services Project
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund
JSIF	Jamaica Social Investment Fund
NCDP	National Community Development Project
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
PCAST	Project Development, Corporate Communications, Strategic Planning & Technology
PHRD	Policy and Human Resource Development
PRP	Poverty Reduction Programme
REDI	Rural Economic Development Initiative
SEA	significant environmental aspect

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Notice of Annual General Meeting



Notice is hereby given that the thirteenth (13th) Annual General Meeting of the Jamaica Social Investment Fund will be held at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel, 82 Knutsford Boulevard, Kingston 5, on Wednesday, October 7, 2009 at 2:00 p.m. for the following purposes:

RESOLUTION 1

1. To receive the accounts for the period ended 31st March, 2009 and the reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.

RESOLUTION 2

2. To fix the remuneration of the Auditors or to determine the manner in which such remuneration is to be fixed.

To consider and (if thought fit) pass the following Resolution:-

“That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to fix the remuneration of the Auditors at a figure to be agreed with them.”

RESOLUTION 3

3. To elect Directors:

In accordance with Articles 100 and 103 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Directors retiring by rotation are Mrs. Yvonne Frederick, Ms. Celia Champagnie and Dr. Sapphire Longmore, all of whom being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

4. To consider any other business that may be conducted at an Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board
Dated this 20th day of August, 2009


Howard N. Malcolm
Secretary

Corporate Information



ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Phillips, Malcolm, Morgan & Matthies
The Roswind, 2nd Floor
25 Windsor Avenue
Kingston 5
Telephone: (876) 978-4440; 978-5900; 978-1291
Fax: (876) 927-5411
Website: www.ruthvenlaw.com

COMPANY SECRETARY

Howard N. Malcolm
The Roswind, 2nd Floor
25 Windsor Avenue
Kingston 5

BANKERS

Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Ltd.
2 Knutsford Boulevard
Kingston 5

National Commercial Bank Jamaica Ltd.
(Private Banking Sector)
The Atrium
32 Trafalgar Road
Kingston 10

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche
Chartered Accountants
7 West Avenue
Kingston Gardens
P.O. Box 13
Kingston 4

REGISTERED OFFICE

1C-1F Pawsey Road
Kingston 5, Jamaica, W.I.
Tel.: (876) 926-6238 / 968-4545 / 906-2869
Toll Free: 1-888-991-2356 / 7
Fax: (876) 929-3784
E-mail: info@jsif.org
Website: www.jsif.org



BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Wesley Hughes, CD, PhD
Chairman
Director General
The Planning Institute of Jamaica



Scarlette Gillings, CD, MA
Managing Director
Jamaica Social Investment Fund



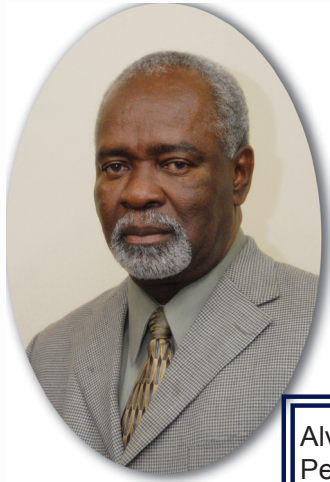
Celia Champagnie, LLB, BA
Project Coordinator
Planning Development Unit
Office of the Prime Minister



Rt. Rev. Msgr. Richard Albert
Deputy Chairman
Episcopal Vicar
St. Catherine Episcopal Vicariate



Prudence Kidd-Deans, J.P.
Executive Officer
Urban Development Corporation



Alvin McIntosh, CD, J.P.
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Labour and Social Security



Yvonne Frederick



Patricia Sutherland, B.Sc
Executive Director – Business Operations
Jamaica Money Market Brokers



Dr. Saphire Longmore, M.B.B.S
Department of Psychiatry
University of the West Indies



Donovan Samuels, J.P.
Project Coordinator
Ministry of Water & Housing



Dr. Marion Bullock DuCasse
Director, Emergency, Disaster Management
and Special Services Branch
Ministry of Health

BOARD COMMITTEES



FINANCE & AUDIT COMMITTEE

Patricia Sutherland – Chair

Dr. Sapphire Longmore

Yvonne Frederick

*Hope Blake (Ministry of Finance & the Public Service)

*Michelle Palmer – Bryan (Ministry of Finance & the Public Service)

*Shirley McLean-Brown (General Manager, Finance & Procurement, JSIF)

*Carol Perry (Internal Auditor, JSIF)

PROJECTS COMMITTEE

Prudence Kidd Deans – Chair

Yvonne Frederick

Celia Champagne

Donovan Samuels

PROCUREMENT & CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Richard Albert – Chair

Dr. Marion Bullock DuCasse

Dr. Sapphire Longmore

*Shirley McLean Brown (General Manager, Finance & Procurement, JSIF)

*Sonia Vaughan (Ministry of Finance & the Public Service)

* Non-JSIF Board members

NATIONAL CONTRACTS COMMISSION SECTOR COMMITTEE

Rolda Grey – Chair (Ministry of Finance & the Public Service)

Sonia Vaughan (Ministry of Finance & the Public Service)

Ivan Anderson (National Road Operating and Construction Company)

Donnette Spence (Office of the Contractor General)

Scarlette Gillings, CD (Managing Director, JSIF)

Omar Sweeney (General Manager, Technical Services, JSIF)

Shirley McLean Brown (General Manager, Finance & Procurement, JSIF)

G. Antonio Blake (General Manager, PCAST, JSIF)

Keslyn Gilbert-Stoney (Legal Officer, JSIF)

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT



Major economic events during fiscal year 2008/2009 have significantly affected the lives of individuals and the operational conditions of both the public and private sectors. The burgeoning financial crisis which came to a dramatic head in 2008 after more than a year of volatile food, energy and commodity prices compounded a series of shocks already being felt around the world. Daily headlines charted the ups and downs of stock prices and chronicled the failures of financial institutions and industrial giants. The growth of Jamaica's economy has been further challenged and the poor, more so than any other group, has been negatively impacted. Nonetheless, we cannot afford to run the risk of reversing progress as it is essential that the economic crisis does not become a crisis of human development. Now more than ever, the Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) recognizes the need to build human capital so that our nation will have the capacity to weather the storms ahead.

JSIF has sought to continue its poverty alleviation mandate despite the intensification of our local challenges due to the international turmoil. This was done by improving efficiency through obtaining internationally recognized certification and investigating diversification of the JSIF project portfolio. Among the achievements for the 2008/2009 financial year were:

- The attainment of ISO 14001:2004 certification
- Improved operational performance
- Obtaining additional funds

ISO 14001:2004 Certification

JSIF is now ISO 14001:2004 certified which makes the Fund the first government agency in the English-speaking Caribbean to achieve this accolade. In becoming the first regional government agency to achieve ISO 14001:2004 certification, JSIF is not only affirming Jamaica's leadership role in promoting sustainable development but also indicating the country's commitment to a development process where the environment is not compromised. The Government of Jamaica, through the JSIF, has



leveraged its demonstrated commitment to environmentally friendly development to increase bargaining power when conducting negotiations with multilateral and bilateral organizations from which the JSIF receives most of its funding. An additional benefit of this certification is that it provides international validation of the integrity of the sound environmental management practices that JSIF has in place. These practices signal that JSIF's project implementation processes are highly efficient and cost effective, resulting in more communities benefiting from the work done by the organisation through optimal use of available resources and better returns on social investments. The JSIF provides basic infrastructure such as schools, water supply systems, health centres and agricultural feeder roads aimed at boosting economic and social viability and developing underserved communities.

Improved Operational Performance

During the year, the operational performance of the Fund increased exponentially as 190 projects were approved, compared with 77 during the 2007/2008 financial year. This represents an increase of 41% and an approved monetary investment of \$1.767 billion. During the year, the Fund successfully completed 85 infrastructure and social services projects resulting in 83,169 persons benefiting directly.

This year, the impact of the JSIF's interventions was measured by three major donors, namely, the World Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank and the European Union. The reports consistently found that the JSIF continues to have a positive impact on poverty reduction through increased employment opportunities; reduction in violence, hostility and gang conflict; facilitating community empowerment and building social capital. Conversely, more needs to be done to ensure the long term sustainability of community infrastructure and other gains made during sub project implementation as well as the need to strengthen inter-institutional arrangements with other agencies to further enhance the impact of interventions. Efforts will be made in the coming year to address the latter areas as we seek to fully maximise the impact of investments on the poor and vulnerable.

Additional Funding

During the year under review, JSIF's international reputation and integrity in money management and project implementation yielded the following grants:

- The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Basic Needs Trust Fund Fifth Programme bonus grant of US\$0.887 million to carry out additional social infrastructure interventions.
- A European Union grant of just over Euro 1.1 million (approximately J\$115.7 million) awarded by the European Union Banana Support Programme (EU BSP) to provide social and economic infrastructure support to traditional banana-growing communities in four out of six targeted parishes.

The Way Forward

I fully appreciate that the forthcoming year will be difficult for everyone, given the current economic climate and the projections as to how the crisis will unfold, but especially for those who are already living in poverty.

Despite the foreseen challenges, I encourage everyone to look ahead with hope and to tap into that natural resilience that we are wealthy in, to enable and empower us to weather the storms ahead.



The JSIF team gives you its commitment that we will continue to identify and pursue funding opportunities to further assist in the poverty alleviation process as evidenced by the additional funds already garnered. However, it is only with the full commitment of management and staff along with the cooperation of our stakeholders, donor agencies, private and public sector partners and, of course, our beneficiaries, that we will be able to achieve this goal.

As Chairman, I wish to thank my fellow Board members and the management and staff of the JSIF for the dedication and hard work during the year, in service to our country and the poor in particular.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wesley Hughes', is positioned above a horizontal line.

