

ADAPTATION FUND NGO NETWORK BASELINE MAPPING SERIES

Insights from Jamaica

by Petre Williams-Raynor & Indi Mclymont-Lafayette



Brief Summary

The Jamaica Project "Enhancing the Resilience of the Agricultural Sector and Coastal Areas to Protect Livelihoods and Improve Food Security" was granted USD 9,965,000 and launched in November 2012. It is expected to be completed in March 2016 with the help of the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), who is serving as the project's NIE. There are three main components of the project which are: protecting Jamaica's Negril coast from coastal erosion, enhancing the agriculture sector's resilience to climate change and improving institutional and local-level capacity for coastal and agricultural areas. Targeted communities are found in St. Ann, Clarendon, Hanover, St. Catherine, St. Thomas, St. Mary, Trelawny, Manchester and Westmoreland.

The targeted communities have been overall very accepting and supportive of the adaptation project. The Jamaican Government has also independently taken steps towards defeating climate change such as creating the Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change. Numerous workshops and community events have been held to ensure that all parties are informed about the project and have an opportunity to provide feedback. Unfortunately, the hotel industry in Jamaica has been a big opponent claiming that the desired adaptation measures, such as breakwaters, will deter tourism. Obtaining procurement money has also proven to be problematic. Despite these obstacles, further efforts are being made to continue educating the communities about climate change and adaptation measures and to move forward with the AF Jamaica Project.

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1. The Adaptation Fund and the Adaptation Fund NGO Network

The Adaptation Fund (AF) was established by the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The AF is innovative in the way it is funded, managed and governed: Developing countries have a majority in the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB), the governing body who manages and supervises the AF. Moreover, the AF is financed with 2% of the Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) issued for projects of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Lastly, the AF offers the opportunity to access to its resources through direct access, which as a unique approach in the realm of international climate finance.

The Adaptation Fund NGO Network is a coalition of NGOs and interested stakeholders following the development of the Adaptation Fund and its funded projects. It strives to provide a sustainable and dynamic influence on politics and promote the engagement of civil society. It believes in the great chance to contribute to a successful implementation of projects funded by the Adaptation Fund (AF) in developing countries, especially for the benefit of people and communities particularly vulnerable to climate change. The Network directly supports NGOs in a number of developing countries, with a focus on AF direct access countries, by increasing their capacity to escort all relevant issues around the implementation of the project throughout the implementation period.

The Adaptation Fund NGO Network was established in 2010. The first phase lasted from 2010 to 2013, and the second phase is currently running until 2016. The Network is a supporting facility forum for NGOs in developing countries. Through this channel, developing countries can follow the development of the AF and specifically observe direct access and the implementation of the projects through National Implementing Entities. This approach aims to enable multi-stakeholder participation in the AF procedures. Through this open exchange and participation, the Network assists its NGO partners to contribute to a successful outcome of the funded projects in their own countries. Their participation during all stages of the project – from its design to its implementation – is in the interest of improving the conditions of those less privileged and most vulnerable to climate change.

Currently, the Adaptation Fund NGO Network is comprised of ten active partners in their respective countries: Fundación Vida in Honduras, Panos in Jamaica, ENDA in Senegal, Indigo in South Africa, Forum CC in Tanzania, Practical Action in Kenya, The Royal Marine Conservation Society of Jordan, Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement in Benin, Association pour la Conservation de la Nature in Rwanda and NGO Forum in Cambodia. In addition to these active members, the number of Adaptation Fund NGO Network members is constantly growing. To date, there are more than 115 member organisations that associate themselves with the Adaptation Fund NGO Network.

This Baseline Mapping has been produced by Panos Caribbean, our Adaptation Fund NGO Network partner in Jamaica. It aims to inform the climate adaptation and climate finance community about the Adaptation Fund project in Jamaica as well as to provide insight into the overall climate change policy landscape and civil society's perception on climate change issues in the country.

2. Introduction

Climate change is among the most significant challenges facing Jamaica and other small island developing states of the Caribbean, as well as other vulnerable countries throughout the world. With the prospect of not only warmer temperatures but also sea level rise, an increase in sea surface temperatures, more extreme weather events, including hurricanes and droughts — some of which are already being experienced — it is essential that Jamaica accelerate actions to stymie any fallout from these impacts. Those actions include the implementation of the Jamaica Adaptation Fund Project titled "Enhancing the Resilience of the Agricultural Sector and Coastal Areas to Protect Livelihoods and Improve Food Security."

