
Readiness Proposal

**with Planning Institute of Jamaica (POIJ)
for Jamaica**

15 April 2021



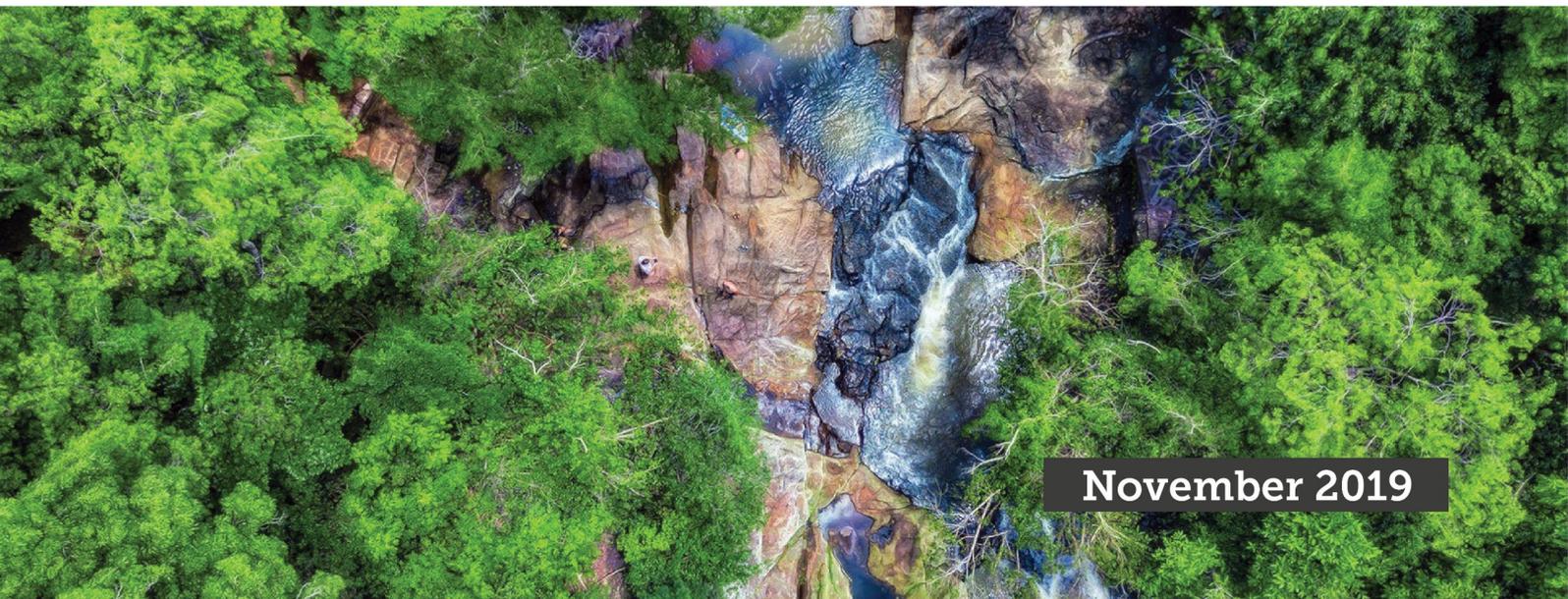
**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

READINESS & PREPARATORY SUPPORT

PROPOSAL TEMPLATE



Proposal title:	Towards a comprehensive national adaptation planning process in Jamaica (Ja-NAP)
Country:	Jamaica
National designated authority:	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation/Climate Change Division
Implementing Institution:	Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)
Date of first submission:	30 October 2020
Date of current submission / version number	15 January 2021 V.2



November 2019

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Download the guidebook:
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Please be concise. If you need to include any additional information, please attach it to the proposal.

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Note: Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender

Throughout this document, when answering questions and providing details, please make sure to pay special attention to environmental, social and gender issues, particularly to the situation of vulnerable populations, including women and men. Please be specific about proposed actions to address these issues. Consult Annex IV of the Readiness Guidebook for more information.

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When submitting the proposal, please name the file:
GCF Readiness -[Country]-[yyymmdd]