Wesley Hughes, CD, PhD
Chairman

Dated this 25th day of August, 2009

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT

"The Environment – Sustainability, Our Responsibility"



Year in Review

In 2008/09 the Jamaica Social Investment Fund remained steadfast in its commitment to improving the living conditions of our underserved communities and vulnerable groups. Tremendous inroads were made in meeting this mandate and we affirm that we continue to pursue our mission of mobilizing resources to develop the socio-economic infrastructure and social services needs of our clients.



Prime Minister the Hon. Bruce Golding inspects members of the Cadet Corps at the launch of the Emergency Response Initiative (ERI). The ERI is the component of the ERP that provides training and equips groups such as the Cadets to render assistance as part of the disaster preparedness and risk management strategy.



The Fund manages a project portfolio of US\$74.8 million. During the period under review we continued to implement the following:

- The Inner City Basic Services Project (ICBSP) funded by a World Bank US\$29.3 million loan and GOJ counterpart of US\$3.5 million. This project targets crime reduction and prevention activities in 12 inner city communities.
- The Emergency Recovery Project (ERP) funded by a World Bank US\$10 million loan geared towards equipping communities with disaster preparedness and risk management strategies.
- The Second Poverty Reduction Programme (PRP 2) funded by a European Union €10.1 million grant and GOJ counterpart of €1.5 million. The JSIF is executing €6.5 million of this amount for the development of inner cities and crime reduction activities.
- The Basic Needs Trust Fund Fifth Programme (BNTF 5) funded by grants totaling US\$3.75 million provided by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) which provides skills based training for job creation and employment.
- US\$5 million loan accessed from the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID).
- Preparation of the Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI), formerly the Second National Community Development Project (NCDP 2), funded by a grant of US\$0.5 million provided by the Japan Policy and Human Resource Development (PHRD) Fund through the World Bank.

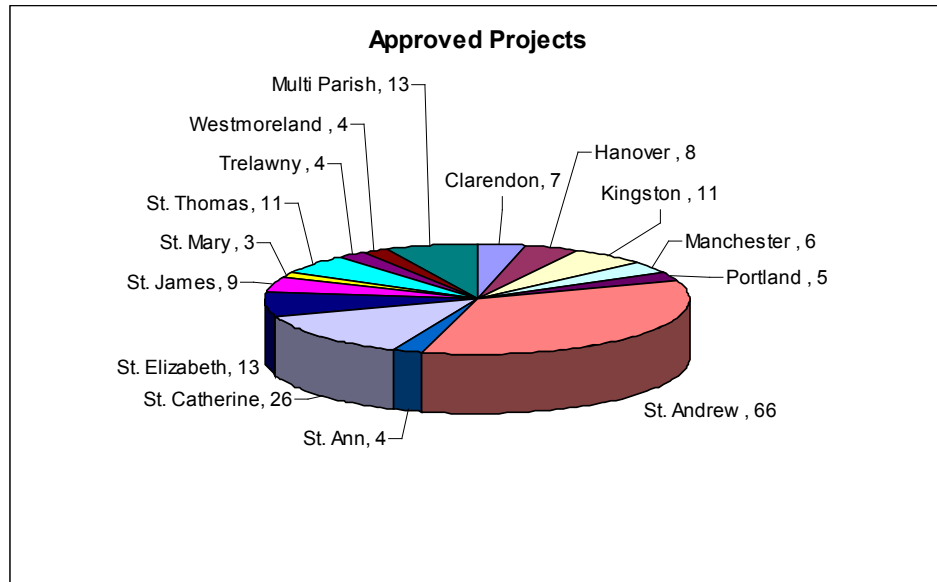


A sample of goods produced by members of the Golden Grove community in Eastern St. Thomas in the Banana Paper Making Project, one of the skills training projects of the BNTF.

In 2008/09 additional grant funding of US\$2.469 million was received from the European Union and the Caribbean Development Bank. A total of J\$623 million was disbursed on projects, representing a 53% increase when compared with the previous year. There was also an increase in the number of projects approved and completed as 190 projects valued at an approved cost of J\$1.767 billion were reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors in comparison with 77 valued at J\$630 million in 2007/08. 59 infrastructure projects were completed at an approved investment cost of J\$458 million.



Approved Projects 2008/09



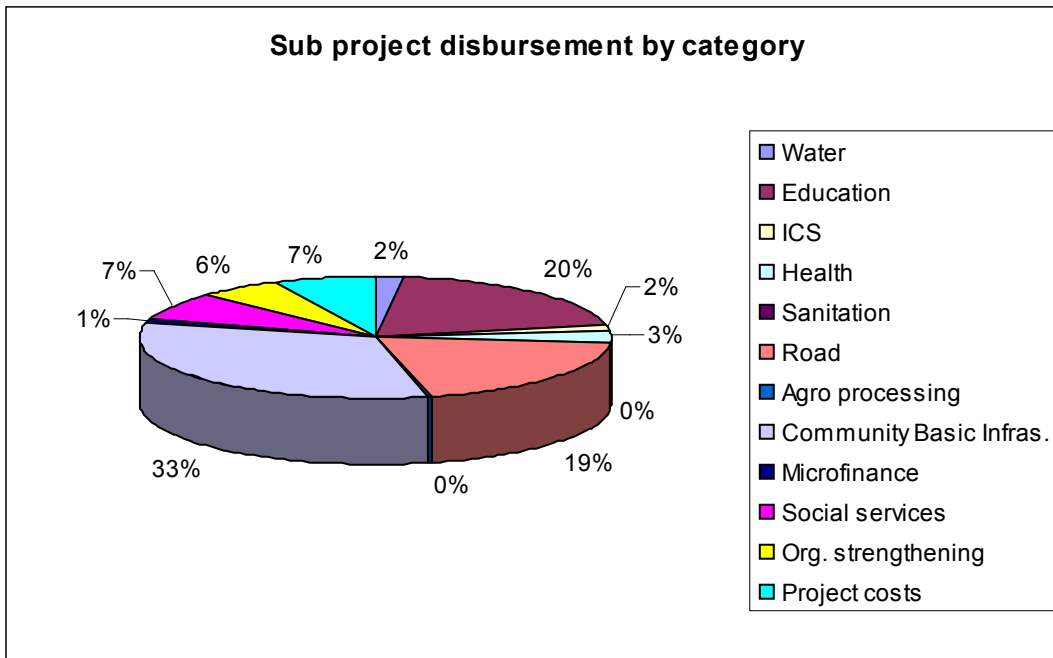
Project Type	Number of Projects
Community Basic Infrs.	31
Day Care	1
Equipping	1
Health	13
ICS	3
Life Coping Skills	68
Org. Strengthening	2
Road	10
School	53
Skills Training	3
Special Project	2
Water	3
Total	190

Sub Project Output

This year, the JSIF continued to build on its impressive track record of delivering high quality projects to communities efficiently, transparently and without regard to partisan considerations. Through



the completion of 59 infrastructure projects at an approved investment of J\$458 million, we were able to add approximately 1,260 classroom spaces and rehabilitate 10.01 KM of agricultural feeder and urban access roads and facilitate access to potable water for an estimated 4,500 households islandwide.



Pamela Cox (centre), Vice President of the World Bank with responsibility for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Badrul Haque, World Bank Special Representative, are escorted on a tour of the May Pen Health Centre in Central Clarendon. The health centre is one of 16 slated for rehabilitation under the ERP.



Investment in education continues to command significant expenditure, although social development intervention programmes, including skills training and character-building activities such as summer camps, conflict resolution and parenting seminars, account for the majority of completed projects. It bears highlighting that our involvement with educating the nation's children is not confined to construction and rehabilitation of the physical plants but extends to provision of playground equipment, classroom, office and kitchen furniture, improvement of sanitary facilities, improved security and drainage and assistance with home work and Grade Six Achievement Test (GSAT) preparation.



Scarlette Gillings, JSIF's Managing Director, is flanked by students of the Bryce Primary School in North Eastern Manchester on a visit to the school. Bryce is one of the projects rehabilitated under the ERP.



Students of the Arcadia Basic School in Eastern St. Thomas enjoying the playground facilities provided with their new school building.



Innovative Output

Significantly, 41% of the 190 projects approved for funding during the year would be executed using community-based contracting (CBC) - a project implementation methodology first piloted by JSIF in 2004 that has reaped creditable results, as communities are made to participate more fully in the development process. CBC allows communities greater autonomy over their development by being responsible for the management and execution of the project.



Proud members of the Harkers Hall community in St. Catherine at the handing over of the water supply project, the execution of which was managed by the community with technical guidance from the JSIF.

Environmental Outputs

As one of the key government agencies leading the country's poverty alleviation efforts, one of JSIF's primary concerns is maintaining a balance between poverty reduction and the protection of the environment. Consequently, this year we implemented an Environmental Management System (EMS) that establishes a framework to ensure that all activities are conducted in an environmentally friendly manner.

Last year we reported that we were on the path to ISO 14001:2004 certification. This year we are indeed proud, as we have attained this milestone and, in doing so, became the first government agency in the English-speaking Caribbean to accomplish this significant achievement.



Construction of a retaining wall to preserve the integrity of the road and ensure soil stability. Ensuring soil and slope stability is one of seven significant environmental aspects (SEA) being managed under the EMS. The others are: damage to and removal of trees; potable water; drainage; dust; ground and surface water pollution; and generation of non hazardous waste.



We recognize that achieving certification *per se* will not guarantee the desired results. We are now faced with the greater challenge of upholding our commitment to the continual improvement of processes, compliance with legal and other regulations and prevention of pollution. Our efforts which, since JSIF's inception in 1996 to date, have resulted in the successful completion of 831 projects reflecting an investment of J\$5.148 billion and benefiting 1.653 million Jamaicans, will now be enhanced through the application of the EMS.