This research-based report provides an update on this project while lending insight into Jamaica's larger climate change adaptation policy landscape, including a look at existing and expected institutional arrangements as well as ongoing projects intended to enhance readiness for the effects of climate change. Additionally, this report elaborates upon civil society's role in project planning and implementation, with reflections on how civil society engagement can be increased to ensure involvement in this project and other climate change adaptation efforts.

In the end, it is anticipated that the report will prove useful in a number of ways. Notably, it will:

- Provide Panos Caribbean with a clear picture of local climate change adaptation actions and describe the project's work to the Adaptation Fund NGO Network as well as future work under its 'Climate Change, Livelihood and Gender' programme area.
- Enable sharing and learning of best practices among Adaptation Fund NGO Network partners.
- Help to highlight the work of PIOJ, the designated NIE for the Adaptation Fund Project in Jamaica.
- Inform other developing countries that stand to benefit from the Adaptation Fund or other climate change financing mechanisms, including the Green Climate Fund.

Panos Caribbean, a regional non-governmental communication organization with offices in Haiti and Jamaica, became a partner in the Adaptation Fund NGO Network in January 2011. This partnership developed after months of dialogue with the German-based international climate change organization Germanwatch, who is responsible for coordinating the AF NGO Network.

Panos Caribbean has since undertaken a range of project activities annually and utilized strategies designed to support the successful implementation of the Jamaica Project. These include working with PIOJ to ensure participation of poor and marginalized groups in the project. Another area of support has been raising awareness on climate change adaptation through communication engagements.

Highlights

<p>2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of more than five news stories and three blogs intended to provide insight into progress on the project for Jamaican audiences. • Launch of Panos as a regional hub in the Caribbean for climate change information. • Launch of Panos’ new online database to support operations of the regional hub, etc. • Organization of a media-training workshop on climate change and climate change adaptation involving 10 Caribbean journalists (Done in collaboration with the international foundation Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The two-day workshop was designed to focus attention on climate change, encouraging journalists to report on the subject while simultaneously informing Caribbean partners on adaptation actions in Jamaica (which is among the most advanced of Caribbean countries in its institutional arrangements for climate change adaptation.)
<p>2013</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in two AFB meetings through the efforts of the Adaptation Fund NGO Network. These engagements increased Panos’ capacity to monitor the NIE project in light of international standards of accountability and transparency. • Information sharing regarding the Jamaica project on national and international levels as well as adaptation in the Caribbean in general through the Panos communication network Panoscope, Panos’ website (www.panoscaribbean.org), participation in meetings and events, etc.
<p>2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary site visit to Negril by Germanwatch and Panos to gather feedback from local fishermen and the poor about climate change adaptation. This site visit also included initial discussions with key stakeholders regarding their potential involvement in the project. The overall feedback received from stakeholders was positive, with the fishermen expressing a strong desire to be included at all stages of the project.
<p>2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study, undertaken by Kayon Raynor and Petre Williams-Raynor, looking at Jamaican’s attitudes towards climate change as well as their level of knowledge about the topic. This is conducted in the project’s target parishes of Clarendon, Manchester, St. Ann, St. Mary, St. Elizabeth, and Westmoreland.

3. Overview of Jamaica's Adaptation Fund Project

The "Enhancing the Resilience of the Agricultural Sector and Coastal Areas to Protect Livelihoods and Improve Food Security" project was launched in November 2012 and is scheduled for completion in March 2016. The project has a total budget of USD 9,965,000 and has three components which include:

- *Protecting Negril's coast from coastal erosion* caused by intense storms and rising sea-levels by building breakwater structures (component one);
- *Enhancing the agriculture sector's resilience to climate change* by improving water and land management practices through water storage, soil conservation, micro-dams, small-scale irrigation and other initiatives (component two); and
- *Improving institutional and local-level capacity for coastal and agricultural areas and awareness raising* for behavior modification through training, the design of replicable technical standards, and spreading information and effective adaptation measures (component three)



Picture 1: The 7-mile beach in Negril, Jamaica. The picture clearly shows the narrow beach, a result of coastal erosion. (Photo: Lisa Junghans)

Fishermen, farmers, and private-sector businesses (hotels, tourism companies, etc.) in the following parishes are intended to benefit from the project: St. Ann, Clarendon, Hanover, St. Catherine, St. Thomas, St. Mary, Trelawny, Manchester, and Westmoreland.

The designated NIE for the project is the PIOJ while the NEEs include the National Works Agency (NWA), the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA), the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment.