1. SUMMARY

1.1 Country submitting the proposal	<p>Country name: Jamaica</p> <p>Name of institution representing NDA or Focal Point: Climate Change Division/Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation</p> <p>Name of contact person: Ms. UnaMay Gordon</p> <p>Contact person's position: Principal Director</p> <p>Telephone number: Type here</p> <p>Email: unamay.gordon@megjc.gov.jm</p> <p>Full office address: 16A Half Way Tree Road, Kingston 5</p> <p>Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences: katherine.blackman@megjc.gov.jm Le-Anne.Roper@megjc.gov.jm</p>
1.2 Date of initial submission	30 October 2020
1.3 Last date of resubmission	18 January 2021
1.4 Which institution will implement the Readiness and Preparatory Support project?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> National designated authority</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Accredited entity</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delivery partner</p> <p>Please provide contact information if the implementing partner is not the NDA/focal point</p> <p>Name of institution: Planning Institute of Jamaica</p> <p>Name of official: Claire Bernard</p> <p>Position: Deputy Director General, Sustainable Development and Social Planning</p> <p>Telephone number: Type here</p> <p>Email: Claire_Bernard@pioj.gov.jm</p> <p>Full office address: 16 Oxford Road Kingston 5 Jamaica, West Indies</p> <p>Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences: Larytha_Fletcher@PIOJ.gov.jm</p>
1.5 Title of the Readiness support proposal	Towards a comprehensive national adaptation planning process in Jamaica (Ja-NAP)

Version number V.1

1.6 Type of Readiness support sought

Please select the relevant GCF Readiness objective(s) below (click on the box – please refer to Annex I and II in the Guidebook):

- I. Capacity building
- II. Strategic frameworks
- III. Adaptation planning
- IV. Pipeline development
- V. Knowledge sharing and learning

1.7 Brief summary of the request

The Government of Jamaica (GoJ) has been advancing its climate change agenda over the past few decades. This includes the adoption of climate change as a pillar for success in Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan, a long-term sustainable development plan. This was further enhanced when the Climate Change Policy Framework for Jamaica was promulgated in 2015, with the goal of creating a sustainable mechanism for integrating climate change considerations in governance systems (policies, plans, etc). The country submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution in November 2016 and ratified the Paris Agreement in April 2017, further signaling its commitment to enhance climate action. The initial NDC which was enshrined in the National Energy Policy (2009-2030) highlighted the importance of national adaptation planning. In June 2020, Jamaica raised its ambition in its updated NDC to an economy-wide scope and reflecting adaptation co-benefits. In an effort to enhance adaptive capacity, the Climate Change Division identified the national adaptation plan (NAP) as critical to advancing the country's climate change agenda.

Adaptation Planning for Jamaica will take a phased approach:

- Phase 1: National Adaptation Planning
- Phase 2: Sub-national Adaptation planning

Phase 1 – National Adaptation Planning

The overall goal of the NAP project is to develop an inclusive, systematic and participatory national adaptation planning and implementation framework for Jamaica by 2025.

Jamaica has been implementing adaptation activities since ratifying the UNFCCC in 1995. Various planning and policy documents have sought to build the country's capacity over the years, adding to a number of projects and programmes across various sectors. The evolving and more unpredictable nature of climate change demands a more streamlined approach to better identify, assess and address the most pressing issues. This is even more necessary as a number of priority, vulnerable sectors are without formal, promulgated strategies and action plans.

The proposal will help the GoJ to advance its national adaptation planning framework, building on existing governance and coordination mechanisms, strengthening capacities of sectors and enhancing institutions already putting appropriate systems in place to monitor and evaluate adaptation benefits. In doing so, the GoJ will be able to implement adaptation investments in line with key priorities because knowledge and best practices will be generated and shared, feeding into effective coordination mechanisms and adaptation-targeted public and private investment plans to ensure sustainability.

This will be supported through the following related outcomes:

- Outcome 3.1: Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened
- Outcome 3.2: Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact
- Outcome 3.3: Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed
- Outcome 3.4: Adaptation finance increased

The project interventions are fully supporting, aligned and complementary with national policies and policy-related documents, building on synergies with on-going and past adaptation projects and readiness initiatives in Jamaica. Ja-NAP will be aligned to Jamaica's portfolio of GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support projects focusing on country programming, gender responsiveness, private sector mobilization and civil society engagement. Ja-NAP will apply a consultative, inclusive and gender responsive and science-based approach to the formulation of the national adaptation plan.

The intended direct beneficiaries of Ja-NAP project will include Climate Change Division; Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of government (specifically the priority sectors [water, health, tourism, agriculture, coastal resources and human settlement] and the Climate Change Focal Point Network); private sector (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, banking and insurance sector); and civil society organisations and academia. Indirect beneficiaries include the MDAs of the non-productive sector such as justice.¹

Phase 2 - Sub-national Adaptation planning²

The overall objective is to develop the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) programme for Jamaica which aims to increase the resilience of local government authorities known as Municipal Corporations (MCs) including the Portmore City Municipality by establishing a performance-based climate resilience (PBCRG) top-up financing mechanism through enhancement of funding within the current local funding system. It will work as the second phase of the national adaptation strategy developed in Phase 1 focusing on local level adaptation interventions led by MCs, in particular increasing awareness and capacities to climate change adaptation at the local level and the integration of climate change adaptation into targeted local government plans and budgets. Further to this LoCAL will be the major mechanism for transfer of funds to the Municipal Corporations for relevant climate change adaptation. The main beneficiary will be Municipal Corporations, along with key government stakeholders. The delivery partner will be United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).