Dr. Wesley Hughes, CD, Chairman of the JSIF, engages students of the Arcadia Basic School in St. Thomas

Cost Saving Outputs

This year, the JSIF undertook a strategic organisational restructuring exercise aimed at expanding its capacity to deliver well-needed interventions in an even more efficient manner. The restructuring was also aimed at accommodating the increasing demands on the organisation which, over the years, has evolved from managing a single project portfolio to simultaneously managing multiple portfolios funded by various donors.

As a result, four major divisions were created, each headed by a General Manager: Technical Services; Project Development, Corporate Communications, Strategic Planning & Technology (PCAST); Finance & Procurement; and Human Resources & Administration. It is envisioned that the restructuring will improve the organisation's institutional capacity to manage additional funding programmes that will come on stream in the ensuing years. Already the revamped structure is beginning to bear fruit with important gains made by critical support units.

An aspect of the requirements of the EMS is the implementation of cost containment measures executed through the Administration department. This includes a paper recycling programme and mandatory double-sided printing that have resulted in a 40% reduction in paper costs. Further, the capacity of the organisation was boosted through the 2,057 person-hours spent on local and overseas

training and development efforts as well as through the recruitment of staff to fill 17 technical and three administrative posts. In addition, the MIS department continues to provide the organisation with cutting-edge technological solutions that enhance operational efficiency, and this year developed a document management system that facilitates the coding, storage and retrieval of documents and records.



Paper recycling has become a way of life at JSIF

Looking Ahead

The work of the JSIF is funded by the Government of Jamaica (GOJ), cash and 'in-kind' contributions from benefiting communities, and loans and grants from international donor partners.



Hon. Audley Shaw (left), Minister of Finance and the Public Service, presents a copy of the Grant Agreement for the BNTF 6 to Carlson Gough, Director of Projects at the CDB, at the launch of the regional programme in Kingston, Jamaica. The BNTF 6, which is funded by the CDB and CIDA, will be among new projects implemented by JSIF in 2009/10.



This year, in addition to the current funding programmes, the foundation was laid for the receipt of additional financing to advance the government's poverty alleviation agenda. Successful project design and negotiation with the respective funding agencies will see the JSIF receiving funding in 2009/10 to implement the following projects:

- The Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI) which will be funded by the World Bank to the tune of US\$15 million (loan) and will seek to improve market access for poor rural agricultural producers and rural tourism product providers.
- The Community Investment Project (CIP) which will be funded by a US\$12.085 million loan from the CDB and will also go towards rural development.
- A second phase of the CDB's Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF) with a US\$5.33 million grant.
- A Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) Grant of US\$2.65 million which will complement the work being done under the ICBSP to reduce the incidence of crime and violence in high-risk and vulnerable inner city communities.



Badrul Haque (centre), World Bank Special Representative to Jamaica, engages JSIF Board Directors Patricia Sutherland (left) and Yvonne Frederick (right) at the ground-breaking ceremony for the Red Dirt road in Flanker, St. James. Flanker is one of the 12 ICBSP targeted communities.

The successes achieved this year will be used as an impetus to reach for even greater heights in the coming year. The JSIF will continue its thrust to provide innovative solutions to combating extreme poverty in our communities. The strengthening of the EMS will be an immediate priority as we work to ensure that the environment is not sacrificed to the pursuit of economic growth, development and poverty reduction. Efforts will be made to extend the EMS to stakeholders including consultants, contractors and suppliers. Further, all reasonable efforts will be expended to assist other government agencies with implementing their systems and getting them compliant.

The impending implementation of the REDI project presents an exciting opportunity for the JSIF to extend its reach to include economic activities that provide further revenue generating possibilities for rural farmers and rural tourism workers. In so doing, the JSIF will assist in advancing the government's wealth creation agenda.

Due regard will also be paid to containing costs through energy conservation. Undoubtedly, there will be challenges; however, we are confident that with the unrelenting support of our many partners and stakeholders we will be equal to the task.



Scarlette Gillings, CD
Managing Director

Dated this 24th day of August, 2009

MANAGEMENT TEAM



Shirley McLean Brown, MBA
General Manager, Finance & Procurement



Scarlette Gillings, CD, MA
Managing Director



Rhonda Lumsden Lue, MBA
General Manager,
Human Resource & Administration



Omar Sweeney, M. Eng.
General Manager,
Technical Services



G. Antonio Blake, B. Sc.
General Manager, PCAST



Stephanie Hutchinson Ffrench, MA
Project Preparation Manager, REDI



Carol Perry, M. Sc., FCCA, FCA
Internal Auditor

CURRENT FUNDING AGREEMENTS



SOURCE	AMOUNT (US\$M)	CLOSING DATE	TYPE
Government of Jamaica	5.3	Ongoing	Local Counterpart
Beneficiaries (Community Contribution)	0.9	Ongoing	Local Counterpart
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Emergency Recovery Project)	10	June 30, 2011	Loan
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Inner City Basic Services Project)	29.3	December 31, 2011	Loan
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (National Community Development Project)	15	June 30, 2008 ¹	Loan
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Japan Policy & Human Resource Development Fund (Rural Economic Development Initiative – Project Preparation)	0.5	October 30, 2009	Grant
European Union (Poverty Reduction Programme 2)	9.7	December 2011	Grant
European Union (Banana Support Programme)	1.582	December 2010	Grant
OPEC Fund for International Development	5	June 30, 2009	Loan
Caribbean Development Bank and Canadian International Development Agency (Basic Needs Trust Fund)	3.75	June 30, 2012 ¹	Grant
TOTAL	81.03		

JSIF In Pictures



These elderly women are pleased to be a part of the signing ceremony for the construction of the Gibraltar Basic School in St. Ann



Minh Pham (left), Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Jamaica, is assisted in laying blocks by a labourer in the Whitfield community in St. Andrew during a zinc fence removal and replacement work day in the community.



Scarlette Gillings, CD, JSIF's Managing Director, is assisted by Mr. Ripton McLean, President of the Knollis Benevolent Society, in breaking ground for the Knollis Multipurpose Centre in St. Catherine.



Dr. the Hon. Christopher Tufton (left), Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and Scarlette Gillings, CD (right), JSIF's Managing Director, are pleased with what they hear from Amb. Marco Mazzocchi Alemanni, Head of Delegation of the European Commission, following the signing of the Financing Agreement for the European Union Banana Support Programme.



JSIF staff and members of the Trench Town community participate in the Labour Day project to plant a school garden at the Trench Town Primary School in St. Andrew.

In Pictures



Celia Champagnie (right), JSIF Board Director, examines goods produced from the banana tree by participants in the Banana Paper Making Project in St. Thomas.



Members of the Bellevue community in Portland are excited at the completion of the water supply project which now serves some 150 households.



Shirley McLean Brown (stooping), JSIF's General Manager for Finance and Procurement, engages a student from the 3D Early Childhood Centre for Children With Disabilities in St. Catherine.



The young and the 'young at heart' found pleasure in colouring at JSIF's booth at the Dudley Grant Memorial Trust's "Early Childhood Development Expo."



Youth from the Bucknor community in Clarendon performing a contemporary dance at the groundbreaking ceremony for the multipurpose centre.



Members of the St. Mary High School Cadet Corps participate in a rescue simulation at the launch of the Emergency Recovery Initiative.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT TO THE STOCKHOLDERS



The Directors are pleased to submit this report along with the Audited Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2009.

Financial Position

The financial position of the JSIF at March 31, 2009 is shown in the following financial statements on page 30.

Below is a summary of the financial position:

Summary of Financial Position

	\$ (J)
Current Assets	454,055,260
Current Liabilities	454,054,260
Net Current Assets	1,000
Financed by Shareholder's Equity	1,000

Dividends

No dividends were recommended for payment, in accordance with the prohibition contained in the company's Memorandum of Association.

Auditors

Deloitte and Touche have indicated their willingness to continue as auditors and so their appointment will be proposed at the Thirteenth Annual General Meeting.

The Directors wish to thank the management and staff for their continued commitment and efforts throughout the company's thirteenth year of operation.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wesley Hughes', is written over a horizontal line.

Wesley Hughes, CD, PhD
Chairman

Dated this 24th day of August, 2009

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

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Deloitte.

**Deloitte & Touche
Chartered Accountants**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of

JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Jamaica Social Investment Fund Limited (the company), set out on pages 2 to 21, which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2009 and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act of Jamaica. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and consistently applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Carey O. Metz, Audley L. Gordon, Winston G. Robinson, Fagan E. Calvert, Gihan C. deMel

Consultants: T. Sydney Fernando, Donald S. Reynolds.

Member of
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

Deloitte

Page 1.2

Report on the financial statements (Cont'd)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at March 31, 2009 and of its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of Jamaica.

Report on additional requirements of the Companies Act of Jamaica

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been maintained and the financial statements are in agreement therewith and give the information required in the manner so required by the Companies Act of Jamaica.