4. Current Status of the Jamaica Adaptation Fund Project

Component One - “Increasing the climate resilience of the Negril coastline” in Westmoreland

2014 Activities

- Publication of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report on the Negril breakwaters, which was completed by CL Environmental Consultants and made available for public comment.
- Discussion between the Minister of Tourism and Entertainment, Wykeham McNeill; PIOJ; and Negril stakeholders surrounding community concerns over the viability of the Negril breakwaters on June 27th.
- Submission of application for environmental license for the breakwaters project from the National Environmental and Planning Agency (NEPA).

2013 Activities

- National stakeholder consultations held in Runaway Bay in October 2013 intended to “foster greater sense of community involvement and ownership among stakeholders in all three components.”
- Creation of a Jamaica Information Service (JIS) Think Tank, which resulted in the production of an online article and electronic media reports about the proposed breakwater structures.
- Consultations with key stakeholders including the hotel industry, parish councils, local NGOs, fishermen, and craft vendors at the Negril Community Centre on May 28th, 2013, to present information about the proposed programme of work and solicit the support of the communities.
- Completion of modeling studies in December 2013 at the Centre of Applied Coastal Research Ocean Laboratory at the University of Delaware (USA)
 - “Based on performance and testing, the two proposed breakwaters have been designed to withstand events with 100-year return period,” the Project Management Unit (PMU) of PIOJ noted in written responses to Panos’ inquiries.

Challenges

There has been impasse between Negril stakeholders and project proponents over the viability of the installation of the Negril breakwaters. Negril stakeholders insist the installation of the breakwaters is not the best option for their small resort town and would rather measures such as beach nourishment be taken. Beach nourishment, they claim, is a ‘softer, safer’ solution for the Negril beach and should be completed before breakwaters are installed.

The hotel industry has even financed the visit of at least one consultant from Van Oord, an international dredging and offshore contractor, to explain to stakeholders how beach nourishment could work for the community. However, proponents of installing the breakwaters, including the NWA,

still maintain that there is adequate data proving that breakwaters are the best option to arrest coastal erosion.

The challenges, as articulated by the Project Management Unit, include:

- Low level of stakeholder buy-in among some of the hotel industry, which “appears to be fuelled, in part, by insufficient information/understanding of the project coupled with negative public perception of some partner agencies.”
- “The proposed sequencing of events by the Negril stakeholders (sand nourishment first, then hard engineering solutions).”
- There is also the confluence of the project with several prior environmental issues in the community.



Picture 2: A section of the Negril beach near where the breakwaters are to be built.
(Photo: Mary Veira/Negril stakeholder)

Negril stakeholders, as voiced at a June 19th Panos stakeholder meeting in Negril, identify the challenges as:

- A lack of available information to better understand the project and make informed decisions in the interest of their community.
- Inadequate trickle-down of information on project progress from CSOs representing stakeholders on the Project Steering Committee (PSC).
- Inadequate ongoing civil society engagement, following initial consultations done at the project development stage, also prior to 2014, creating information gaps for stakeholders who belatedly voiced opposition through the media.

Component Two - “Enhancing the resilience of the agricultural sector by improving water and land management in select communities” in Clarendon, Manchester, St. Ann, St. Catherine, St Mary, St. Thomas, and Trelawny

Activities	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of eight rainwater harvesting systems using roof catchment and tanks. • Rehabilitation of two rainwater harvesting systems using catchment and tanks. • Approval and disbursement of 19 production and productivity programme grants. • Beginning of work on five demonstration plots. • Training of more than 900 farmers in skills, knowledge, and techniques on sustainable practices and land husbandry. • Mobilization of six groups for the establishment or rehabilitation into water user groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement delays. • Drought condition (or prolonged dry spell), which has slowed the implementation of the agro-forestry component of the demonstration plots. • Geo-technical, geo-physical and social-economic issues – for example the best ways to supply water to some of the rural communities in light of rugged and mountainous terrain

Component Three - “Improving institutional and local level capacity for sustainable management of natural resources and in disaster risk reduction in the targeted vulnerable areas; and raising awareness for behavior modification.” in Clarendon, Hanover, Manchester, Westmoreland

Activities	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of communications specialist. • Storm surge modelling research. • Hazard mapping. • Asset mapping in Negril. • Disaster management training for community members in Hanover and Westmoreland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement delays. • Local perception that communities are at low risk for effects of climate change. • Minimal knowledge of climate change throughout the communities. • Poor attendance at training sessions.