1.8 Total requested amount and currency

Choose Currency
US\$1,009,114.00
million .

1.9 Implementation period

24 months

1.10 Is this request a multiple-year strategic Readiness implementation request?

- Yes
 No

For more information on how a country may be eligible to access Readiness support through this modality, please refer to **Annex IV of the Readiness Guidebook**.

1.11 Complementarity and coherence of existing readiness support

- Yes
 No

Jamaica has secured five GCF Readiness Grants with the CCD/MEGJC serving as the Delivery Partner for most projects:

- **JAM-RS-001** - In 2017, US\$300,000 was secured to strengthen the capacity of the NDA to undertake its fund-related roles and responsibilities, and to distill and prioritise national climate change investments to be elaborated in Jamaica's GCF Country Programme [Status: Completed];

¹ Please refer to Annex 3 for details.

² Please refer to Annex 5 for more details on LoCAL

- **JAM-RS-002** – In 2018, US\$582,000 was secured to support the mobilization of the private sector to support low carbon and climate resilient development. This included investigating barriers faced by private sector in climate investment with an emphasis on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), supporting the accreditation of selected private sector entities in the region, informing the best strategy for investment at the regional and country levels and promoting south-south cooperation among other CARICOM States [Status: On-going];
- **JAM-RS-003** – In 2018 US\$613,000 was secured for the Forestry Department to prepare the country for REDD+. This would catalyse action to ensure the conservation and protection of the country's forests and will serve to assist with capacity building and establishing planning mechanisms to guide the country in becoming REDD+ ready, including development of a REDD+ Strategy [Status: On-going].
- In 2017 Entity support was provided to support the Jamaica Social Investment Fund in its GCF accreditation process (US\$33,000) [Status: Completed];

To date these grants have achieved the following:

- Development of GCF Country Programme (launched in October 2019) which includes eight project concepts in the pipeline and four readiness proposals, including the NAP readiness proposal;
- Stocktake of climate change priorities (included in the Country Programme);
- Nomination of three Direct Access Entities
- Development of procedures to issue No-Objection Letters;
- Developed of knowledge/communication products to increase knowledge of GCF as a source of climate finance;
- Regional Scoping Study for Private Sector Investment in Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation & a Regional Action Plan.

More recently, Jamaica received support for the following:

- **JAM-RS-004**: In late 2019, US\$272,797 was secured to strengthen the nation's institutional coordination to promote gender responsive climate action and ensure policies, programmes and projects address gender inequalities. It includes the development of a Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan [Status: On-going];
- **LAC-RS-003**: In late 2019, US\$582,749 was secured to assess the debt market and foster a conducive environment for a green bond market through building a green bond market ecosystem. This includes developing appropriate guidance for green bond listing and capacity building and education of market players [Status: On-going];

- **LAC-RS-004:** In late 2019 US\$1,296,958 was secured by Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), Jamaica and other Caribbean NDAs to enhancing Caribbean civil society's access and readiness for climate finance (CANARI) [Status: On-going]

Non-GCF resources

- **Strengthening Jamaica's Capacity to Meet Transparency Requirements under the Paris Agreement:** Through the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), a dedicated window of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Jamaica was granted US\$ 1.3M to address capacity constraints as it relates to transparency reporting under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. The main objective of the project is to strengthen Jamaica's transparency framework through the design and implementation of a fully functional and harmonised domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for the effective implementation of the country's NDC and other transparency-related activities. [Status: On-going];
- **NDC Partnership- Climate Action Enhancement Package:** In September 2019, the CCD made an application for support under the NDC Partnerships' Climate Action Enhancement Package to further support Jamaica's NDC review efforts and the development of a long-term low carbon and climate resilient development strategy. [Status: On-going];

The Ja-NAP Project will complement the six national and regional readiness grants and will contribute to the adaptation co-benefits identified in Jamaica's Updated NDC and the Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan. It will enable GOJ to build and strengthen capacities for mainstreaming climate change, support the formulation of financing strategies and enhancing both coordination and monitoring mechanisms to track and scale-up adaptation.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1 COUNTRY CONTEXT & BASELINE SCENARIO

Country background: Jamaica is a small island developing state located in the Caribbean Sea, with a population of ~2.726 million (mn) persons³. More than half of the population (~70%) reside within a mile of the shoreline with many settlements at risk. The country is said to be ageing with populations 60 and over accounting for 13.3 percent of the population. However, there is an opportunity for further growth and development since the country is in an advanced stage of its demographic transition⁴. It is classified as a middle-income country and until recently was listed as one of the most indebted countries in the world. Jamaica's Human Development Index (HDI) places it among the category of developing countries with high human development. However, some 19% of the population live in poverty based on statistics from the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions 2017. It was further revealed that there was an increase in poverty in the Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area and

³ Planning Institute of Jamaica, 2020. Economic and Social Survey Jamaica, 2019. Page 20.3

⁴ Jamaica Voluntary National Review Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. June 2018.