Chartered Accountants

Kingston, Jamaica
June 30, 2009



JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED

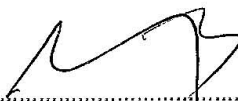
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2009

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2009</u> \$	<u>2008</u> \$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	5	-	-
Current assets			
Cash resources available - projects	6	427,300,129	196,432,746
Receivables and advances to contractors - projects	7	<u>26,755,131</u>	<u>20,462,498</u>
Total current assets		<u>454,055,260</u>	<u>216,895,244</u>
Total assets		<u>454,055,260</u>	<u>216,895,244</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	8	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Current liabilities			
Net resources for project expenditure	9	390,059,228	159,847,516
Accounts payable - projects	10	<u>63,995,032</u>	<u>57,046,728</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>454,054,260</u>	<u>216,894,244</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>454,055,260</u>	<u>216,895,244</u>

The Notes on Pages 4 to 21 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

The financial statements on Pages 2 to 21 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on June 30, 2009 and are signed on its behalf by:


.....
Director


.....
Director

JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2009</u> \$	<u>2008</u> \$
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Receivables and advances to contractors - projects		(6,292,633)	(16,388,496)
Accounts payable - projects		6,948,304	(17,067,459)
Expenditure on JSIF projects		<u>(845,351,124)</u>	<u>(691,783,109)</u>
Net cash invested in JSIF Project		<u>(844,695,453)</u>	<u>(725,239,064)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loans received		663,663,501	436,945,563
Grants refunded		(9,368,344)	(64,673,585)
Grants received		63,185,138	151,579,467
GOJ subvention and miscellaneous funding		<u>358,082,541</u>	<u>302,345,929</u>
Net cash from financing activities		<u>1,075,562,836</u>	<u>826,197,374</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		230,867,383	100,958,310
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		<u>196,432,746</u>	<u>95,474,436</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	6	<u>427,300,129</u>	<u>196,432,746</u>

The Notes on Pages 4 to 21 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

**JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009****1 IDENTIFICATION**

The Company which was incorporated in Jamaica, is the vehicle used to carry out all the activities of the Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF). The registered office of the company is 1C-1F Pawsey Road, Kingston.

The Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) is a temporary, autonomous Government of Jamaica (GOJ) sponsored project designed to address some of the most pressing socio-economic needs of the poorest. In order to achieve this, the JSIF mobilizes resources from the Government, donors and lending agencies.

.1 The initial JSIF project was funded in its first six years, that is, up to March 31, 2003, by a series of grants and loans as follows:

- (a) Initial project preparation costs were funded under the Grant Agreement No. TF 029209 between the GOJ and the Government of Japan.

Other financing arrangements made to fund the project activities were:

- (b) Loan Agreement No. 4088 JM between the GOJ and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) dated October 2, 1996 to borrow US\$20 million.

Disbursement was completed in March 2002.

- (c) Loan Contract No. 1005/OC-JA between the GOJ and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) dated July 25, 1997 to finance up to US\$10 million.

The final disbursement was made in August 2002.

- (d) Grant Agreement No. TF024816 between the GOJ and the Government of Netherlands (GON), IBRD being the Administrator on behalf of the Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation, dated March 26, 1997 for funds totalling US\$3 million (5,250,000 Netherlands Guilders (NLG)).

Disbursement was completed in August 2001.

- (e) Memorandum of Understanding between the GOJ, JSIF and the European Union dated December 12, 1996 for funds totalling \$91 million (US\$2.6 million). This sum forms a part of the GOJ counterpart funding referred to in (f) below.

- (f) Implementation Letter from GOJ and JSIF to IBRD dated October 2, 1996 confirming the availability of the minimum counterpart funding of US\$10 million.

- (g) Loan Agreement No. 685P between the GOJ and the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) dated April 21, 1997 to borrow US\$2 million.

Disbursement was completed in February 2002.

- (h) Arrangement between the GOJ and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated May 16, 1997 to make available a technical cooperation grant through the Department for International Development (DFID), previously Overseas Development Administration (ODA) up to £476,000.

The grant expired in December 2001.

- (i) Beneficiaries and sponsors of sub-projects were obligated to contribute a minimum of 5% of the estimated sub-project cost in the form of donated labour, local materials and project preparation and supervision services.

JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009****1 IDENTIFICATION (Cont'd)****.1 (Cont'd)**

- (j) Loan Agreement No. 10/SFR-OR-JAM between the GOJ, JSIF and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) dated May 26, 2000 to finance up to US\$14.128 million.

Grant Agreement No. GA10/JAM between the JSIF and the Caribbean Development Bank dated May 26, 2000 for funds totalling US\$124,000.
- (k) Grant Agreement No. 6349/JM between the GOJ and the Commission of the European Communities (EU) dated December 11, 2000 from the resources of the European Development Fund of EUR 6 million.
- (l) Loan Agreement No. 7148-JM between the GOJ and IBRD dated October 31, 2002 to provide US\$15 million for the funding of the National Community Development Project (NCDP).

.2 Continuing project activities are financed as follows:

- (a) Grant Agreement No. GA19/JM between the GOJ, JSIF and the CDB dated June 16, 2003 for funds totalling US\$2,866,897 under the Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF) fifth programme jointly funded by the CDB and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

During the year the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) was allocated an additional amount not exceeding the equivalent in United States dollars of Can\$887,773.

The agreement seeks to make the additional CIDA grant available to GOJ to correct the currency of allocation of the previous grant from CIDA resources to BNTFS from US\$2,866,897 to Can \$4,157,000.
- (b) Letter Agreement No. P4140 dated February 24, 2005 between the GOJ and the World Bank for US\$650,000 for the preparation of the Inner City Basic Services Project (ICBSP). This Project Preparation Facility was later incorporated into Loan Agreement No. 4819-JM between the GOJ and the IBRD dated May 4, 2006 to finance up to US\$29,300,000 under the project.
- (c) Grant Agreement No TF 054629 dated May 10, 2005 between the GOJ and the World Bank in the capacity of administrator of grant funds of US\$650,000 provided by the Government of Japan for preparation of the Inner City Basic Services Project (ICBSP).
- (d) Loan Agreement No. 4819-JM between the GOJ and IBRD dated May 4, 2006 to provide US\$29,300,000 for the funding of the Inner City Basic Services Project (ICBSP).
- (e) Loan agreement No. 4878-JM between the GOJ and IBRD dated January 8, 2008 to provide US\$10M for the funding of Hurricane Dean Emergency Recovery Project expiring on June 20, 2009.
- (f) Grant agreement PRP II/9EDF/JM/GC-01 between the JSIF, the PIOJ and the Commission of the European Communities to provide €6,550,000 of which €400,000 is to be contributed by the GOJ. The project implementation period, is December 2007 to December 2011.
- (g) Grant agreement TF09322 between the GOJ and IBRD dated December 19, 2007 to provide US\$500,000 for the preparation of the second National Community Development Project (NCDP).
- (h) Grant agreement B-7 8710/856/32 between the GOJ and the Commission of the European Communities (EU) dated December 24, 2008 to provide EUR 1,156,000 for social and economic infrastructure in the traditional banana growing communities of Jamaica.

**JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009****1 IDENTIFICATION (Cont'd)**

.3 Other completed projects activities have been financed as follows:

- (a) Loan Agreement No. 1007P dated April 21, 2005 between Jamaica and the OPEC Fund for International Development approving a loan in the amount of US\$5 million to provide counterpart funding for the World Bank Loan No. 7148-JM.
- (b) Grant Agreement, titled Jamaica PHRD Grant for Preparation of Jamaica Catastrophe Insurance (Grant No. TF 055128) between GOJ and the IBRD concluded October 25, 2005, in the sum of US\$800,000 provided by Japan, and administered by the Bank for the purpose of assisting in the financing of Preparation of Jamaica Catastrophe Insurance Project.
- (c) Grant Agreement No. TF 055129 between the IBRD and Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines concluded January 12, 2006 in the sum of US\$1 million for the preparation of OECS Catastrophe Insurance.

The Jamaica Social Investment Fund is a project and the company is the corporate entity which implements the activities of the project. The company receives funding, enters into contracts and pays expenses with respect to the project. The company neither earns any income nor incurs expenditure on its own account.

2 ADOPTION OF THE NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDSStandards and Interpretations effective in the current year

Three interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee are effective for the current period. These are:

IFRIC 11	Group and Treasury Share Transaction
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements
IFRIC 14: IAS 19	The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their interaction

The adoption of these Interpretations has not resulted in any changes to the company's accounting policies nor the amounts reported for the current or prior year.

Amendments to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures on reclassification of financial assets; issued in October 2008 effective for July 1, 2008. These amendments permit an entity to reclassify non-derivative financial assets (other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss by the entity upon initial recognition) out of the fair value through profit or loss category in particular circumstances.

The amendment also permits an entity to transfer from the available-for-sale category to the loans and receivable category a financial asset that would have met the definition of loans and receivables (if the financial asset had not been designated as available-for-sale) and the entity has the intention and ability to hold that financial asset for the foreseeable future or to maturity.