5. Challenges of the Project

<p>Component One</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation by/participation of the NIE in a number of public consultations. The sessions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ June 19th stakeholder meeting on the issue, convened by Panos Caribbean as part of its June 19th-20th launch event for the organization as a regional hub for climate change information and its new online database (Williams-Raynor, June 2014) and Panos Caribbean (July 2014). ○ The June 27th meeting between community stakeholders and the Minister of Tourism and Entertainment. ○ July 29th public consultation on the EIA, which saw a large community turnout to an event that ran more than three hours. • Discussions with the NWA, consultant engineers, and NEPA on the need to introduce mitigation measures, which take on the community’s concerns over the interruption of business activities during the construction phase for the breakwaters. • Resolution of the NIE to work with partners on the project to resolve the impasse. “It is widely accepted that Negril is an important contributor both to the tourism industry and the overall Jamaican economy. Therefore, there is an undertaking to continue to work with all the partners through ongoing consultations, which are critical to the process of adaptive management and increased stakeholder ownership/buy-in,” the PMU told Panos.
<p>Component Two</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue initiated by the NIE with “respective stakeholders to identify alternative solutions and establish synergistic relationships with other projects while leveraging existing resources.”
<p>Component Three</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass mobilization through parish councils, parish disaster committees, and church groups. • Community walk-through information sessions. • General sensitization sessions. • Maintenance of contacts with identified community leaders, such as citizen association presidents. • Provision of direct assistance with the procurement process to the PMU.

6. The Role of Civil Society

The PIOJ Architecture for Civil Society

To promote civil society engagement in the project, PIOJ has established system intended to facilitate civil society engagement in the project. The three branches are as follows:

1) *Project Steering Committee* is comprised of more than 20 representatives from civil society and governmental organizations including the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica (PSOJ); the Negril Area Environmental Protection Trust (NEPT); the Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment; the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; the Ministry of Water, Environment, and Climate Change; and the Meteorological Service. Members are able to receive project documents via this committee which they are later able to openly discuss.

2) *Public consultations* occur at all stages of the project - from planning through implementation - to keep continuously forming the project framework. At the concept development stage, the planning team from the PIOJ initially consulted with Government ministries to identify the priority adaptation needs of the island. These were reviewed by a small team from the Vision 2030 Climate Change Thematic Group. Recommendations were made for civil society engagement, which PIOJ then acted on. After the approval of the concept, a significant round of consultations were done to develop the proposal — with civil society input now integrated into project implementation.

3) *Public and community relations* are being strengthened through raising public awareness; collaboration with the Government communication arm, the JIS, and the recent recruitment of a communications specialist; and training offered under various components of the project.



Picture 3: Panos' Caribbean's Indi Mclymont-Lafayette in dialogue with Thompson Town stakeholders on the Jamaica Adaptation Fund Project. (Photo: Panos/Petre Williams-Raynor)

Challenges

While the architecture of the project has created opportunities for civil society engagement, some challenges still exist including:

The failure of civil society representatives on the PSC to effectively share information/project updates received at meetings with local level/community stakeholders for their information and feedback where necessary.

At least one civil society representative on the PSC who is lacking the proper resources to communicate and effectively share information about the project.

Concern among civil society representatives on the PSC over their organization's image due to project decisions that may not meet with the approval of community stakeholders.

Lack of a public repository for documents on the project to afford civil society actors the opportunity of easy access to developments in the project.

Panos and the NIE

Panos Caribbean has an open relationship with the PIOJ. Key information for the project's development is freely shared between both Panos and the NIE. For example, Panos has made regular requests for updates on the project and its implementation and this has been consistently supplied and in a timely manner by the PIOJ. Additionally, Panos has shared research and communication information that the NIE can use in the project implementation.

Panos and NEEs

Panos has managed to successfully collaborate with at least one of the NEEs, NEPA, and the NWA on the project in the interest of raising public awareness and resolving the impasse surrounding the breakwaters. Both NEPA and the NWA participated in the site visit organized by Panos and public consultation on June 19th in Negril.

NEPA was also present for Day Two of the activities which saw the launch of the regional hub and online database and has consistently made itself available for interviews with Panos' project staff and journalist for stories on the breakwaters. Likewise, the NWA was responsive and provided information needed for the completion of this baseline report.

Panos and civil society actors

Panos has successfully engaged civil society actors, involved in or impacted by the project, through public consultations and research. This interaction has provided a platform for learning and sharing between civil society actors, climate change policymakers, project administrators, and implementers.