The adoption of these Interpretations has not resulted in changes to the company's accounting policies nor the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009
2 ADOPTION OF THE NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (Cont'd)
Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations were in issue but not effective for the financial period being reported on:

		Effective for annual periods <u>beginning on or after</u>
IAS 1, 8,10, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31, 36, 38, 39, 40,) 41 and) IFRS 7 (Revised))	Amendments resulting from May 2008 Annual Improvements to IFRS	January 1, 2009
IAS 1,7,17,36,39 IFRS 5) and 8 (Revised))	Amendments arising from April 2009 Annual Improvements to IFRS	January 1, 2010
IAS 1 and 32 (Revised)	Amendments relating to disclosure of puttable instruments and obligations arising on liquidation	January 1, 2009
IAS 27, 28, and 31 (Revised)	Consequential amendments arising from amendments to IFRS 3	July 1, 2009
IAS 1 (Revised)	Presentation of Financial Statements - Comprehensive revision including requiring a statement of comprehensive income - Amendment to add disclosures about an entity's capital	January 1, 2009 January 1, 2009
IAS 23 (Revised)	Borrowing Costs – Comprehensive revision to prohibit immediate expensing in respect of qualifying assets	January 1, 2009
IAS 27 (Revised)	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements - Amendment relating to cost of an investment on first-time adoption	January 1, 2009
IAS 38 (Revised)	Intangible assets – Amendments arising from April 2009 Annual Improvements to IFRS	July 1, 2009
IAS 39 (Revised)	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement - Amendments to clarify Eligible Hedged Items	July 1, 2009
IAS 39 and IFRIC 9 (Revised)	Embedded Derivatives (effective for annual periods ending on or after June 30, 2009)	
IFRS 1 (Revised)	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Amendment relating to cost of an investment on first-time adoption	January 1, 2009
IFRS 2 (Revised)	Share-based Payment - Amendment relating to vesting conditions and cancellations	January 1, 2009
IFRS 2 (Revised)	- Amendments arising from April 2009 Annual Improvements to IFRS	July 1, 2009
IFRS 3 (Revised)	Business Combinations – A Comprehensive Revision on Applying the Acquisition Method	July 1, 2009
IFRS 5 (Revised)	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations - Amendments resulting from May 2008 Annual Improvements to IFRS	July 1, 2009
IFRS 7 (Revised)	Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Amendments enhancing disclosures about fair value and liquidity risk	January 1, 2009
IFRS 8	Operating Segments	January 1, 2009
IFRIC 9 (Revised)	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives – Amendments arising from April 2009 Annual Improvements to IFRS	July 1, 2009
IFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes	July 1, 2008

**JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009****2 ADOPTION OF THE NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (Cont'd)**Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet effective (Cont'd)

		Effective for annual periods <u>beginning on or after</u>
IFRIC 15	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate	January 1, 2009
IFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	October 1, 2008
IFRIC 16 (Revised)	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation – Amendments arising from April 2009 Annual Improvements to IFRS	July 1, 2009
IFRIC 17	Distribution of Non Cash Assets to Owners	July 1, 2009
IFRIC 18	Transfer of Assets from Customers (transfers received on or after July 1, 2009)	

Except as noted below the Directors and management anticipate that the adoption of the Standards and Interpretations in future periods at their effective dates will not be relevant to the financial statements of the company in the periods of initial application.

New and Revised Standards and Interpretations that are considered relevant

- Amendments specifically to IAS 1, 8, 10, 16, 19, 20, 36 and 39 resulting from the May 2008 annual improvements to IFRS are not expected to have a significant impact on the company's financial statements on adoption at the respective effective dates.
- *IAS 1 (Revised 2007) Presentation of Financial Statements* – IAS 1, among other things, affects the presentation of owner changes in equity and comprehensive income. It requires the presentation of all non-owners changes in equity (comprehensive income) in one or two statements; either in a single statement of comprehensive income, or in an income statement and a statement of comprehensive income. On adoption at its effective date, the standard will result in a change in the presentation of the company's income statement and the statement of changes in equity.
- *IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: disclosure* - The amendment is expected to have no or minimal effect on accounting and merely sought to resolve the potential conflict between IAS 1 and IFRS 7 by amending the implementation Guidance accompanying IFRS 7 to clarify that interest income is not a component of finance costs.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**Statement of compliance**

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance, and comply with, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Companies Act of Jamaica.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars.

JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009****3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****Foreign currency translation**

The financial statements of the company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency).

In preparing the financial statements of the company, transactions in currencies other than the company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are included in Government of Jamaica resources, in the financial statements of the Project.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset to one entity and a financial liability to or equity to another entity.

A financial asset is any asset that is:

- (a) cash
- (b) an equity instrument of another entity
- (c) a contractual right
 - (i) to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
 - (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the company; or
- (d) a contract that will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments and is:
 - (i) a non-derivative for which the company is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the company's own equity instruments; or
 - (ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the company's own equity instruments. For this purpose the company's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the company's own equity instruments.

A financial liability is any liability that is:

- (a) a contractual obligation:
 - (i) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
 - (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; or
- (b) a contract that will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments and is:
 - (i) a non-derivative for which the company is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments; or
 - (ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the company's own equity instruments. For this purpose the company's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the company's own equity instruments.

**JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009****3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****Financial instruments (Cont'd)**

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

The company recognizes financial assets or financial liabilities on its balance sheet only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The fair values of financial instruments are highlighted at Note 11.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognized and derecognized using trade date basis where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the timeframe established by market concerned and are initially measured at fair value plus transaction cost, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified into the following category of "Loans and receivables". The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of acquisition.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments and that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate except for short term receivables, when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction cost and all other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Interest income is recognised on an effective interest basis for the instruments other than those financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flow has been impacted.

For financial assets, objective evidence of impairment would include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as accounts receivable, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables would include the company's past experience of collecting payments.

JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)**Financial instruments (Cont'd)****Financial assets (Cont'd)***Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)*

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial assets is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of accounts receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date impairment is reversed, does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

In respect of available for-sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognised through profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised directly in equity.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risk and rewards to the ownership of the asset to another entity. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and the associated liability for the amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes the collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the CompanyClassification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of any entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

**JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009****3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****Financial instruments (Cont'd)*****Financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are classified as other liabilities. Other liabilities of the company are accounts payable.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at fair value, net of transaction cost and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial liability.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The company de-recognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Net resources for project expenditure

These represent the unused balances of loans, grants or other financing received which have not yet been utilized in the JSIF project at the reporting date and for which the company would therefore have an obligation to justify their use subsequently in project activities.

These are recognized at their nominal amount adjusted for advances disbursed and contractual claims against the funds.

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the Director's are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The Directors are of the opinion that, there are no critical judgements made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that has a significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Directors have not made any estimates at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009
5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The property and equipment used by the company totalling a cost of \$71,063,949 financed by funds received from the IBRD, IDB, EU, CDB, the Government of Japan and the GOJ have been accounted for as project expenditure and therefore are not reflected in these financial statements other than by way of this note.

6 CASH RESOURCES AVAILABLE

<u>Funding Agency</u>	<u>Available Cash Resources April 1, 2008</u> \$	<u>Funds Received During the Year Ended March 31, 2009</u> \$	<u>Project Outflows/Less Recoveries</u> \$	<u>Available Cash Resources March 31, 2009</u> \$
Government of Jamaica	(1,999,132)	358,082,540	(343,278,239)	12,805,169
EU (PRPII)	99,287,588	1,710,000	50,128	101,047,716
IBRD (ICBSP)	83,440,405	366,429,347	(250,885,284)	198,984,468
CDB (loan)	8,533,070	(9,368,344)	836,628	1,354
IBRD (NCDP)	5,904,342	43,828,053	(49,732,395)	-
CDB (BNTF grant)	1,266,473	63,185,138	(6,312,914)	58,138,697
IBRD (ERP)	-	242,638,361	(193,771,253)	48,867,108
IBRD (PHRD2)	-	<u>9,057,741</u>	<u>(1,602,124)</u>	<u>7,455,617</u>
	<u>196,432,746</u>	<u>1,075,562,836</u>	<u>(844,695,453)</u>	<u>427,300,129</u>

7 RECEIVABLES AND ADVANCES TO CONTRACTORS - PROJECTS

	<u>2009</u> \$	<u>2008</u> \$
Recoverable from the Ministry of Local Government	-	13,811,463
Advances on sub-project contracts	25,891,795	5,536,431
Staff advances	12,000	124,317
Prepayments	698,287	990,287
Other	<u>153,049</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>26,755,131</u>	<u>20,462,498</u>

The management considers that the carrying amount of accounts receivable approximates their fair value because of their short-term nature.

8 SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>2009</u> \$	<u>2008</u> \$
Authorised		
1,000 ordinary shares of \$1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Stated capital issued and fully paid		
1,000 ordinary shares of no par	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>



JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

9 NET RESOURCES FOR PROJECT EXPENDITURE

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	\$	\$
Funds advanced (reimbursable) for project expenditure at March 31:		
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (NCDP loan)	27,071,433	35,935,093
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (ICBSP)	183,601,596	83,440,405
Government of Jamaica	(39,487,027)	(87,496,838)
Caribbean Development Bank (Loan)	11,616,675	20,148,391
Commission of European Communities	101,097,578	99,298,769
Caribbean Development Bank (BNTF Grant)	65,871,598	8,521,696
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (ERP)	32,831,758	-
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (PHRD2)	<u>7,455,617</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>390,059,228</u>	<u>159,847,516</u>

10 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE - PROJECTS

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	\$	\$
Contractors' claims	62,483,765	55,858,579
Other payables	<u>1,511,267</u>	<u>1,188,149</u>
	<u>63,995,032</u>	<u>57,046,728</u>

The management considers that the carrying amount of accounts payable approximates their fair value because of their short-term nature.

11 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. A market price, where an active market (such as a recognised stock exchange) exists, is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument. Market prices are not available for some of the financial assets and liabilities of the company. Fair values in the financial statements have therefore been estimated using present values or other estimation and valuation techniques based on market conditions existing at balance sheet date. Generally, considerable judgement is necessarily required in interpreting market data to develop estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented in these financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the company would realise in a current market exchange.

The following methods and assumptions have been used in determining the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

the fair value of liquid assets and other assets maturing within one year is assumed to approximate their carrying amounts. This assumption is applied to liquid assets and the short-term elements of all other financial assets and financial liabilities.

JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009
12 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements.

Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the balance sheet date:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	<u>453,356,973</u>	<u>215,904,957</u>
Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>63,995,032</u>	<u>57,046,728</u>

Financial risk management policies and objectives

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

The company's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The company regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

The Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. The board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

The most important types of risk are credit risk, market risk and other operational risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate and other price risk.

The company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments.

(a) Credit risk

The company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that its counterparties will cause a financial loss for the company by failing to discharge their contractual obligations

Management of credit risk

The risk is managed primarily by review of the financial status of each obligator. The credit exposure of the company arises mainly on bank balances, short-term deposits, advances on sub-project contracts and staff advances.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited as the counter parties are banks with high credit ratings and the company monitors them on a regular basis.



JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

12 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (Cont'd)

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The company's maximum exposure to credit risk at year-end was as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	\$	\$
As disclosed above under "categories of financial instruments" above	<u>453,356,973</u>	<u>215,904,957</u>

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. Market risks result primarily from changes in interest rate, foreign currency rates and equity prices.

The exposure to market risk includes foreign currency and interest rate risks that are managed as follows:

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse movements in foreign exchange rates.

The company is exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the Jamaican dollar. The main currency giving rise to the exposure is the United States dollar. Management consistently monitors the company's exposure in this regard.

Management of foreign currency risk

Management manages the foreign exchange risk by ensuring that the net exposure in foreign assets and liabilities are kept to an acceptable level by monitoring currency positions. Management further manages the risk and maximizing foreign currency earnings and holding foreign currency balances.

The table below summarizes the company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at March 31, incurred in the normal course of business.

	<u>2009</u>		<u>2008</u>	
	US\$	J\$ Equiv.	US\$	J\$ Equiv.
Total assets	<u>3,033,101</u>	<u>266,773,979</u>	<u>1,202,656</u>	<u>85,140,561</u>
Net exposure	<u>3,033,101</u>	<u>266,773,979</u>	<u>1,202,656</u>	<u>85,140,561</u>

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table details the company's sensitivity to a 15% devaluation and a 15% revaluation (2007:5%) in the United States dollar against the relevant foreign currencies. These percentage change represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates.

JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

12 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

(b) Market risk (Cont'd)

(i) Foreign currency sensitivity (Cont'd)

The table indicates the currency to which the company had significant exposure on its monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The sensitivity analysis represents outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 15% devaluation and a 15% revaluation (2008:5%) in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis includes cash resources. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on market risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variable, variables had to be on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

	2009		2008	
	Change in Currency Rates %	Effect on Net Resources For Project Expenditure J\$	Change in Currency Rates %	Effect on Net Resources For Project Expenditure J\$
Currency: US Dollars				
Devaluation	15	40,016,097		
Revaluation	5	(13,338,699)		
Currency: US Dollars				
Devaluation/Revaluation			5	4,257,028

This is mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding on bank balances in the respective foreign currency at year end in the company.

The company's sensitivity to foreign currency has increased during the current year mainly due to:

- Increase in US dollar received from funding agencies.
- In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk as the year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of loss due to adverse changes in interest rates. The risk of loss may arise from a decline in the market value of financial assets due to interest rate increases. Mismatch of positions between assets and liabilities in periods of rising or declining interest rates may also result in loss of earnings.

Management of interest rate risk

Interest rate risk exposure is measured using sensitivity analysis. Interest rate risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate mix of variable and fixed rate instruments.

- (i) The following table summarises carrying amounts of balance sheet assets, liabilities and equity in order to arrive at the company's interest rate gap based on earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.



JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

12 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

(b) Market risk (Cont'd)

(ii) Interest rate risk (Cont'd)

(i) (Cont'd)

	2009						Total \$
	Within 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non-interest Sensitive	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Assets							
Cash resources available	427,300,129	-	-	-	-	-	427,300,129
Advances to contractors and other receivables	-	-	26,755,131	-	-	-	26,755,131
Total assets	<u>427,300,129</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,755,131</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>454,055,260</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' equity							
Net resources for project expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	390,059,228	390,059,228
Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	63,995,032	63,995,032
Stockholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>454,055,260</u>	<u>454,055,260</u>
Interest sensitivity gap	<u>427,300,129</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,755,131</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(454,055,260)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	<u>427,300,129</u>	<u>427,300,129</u>	<u>454,055,260</u>	<u>454,055,260</u>	<u>454,055,260</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
2008							
Interest sensitivity gap	<u>196,432,746</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(196,432,746)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	<u>196,432,746</u>	<u>196,432,746</u>	<u>196,432,746</u>	<u>196,432,746</u>	<u>196,432,746</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

12 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

(b) Market risk (Cont'd)

(ii) Interest rate risk (Cont'd)

(ii) Average effective yields by the earlier of the contractual repricing or maturity dates:

	2009					
	Immediately Rate <u>Sensitive</u> %	Within <u>3 Months</u> %	3 to 12 <u>Months</u> %	1 to 5 <u>Years</u> %	Over 5 <u>Years</u> %	<u>Average</u> %
Cash resources	2.74	-	-	-	-	2.74

	2008					
	Immediately Rate <u>Sensitive</u> %	Within <u>3 Months</u> %	3 to 12 <u>Months</u> %	1 to 5 <u>Years</u> %	Over 5 <u>Years</u> %	<u>Average</u> %
Cash resources	3.02	-	-	-	-	3.02

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest financial instruments at the balance sheet date. The analysis has been prepared on the assumption that the floating rate assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date have been outstanding for the whole year.

The following table indicates sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rate with all other variables held constant. For variable rate assets and liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of assets and liabilities outstanding at the balance sheet date were outstanding for the whole year.

	2009 <u>Effect on Funds</u>
Change in basis points	
1%	(36,324,421)
1%	22,702,763
	2008 Available for Project <u>Expenditure</u>
Change in basis points	
1%	(3,928,655)



JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

12 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk, also referred to as funding risk, is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at, or close to, its fair value. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed facilities.

Liquidity risk management process

The management of the company maintains an adequate amount of its financial assets in liquid form to meet contractual obligations and other recurring payments. Additionally, the company obtains support from its shareholders.

Undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities

The table below presents the cash flows of the company under non-derivative financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual discounted cash flows, whereas the company manages the inherent liquidity risk based on expected discounted cash flows.

	2009				Total \$
	Within 3 Months \$	3 to 12 Months \$	1 to 5 Years \$	Over 5 Years \$	
Assets					
Cash resources available	427,300,129	-	-	-	427,300,129
Receivables and advances to contractors - projects	-	26,755,131	-	-	26,755,131
Total assets	<u>427,300,129</u>	<u>26,755,131</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>454,055,260</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' equity					
Liabilities	63,995,032	-	-	-	63,995,032
Stockholders' equity	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Net resources for project expenditure	-	390,059,228	-	-	390,059,228
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>63,995,032</u>	<u>390,059,228</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>454,055,260</u>
Liquidity gap	<u>363,305,097</u>	<u>363,304,097</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>	
Cumulative liquidity gap	<u>363,305,097</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>1,000</u>		
2008					
Liquidity gap	<u>139,386,018</u>	<u>(144,921,449)</u>	<u>5,536,431</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>	
Cumulative liquidity gap	<u>139,386,018</u>	<u>(5,535,431)</u>	<u>1,000</u>		

JAMAICA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

12 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Capital risk management policies and objectives

The company manages resources available by continuously identifying development projects and complying with the requirements of funding agencies over the disbursement and subsequent reimbursement or justification of amount expended.

The capital structure of the company consists of equity attributable to equity holders and net resources available for project expenditure.

10 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

Contingencies

A claim was filed against Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) by Alpha Construction Company Limited. The claim was referred to an adjudicator and an award was handed down. The claimant appealed the award by way of an arbitration. The arbitration hearing scheduled to commence on July 21, 2008 did not take place as a number of pre-hearing tasks directed by the arbitrator have not yet been done.

The outcome is not determinable and as such no provisions have been included in these financial statements regarding this matter.

Commitments

(a) At March 31, 2009, commitments in respect of contracts approved by the Board but not yet executed amounted to approximately J\$1,350.758 million (2008: J\$690 million).

(b) The company has entered into two lease agreements for office space expiring December 31, 2008 and April 30, 2009. The total annual rental to be paid is:

	J\$'000
2010	15,420
2011	756



PROJECTS APPROVED

PROJECTS APPROVED April 2008 – March 2009

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT COST J\$	DATE APPROVED	PARISH	DISTRICT	IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY	FUNDING PROGRAMME
ABC Learning Centre Summer Camp 2008 (Green Island Development Area Enrichment)	200,000	30-Apr-08	Hanover	Green Island	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Bamboo River Safety & Security Committee Summer Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	St. Thomas	Church Corner	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Cave Island Citizen's Association Youth Summer Camp 2008	145,129	30-Apr-08	Trelawny	Martha Brae (Zion)	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Child Resiliency Programme Summer Camp 2008	432,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	August Town	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Duke of Edinburgh's Award Summer Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Barbican	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
East St. Andrew Initiative Summer Camp 2008	123,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	August Town	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
ECODAC - Ewarton Life Skills Training Center Summer Camp 2008	237,000	30-Apr-08	St. Catherine	Ewarton	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
SDC / Eleven Miles Summer Camp 2008	394,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Bull Bay	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Family & Parenting Centre Summer Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	St. James	Montego Bay	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Family Counseling Centre of Jamaica Summer Camp 2008	105,127	30-Apr-08	St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Girl's Brigade Summer Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Nannyville	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Hampton School Summer Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	St. Elizabeth	Malvern	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Hanover Boy's Summer Enrichment Football Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	Hanover	Lucea	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Hibiscus Jamaica Summer Camp 2008	448,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Beverly Hills	Traditional	Government of Jamaica