Panos has served as not only facilitator for dialogue between the actors, but also as a medium for sharing information and raising awareness through the media. Lastly, the perspectives of Negril stakeholders have consistently been reflected in articles filed and later shared on social media and Panos' website.

Panos policy-influencing power

Jamaica has a national 30-year development plan called 'Vision 2030'. This plan is being implemented through a variety of committees divided into subject areas to ensure that development targets and policy goals are met. Panos sits on two of these committees — the Thematic Working Group on Climate Change and the Thematic Working Group on the Environment.

These groups are made up of government and civil society organizations active in the respective field. Through its involvement on these two committees, Panos is able to influence policy. Before its submission, Jamaica's project proposal for the Adaptation Fund Board was reviewed by the Thematic Working Group on Climate Change.

Panos also works indirectly through media engagement to influence policy. Through media fellowships and training workshops, Panos is able to provide information about the Adaptation Fund Project as well as adaptation issues which can be used for public debate and policy discussion. Panos has sought to raise civil society knowledge of the Adaptation Fund project through dialogue events. .

Integrating vulnerable communities

Part of Panos' mission is to ensure that the voices of the poor and vulnerable are included in policy and decision-making. As a part of its role in monitoring this project, Panos undertook a snapshot analysis of three of the communities involved in the project – Thompson Town and Orange Hill in Clarendon and Bushy Park in Manchester.

25 residents from these areas participated by providing feedback on the project. Their ages ranged between 17 and 75, and they were randomly selected. 12 of those chosen were not aware of the project, while 13 expressed familiarity with the project. Of those that were familiar with the project, 10 expressed satisfaction with the project's the level of engagement. About 9 respondents suggested that community meetings need to be held more often to ensure greater community participation. Other recommendations for improvements included:

- The need for more tanks to supply water to the farmers.
- Supplying more crops for planting.
- Extending financial assistance for a longer time.
- Making learning about climate change and climate change adaptation more engaging and interesting in local schools.

The survey also revealed a potential lack of enthusiasm among some community stakeholders to educate themselves on the project, bringing into question the sustainability of various elements over the long term in the absence of greater buy-in through deliberate engagement.

7. Broader Climate Change Adaptation Landscape in Jamaica

Ministry of Water, Land, Environment, and Climate Change

In 2012, the newly elected administration of the People's National Party established a new ministry of environment to include climate change called the Ministry of Water, Land, Environment, and Climate Change. Attorney and veteran politician Robert Pickersgill — also chairman of the People's National Party — was appointed head of the ministry. Pickersgill and his ministry hold the overarching responsibility for the integration of climate change adaptation into Jamaican environmental policy. Since the establishment of the Ministry and the appointment of the new minister, institutional arrangements for climate change policy and action on the island have been strengthened or otherwise expanded.

Climate Change Advisory Committee

In 2012, Pickersgill established the Climate Change Advisory Committee, with members including some of Jamaica's brightest scientific minds such as Nobel Peace Prize winner Professor Anthony Chen, who was awarded for his work on the IPCC.

The Climate Change Advisory Committee, which completed its first year of operation in June 2014, is currently being restructured with the help of the United States Agency for International Development. The minister is expected to appointment members for a second term once restructuring is completed.

Climate Change Division

The Climate Change Division (CCD) was established in 2013 following years of work by the Meteorological Service and the technocrats from previous ministries of environment. The Division is staffed by two technical officers — one of them with responsibility for climate change adaptation and the other for climate change mitigation — along with a principal director.

The CCD is responsible for seeing that the integration of climate change into policy, lead on the efforts for the climate change adaptation and mitigation in the island while at the same time ensuring Jamaica's interests at the level of the international climate negotiations.

Climate Change Focal Points

There are currently around 27 Climate Change Focal Points in Jamaica, each in a ministry or agency of Government and each tasked to ensure the integration of climate change adaptation into the policy of their ministry or agency.

Climate Change Framework Policy and Action Plan

Work on a Climate Change Policy Framework and Action Plan is far advanced. It is now at the stage of a Green Paper. The Green Paper was tabled in Parliament for review and comment in November 2013 and has since been widely circulated for public weigh-in. The Ministry of Water, Land, Environment, and Climate Change has indicated they are now at the stage where updates are being done for Cabinet consideration and sign-off.