PROJECTS APPROVED



PROJECT NAME	PROJECT COST J\$	DATE APPROVED	PARISH	DISTRICT	IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY	FUNDING PROGRAMME
Jamaica Association On Mental Retardation Summer Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Papine	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Jamaica National Children's Home Summer Camp 2008	420,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Mona	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Jamaica Theological Seminary Summer Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Constant Spring	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Camp World Changer 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Kencot	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Kingston & St. Andrew Action Forum Summer Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	Kingston	Central Down Town	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Liberty Hall Summer Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	Kingston	Kingston Gardens	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Long Mountain Community Club Annual Summer Camp 2008	421,500	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Mountain View Gardens	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Providence Methodist Church Standpipe / Cedar Valley Community Outreach Summer Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Liguanea	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Mico Youth Counseling Centre Summer Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	Kingston	Rae Town	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Morant Bay Development Area Committee / White Horses Botany Bay Pamphret Development Benevolent Society Summer Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	St. Thomas	Morant Bay	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Nannyville Basic School Summer Camp 2008	198,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Nannyville	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
National Missionary Youth Ministries Summer Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Constant Spring	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Northern Clarendon Leadership Academy Youth Summer Work Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	Clarendon	Crooked River	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Northgate Ministries Summer Camp 2008	476,280	30-Apr-08	St. Ann	Ocho Rios	Traditional	Government of Jamaica



PROJECTS APPROVED

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT COST J\$	DATE APPROVED	PARISH	DISTRICT	IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY	FUNDING PROGRAMME
Operation Friendship Summer Camp 2008	455,500	30-Apr-08	Kingston	Tivoli Gardens	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Oracabessa Foundation / Island Sport Trust Summer Camp 2008	359,000	30-Apr-08	St. Mary	Oracabessa	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Project HOPE Foundation Ltd Summer Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	Kingston	Central Down-town	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
SDC / Ramble Summer Camp 2008	309,000	30-Apr-08	St. Thomas	Ramble	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
KUSH (Rastafari Youth Initiative Council) Summer Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Vineyard Town	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Rhodes Hall High School Summer Residential Enrichment Sports Camp 2008	500,000	30-Apr-08	Hanover	Orange Bay	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Sir Howard Cooke Character Development Summer Camps 2008	396,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Nannyville	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
St. Andrew Care Centre Summer Camp 2008	724,728	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Half Way Tree	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
St. Clement's Development Centre Summer Camp 2008	265,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Kencot	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Swallowfield Chapel Boy's Club Summer Camp 2008	465,000	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Swallowfield	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Theodora Foundation Summer Camp 2008	312,275	30-Apr-08	Westmoreland	Negril	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Trelawny Parish AIDS Association Summer Camp 2008	1,430,109	30-Apr-08	Trelawny	Falmouth	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
SDC / Yallahs Youth Summer Camp 2008	299,000	30-Apr-08	St. Thomas	Yallahs	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Upper Molynes Area Annual Summer Camp & Child Feeding Program 2008	392,600	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Molynes Gardens	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
YPM Youth Centre	509,000	30-Apr-08	Kingston	Bourmouth Gardens	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
First Missionary Basic School Equipping	442,805	04-Jun-08	Kingston	Kingston Central	Traditional	Government of Jamaica

PROJECTS APPROVED



PROJECT NAME	PROJECT COST J\$	DATE APPROVED	PARISH	DISTRICT	IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY	FUNDING PROGRAMME
Hatlands Basic School Equipping	384,370	04-Jun-08	St. Mary	Wood Park	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Maxfield Park Day Care Equipping	437,750	04-Jun-08	St. Andrew	Maxfield Park	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Carisbrook Basic School Completion & Equipping	4,279,422	30-Jul-08	St. Elizabeth	Maggotty	Traditional	Government of Jamaica
Maverley Primary & Junior High Classroom Expansion	23,834,355	26-Nov-08	St. Andrew	Maverley	Traditional	Poverty Reduction Programme 2
St. Benedict's Primary School Sanitation & Drainage	1,739,600	April 4 2008	St. Andrew	Harbour View	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
August Town Primary School Expansion	18,155,271	04-Jun-08	St. Andrew	August Town	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Burke Road Basic School Construction & Equipping	17,839,256	17-Dec-08	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Bellas Gate Basic School Construction & Equipping	19,262,759	17-Dec-08	St. Catherine	Bellas Gate	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Hounslow Bigwoods Basic School PTA OS	1,785,708	17-Dec-08	St. Elizabeth	Bigwoods	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Cacoen Basic School PTA OS	2,130,693	17-Dec-08	Hanover	Cacoen	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Rocky Hill (Sheffield) Basic School PTA OS	1,880,572	17-Dec-08	Westmoreland	Sheffield	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Old Works Basic School PTA OS	1,686,535	17-Dec-08	St. Catherine	Watermount	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Gibraltar Basic & All Age Schools PTA OS	2,017,195	17-Dec-08	St. Ann	Gibraltar	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Haddington Basic School PTA OS	2,264,512	17-Dec-08	Hanover	Haddington	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Bunkers Hill Basic School PTA OS	2,228,490	17-Dec-08	Clarendon	James Hill	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Gibraltar Basic School Construction & All Age School Sanitation	21,913,930	17-Dec-08	St. Ann	Gibraltar	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund



PROJECTS APPROVED

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT COST J\$	DATE APPROVED	PARISH	DISTRICT	IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY	FUNDING PROGRAMME
Cacoon Basic School Rehabilitation	12,748,724	17-Dec-08	Hanover	Cacoon	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Bunkers Hill Basic School Construction & Equipping	20,882,893	28-Jan-09	Clarendon	James Hill	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Old Works Basic School Construction & Equipping	14,602,670	28-Jan-09	St. Catherine	Watermount	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Rocky Hill (Sheffield) Basic School Completion & Equipping	11,829,867	28-Jan-09	Westmoreland	Sheffield	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Bellas Gate Basic School PTA OS	2,107,342	28-Jan-09	St. Catherine	Bellas Gate	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Burke Road Basic School PTA OS	2,107,342	28-Jan-09	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Hill Top Basic School PTA OS	2,107,342	28-Jan-09	St. Catherine	Bog Walk	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Paul Mountain Primary School Expansion & Equipping	17,107,296	26-Feb-09	St. Catherine	Kitson Town	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Ginger Hall Basic School Rehabilitation & Kitchen Construction	5,693,550	26-Feb-09	St. Thomas	Bath	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Hounslow Bigwoods Basic School Construction & Equipping	24,677,474	25-Mar-09	St. Elizabeth	Bigwoods	Traditional	Basic Needs Trust Fund
Knollis Multipurpose Court Lighting	778,597	April 30 2008	St. Catherine	Bog Walk	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Zinc Fence Removal - Zone A - Package 2	9,003,765	April 30 2008	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Zinc Fence Removal - Zone A - Package 3	7,184,833	April 30 2008	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Zinc Fence Removal - Zone B - Package 4	10,208,439	April 30 2008	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Zinc Fence Removal - Zone B - Package 5	10,269,971	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project

PROJECTS APPROVED



PROJECT NAME	PROJECT COST J\$	DATE APPROVED	PARISH	DISTRICT	IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY	FUNDING PROGRAMME
Whitfield Town Zinc Fence Removal - Zone B - Package 6	8,538,738	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Zinc Fence Removal - Zone C - Package 7	6,855,806	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Zinc Fence Removal - Zone C - Package 8	7,207,592	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Zinc Fence Removal - Zone C - Package 9	5,277,266	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Zinc Fence Removal - Zone D - Package 10	7,003,309	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Zinc Fence Removal - Zone D - Package 11	11,723,643	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Zinc Fence Removal - Zone D - Package 12	9,904,044	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Zinc Fence Removal - Zone D - Package 13	7,080,451	30-Apr-08	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Alternative Livelihoods & Skills Development Package II	10,022,000	04-Jun-08	Multi-Parish	Multi-District	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Central Village Youth Education & Recreation Package 3	6,796,200	04-Jun-08	St. Catherine	Central Village	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Craig Town Summer Camp 2008	1,461,500	04-Jun-08	St. Andrew	Jones Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Federal Gardens Summer Camp 2008	696,000	04-Jun-08	St. Andrew	Trench Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Jones Town Summer Camp 2008	1,922,000	04-Jun-08	St. Andrew	Jones Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Knollis Integrated Infrastructure Package	25,744,491	04-Jun-08	St. Catherine	Bog Walk	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Passmore Town Summer Camp 2008	1,922,000	04-Jun-08	Kingston	Passmore Gardens	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Summer Camp 2008	1,958,001	04-Jun-08	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project



PROJECTS APPROVED

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT COST J\$	DATE APPROVED	PARISH	DISTRICT	IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY	FUNDING PROGRAMME
Africa Integrated Infrastructure Package	124,678,565	25-Jun-08	St. Catherine	Corletts Pen / March Pen	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Flankers Water Supply Project Phase 2	48,384,117	25-Jun-08	St. James	Flankers	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Lauriston Summer Camp 2008	1,922,000	25-Jun-08	St. Catherine	Lauriston	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Knollis Summer Camp 2008	1,922,000	25-Jun-08	St. Catherine	Bog Walk	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Shelter Rock Summer Camp 2008	1,250,000	25-Jun-08	St. Catherine	Shelter Rock	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Bucknor Summer Camp 2008	1,922,000	25-Jun-08	Clarendon	May Pen	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Flankers Summer Camp 2008	1,922,000	25-Jun-08	St. James	Flankers	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Central Village Summer Camp 2008	1,790,700	25-Jun-08	St. Catherine	Central Village	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
March Pen Summer Camp 2008	1,116,500	25-Jun-08	St. Catherine	Corletts Pen / March Pen	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Youth Education & Recreation Package 3	6,304,400	25-Jun-08	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Federal Gardens Youth Education & Recreation Package 3	3,832,800	25-Jun-08	St. Andrew	Trench Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Shelter Rock Youth Education & Recreation Package 3	5,233,400	25-Jun-08	St. Catherine	Shelter Rock	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Craig Town Youth & Education Recreation Package 3	3,717,020	24-Sep-08	St. Andrew	Jones Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Jones Town Youth Education & Recreation Package 3	2,690,000	24-Sep-08	St. Andrew	Jones Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Youth Education & Recreation - Bucknor	2,683,200	24-Sep-08	Multi Parish	Multi-District	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Passmore Town Youth Education & Recreation Package 3	3,582,040	24-Sep-08	Kingston	Passmore Gardens	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project

PROJECTS APPROVED



PROJECT NAME	PROJECT COST J\$	DATE APPROVED	PARISH	DISTRICT	IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY	FUNDING PROGRAMME
Shelter Rock Integrated Infrastructure Package	151,235,807	29-Oct-08	St. Catherine	Shelter Rock	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Youth Education & Recreation - Knollys	2,065,600	29-Oct-08	Multi Parish	Multi-District	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Youth Education & Recreation - Lauriston	2,065,600	29-Oct-08	Multi Parish	Multi-District	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
HEART Trust / NTA Skills Certification for Workers	2,225,520	29-Oct-08	Multi Parish	Multi-District	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Cultural Therapy Programme	7,837,883	29-Oct-08	Multi Parish	Multi-District	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Federal Gardens Play Area Construction	2,286,138	26-Nov-08	St. Andrew	Trench Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Jones Town Integrated Infrastructure Package	31,197,075	26-Nov-08	St. Andrew	Jones Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Federal Gardens Integrated Infrastructure Package	96,486,047	26-Nov-08	St. Andrew	Trench Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Central Village Integrated Infrastructure Package	150,681,829	26-Nov-08	St. Catherine	Central Village	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Passmore Town Penso Park Phase II	5,694,028	17-Dec-08	Kingston	Passmore Gardens	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
March Pen Youth Education & Recreation Package 3	2,049,400	28-Jan-09	St. Catherine	Corletts / March Pen	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Federal Gardens First Street - Package 1	5,112,432	28-Jan-09	St. Andrew	Trench Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Federal Gardens Second Street - Package 2	6,508,266	28-Jan-09	St. Andrew	Trench Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Federal Gardens Third Street - Package 3	7,621,466	28-Jan-09	St. Andrew	Trench Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Federal Gardens Fourth Street - Package 4	7,813,966	28-Jan-09	St. Andrew	Trench Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Federal Gardens Fifth Street - Package 5	5,227,932	28-Jan-09	St. Andrew	Trench Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project



PROJECTS APPROVED

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT COST J\$	DATE APPROVED	PARISH	DISTRICT	IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY	FUNDING PROGRAMME
Federal Gardens Collie Smith Drive - Package 6	15,655,842	28-Jan-09	St. Andrew	Trench Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Federal Gardens Communal Blocks - Package 7	49,356,930	28-Jan-09	St. Andrew	Trench Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Flankers Zinc Fence Removal Phase 1	12,331,951	28-Jan-09	St. James	Flankers	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Flankers Land Tenure Regularization 1	16,525,099	26-Feb-09	St. James	Flankers	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Cultural Animation	5,800,000	26-Feb-09	Multi Parish	Multi-District	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Tawes Meadows Training - Capacity Building	1,074,700	25-Mar-09	St. Catherine	Tawes Pen	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Emergency Response Initiative - Pilot Phase	36,698,217	25-Mar-09	Multi Parish	Multi-District	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Integrated Infrastructure Package Zone A - Package 1	6,324,528	25-Mar-09	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Integrated Infrastructure Package Zone D - Package 6	25,646,927	25-Mar-09	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Integrated Infrastructure Package Zone D - Package 7	21,412,409	25-Mar-09	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Whitfield Town Integrated Infrastructure Package Zone D - Package 8	7,962,423	25-Mar-09	St. Andrew	Whitfield Town	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Bucknor Water Supply Upgrade	16,553,268	25-Mar-09	Clarendon	May Pen	Traditional	Inner City Basic Services Project
Mountain Side Primary School*	7,314,695	April 4 2008	St. Elizabeth	Mountainside	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Black River Primary School	6,148,583	April 4 2008	St. Elizabeth	Black River	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project

PROJECTS APPROVED



PROJECT NAME	PROJECT COST J\$	DATE APPROVED	PARISH	DISTRICT	IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY	FUNDING PROGRAMME
Ticky Ticky Road	17,389,369	April 4 2008	Manchester	Mandeville	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Mount Olivet Road	10,404,157	April 4 2008	Manchester	Mandeville	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Lucea Health Centre	5,492,058	April 4 2008	Hanover	Lucea	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Mount Grace Primary School	4,141,724	April 4 2008	Westmoreland	Mount Grace	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Warwick Road	10,978,956	April 4 2008	Manchester	Grove Town	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Bryce Primary School	6,632,307	April 30 2008	Manchester	Coleyville	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Fyffes Pen Primary School	9,177,605	April 30 2008	St. Elizabeth	Brompton	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Mount Osborn Primary School	3,618,520	April 30 2008	St. Elizabeth	Leeds	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Granville All Age School	7,107,367	April 30 2008	St. James	Granville / Pitfour	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Goodwill All Age School	3,874,747	April 30 2008	St. James	Goodwill (Eden Valley)	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Angels Primary School	1,247,490	04-Jun-08	St. Catherine	Angels	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Cambridge Primary School	7,157,779	04-Jun-08	St. James	Cambridge	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Catadupa Primary & Junior High School	4,612,880	04-Jun-08	St. James	Catadupa	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Crescent Primary School	13,407,323	04-Jun-08	St. Catherine	Spanish Town	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Denbigh Primary School	10,064,165	04-Jun-08	Clarendon	Denbigh	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Devon All Age School	3,000,024	04-Jun-08	Manchester	Devon	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project



PROJECTS APPROVED

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT COST J\$	DATE APPROVED	PARISH	DISTRICT	IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY	FUNDING PROGRAMME
Falmouth All Age School	2,215,290	04-Jun-08	Trelawny	Falmouth	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Falmouth Health Centre	4,629,991	04-Jun-08	Trelawny	Falmouth	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Sandy Bank Primary School	5,192,198	04-Jun-08	St. Elizabeth	Treasure Beach	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Sligoville All Age School	3,500,000	04-Jun-08	St. Catherine	Sligoville	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
St. Albans All Age School	2,232,607	04-Jun-08	St. Elizabeth	Malvern	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Barnett to Retirement Road	27,676,127	04-Jun-08	St. Catherine	Angels	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Bethany All Age School	8,140,000	25-Jun-08	Manchester	Devon	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Chetolah Park Primary	3,904,164	25-Jun-08	St. Andrew	Hannah Town	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Mt. Vernon Road	22,617,387	30-Jul-08	St. Mary	Bailey's Vale	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Commodore Road	19,094,733	30-Jul-08	Portland	Windsor Forest	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Parks Road Health Centre	532,701	24-Sep-08	St. Andrew	Parks Road	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Stony Hill Health Centre	3,510,161	24-Sep-08	St. Andrew	Stony Hill	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Race Course Health Centre	6,851,120	24-Sep-08	Clarendon	Race Course	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Wilmington Primary School	4,470,735	24-Sep-08	St. Thomas	Wilmington	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
ERP Consultancy For Model Building For Training	1,009,000	29-Oct-08	Multi Parish	Multi-District	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
ERP Multi - Hazard Mapping Studies	7,479,200	29-Oct-08	Multi Parish	Multi-District	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project

PROJECTS APPROVED



PROJECT NAME	PROJECT COST J\$	DATE APPROVED	PARISH	DISTRICT	IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY	FUNDING PROGRAMME
ERP Disaster Simulation Software Development	5,069,800	29-Oct-08	Multi Parish	Multi-District	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Grove Primary School	5,699,876	26-Nov-08	St. Andrew	Gordon Town	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Winward Road Health Centre	3,444,108	26-Nov-08	Kingston	D'Aguliar & Rennock Lodge	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Mango Row Road	27,343,355	28-Jan-09	St. Thomas	Bethel	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Oxford Road	17,749,894	28-Jan-09	St. Thomas	Airy Castle	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Fairy Hill Health Centre	5,975,595	28-Jan-09	Portland	Fairy Hill	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Birnamwood Primary School	2,925,870	28-Jan-09	Portland	Spring Hill	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Mannings Hill All Age	10,036,501	28-Jan-09	St. Andrew	Stony Hill	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Dias Health Centre	3,524,630	28-Jan-09	Hanover	Dias	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Watermount Health Centre	7,377,296	26-Feb-09	St. Catherine	Watermount	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Moore Town Health Centre	5,998,444	26-Feb-09	Portland	Moore Town	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Font Hill Basic School	7,303,608	25-Mar-09	St. Thomas	Font Hill	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Epping Farm Basic School	5,473,608	25-Mar-09	St. Thomas	Hagley Gap	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
New Testament Basic School	5,067,060	25-Mar-09	St. Thomas	Yallahs	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Prospect Health Centre	3,369,939	25-Mar-09	St. Elizabeth	Giddy Hall	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Pepper Health Clinic	4,730,847	25-Mar-09	St. Elizabeth	Pepper	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project



PROJECTS APPROVED

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT COST J\$	DATE APPROVED	PARISH	DISTRICT	IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY	FUNDING PROGRAMME
Aberdeen Health Centre	7,092,601	25-Mar-09	St. Elizabeth	Aberdeen	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project
Community Shelter Supply Upgrade	16,220,000	25-Mar-09	Multi Parish	Multi-District	Traditional	Emergency Recovery Project

▲ Under the heading 'implementation methodology' the designation 'traditional' indicates that the standard JSIF procedures are being used where the JSIF handles all procurement and construction responsibilities. The community provides a "community contribution" of cash or kind to the project. The designation 'CBC' indicates that the community is in charge of procurement and construction with JSIF providing funds and technical support.

▲ All figures are board-approved amounts.

▲ (*) Denotes project terminated during implementation

Acknowledgements

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