The strategy sets the stage for climate change adaption and mitigation action that takes on board the role of Government, private, and civil society actors. It has stated the following objectives:

- Mainstream climate change considerations into sectoral and financial planning and build the capacity of sectors to develop and implement their own climate change adaptation and mitigation plans.
- Support the institutions at the national level responsible for research and data collection on climate change impacts to Jamaica to improve decision-making and prioritization of sectoral action planning.
- Improve communication about the impacts of climate change so that decision makers and the general public will be better informed.

National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

NAPs bring together existing and prospective policy and institutional arrangements to inform climate change adaptation actions through project implementation and awareness-raising initiatives.

Daley (June 19th, 2014) notes that the national approach to climate change adaptation includes: a national outcome of hazard risk reduction and climate change adaptation; national strategies that include developing means to adapt to climate change; [and] sector strategies that include identifying strategic priorities for adaptation to climate change, adopting of best practices for climate change adaptation.

Priority actions identified under the NAPs include, according to Daley (2014):

- Development of the policy framework for climate change.
- Development of priority project proposals for climate change adaptation.
- Improved mechanisms for the financing of climate change.
- Improved public access to information on climate change.
- Development of a targeted approach for the most vulnerable on their role in climate change adaptation.



Picture 4: Participants of the Regional Hub Workshop in Jamaica are visiting the Adaptation Fund project in Negril, where a breakwater will be constructed to reduce coastal erosion (Photo: Lisa Junghans)

Other Climate Change Adaptation Projects in Jamaica

In addition to the Jamaica Adaptation Fund Project, there are several other adaptation projects being implemented on the island. They include:

<p>Jamaica Rural Economy and Ecosystems Adapting to Climate Change (JaREEACH) project.</p>	<p>The project is being implemented by the Agricultural Cooperative Development Initiative (ACDI)/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA), with funding to the tune of US\$12 million over four years, from the United States Agency for International Development. The goal of the project is to “improve the adaptive capacity of Jamaican partners and institutions to promote livelihoods and natural systems that are resilient to climate change and its impacts [and] strengthen local and national institutions to support the processes of adaptation and sustainability”.</p>
<p>Third National Communication and Biennial Updated Report to the UNFCCC</p>	<p>The project — which is being coordinated by one of Jamaica’s climate change negotiators, Clifford Mahlung, has three components, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inventory of the island’s net greenhouse gas emissions from sources including energy plants, electricity production that uses fossil fuels, motor vehicles that use petroleum, and landfills that create methane. • Vulnerability and adaptation assessments for five of the island’s most vulnerable sectors — agriculture, coastal resources, human health, tourism, and water resources. • An updated assessment of the potential areas for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Jamaica.
<p>Adaptation Programme and Financing Mechanism for the Pilot Programme for climate Resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intended to mainstream climate change into development planning, provide information on novel approaches to overcome the challenges of climate change, and draw upon lessons learned from adaptation interventions.
<p>The Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparatory work has been done under the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) for Jamaica to roll out a longer programme for climate adaptation called the SPCR. Jamaica has requested US\$10 million in loans and US\$15 million in grants from the World Bank to work on a 4-5 year project focusing on: • Sectors – Water Resources, Agriculture and Food Security, Tourism, Human Health, Human Settlement and Coastal Resources • Themes – Strengthening institutional arrangements to ensure the effective mainstreaming of climate change, building capacity for climate data management and climate change education and awareness.

Public Debate on Adaptation in Jamaica

Climate change issues have increasingly featured in public dialogue in the last five years in Jamaica. Climate change adaptation is, however, a lesser-known term that has not yet gained prominence in public debate, even though the term is becoming more known through the work of the project, etc.

The accreditation of the NIE has greatly helped to ensure that climate change adaptation is increasingly being noted by policymakers. The fact that the NIE has five key agencies that function as NEEs is one of the ways that it has put adaptation on the radar in the Government.

Climate Change Awareness in Jamaica

A Knowledge, Practice and Attitude survey (CARIMAC, 2012) shows that 82% of Jamaicans are aware of climate change and are interested in learning more about the issue. Adapting to climate change has been primarily seen as the responsibility of the government and not so much individuals.

Overall, however, there is not much documentation on the awareness of climate change adaptation and the Adaptation Fund.

Panos has done a series of public service announcements on climate change adaptation that have been aired on a local radio station with strong Jamaican and diaspora influence.

Panos has also done a series of news articles, published in Jamaica's major newspaper, the Jamaica Gleaner, and written several blogs, published via the webs.com and wordpress.com platforms, to further boost public awareness.



Supporting the most vulnerable to climate change.