Other Towns relative to the previous year; the rate of poverty remained unchanged in Rural Areas⁵. Most of the poor live in Rural Areas, are dependent on the agriculture sector⁶ and are therefore disproportionately at risk to climate change.

Climate change risks and trends: Jamaica is considered to be one of the most vulnerable countries. In the 2020 World Risk Report, the country ranked 29 out of 181 countries based on its high vulnerability and susceptibility to disaster risks while the ND-Gain Index ranks Jamaica 87 out of 181 countries based on its vulnerability and readiness to adapt⁷. Climate change has been increasingly recognized as a major constraint on the country's development and economic growth. Jamaica's inherent geographical and socio-economic characteristics makes the island highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and climate variability and limits its ability to respond to catastrophic effects. These include its geographic location within the Atlantic hurricane belt, the majority of the population located in hazard prone areas, coastal positioning of key infrastructure, fragile ecosystems, undiversified economies vulnerable to shocks and climate sensitivity of key socio-economic sectors such as water, agriculture, health, coastal resources and human settlements, and tourism⁸. The impacts of climate change such as increase in prolonged drought conditions, increased intensity of extreme weather events, and increased temperatures on climate sensitive sectors, as illustrated in Figure 1, negatively impacts the country's commitment to achieving sustainable development and its goal of becoming a developed nation by 2030.

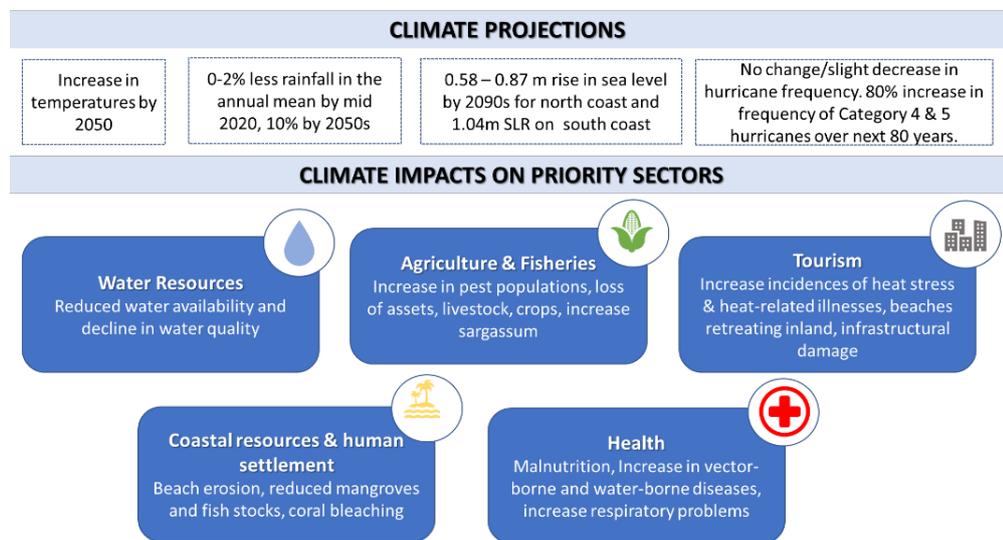


Figure 1: Summary of climate change projections and impacts on priority sectors (Data source: Climate Studies Mona Group. 2017. State of Jamaica Climate Report⁹.)

The 2017 State of Jamaica Climate (SOJC) Report highlighted the following trends:

Temperature – Jamaica continues the warming trend seen in historical data through to the end of the century. The Global Climate Models suggest that the range of the mean temperature increase (°C) over all four Regional Climate Projections (RCPs) will be 0.49°–0.57°C by the 2020s; 0.65–0.84°C by the 2030s, 0.85°–1.80°C by the 2050s and 0.82–3.09°C or 2081–2100 with respect to a 1986–2005 model baseline. Regional Climate Models (RCMs), using the A1B scenarios, show that temperatures will vary across different zones of the country; mean temperature increases are projected to increase by 1.17–1.35°C in the 2020s, 1.48–2.85°C in the 2030s, 2.11–3.12°C in the 2050s, and 2.76–3.90°C by the end of the century. Statistical downscaling using RCP 2.6, 4.5 and 8.5 show increases also, with significant increases in mean minimum and maximum temperatures relative to the baseline in the short to long terms.

⁵ Government of Jamaica. 2019 Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC) 2017. A Joint Publication of The Planning Institute of Jamaica and The Statistical Institute of Jamaica. 204pp.

⁶ Note irrigated agriculture depends on 85% of local water supply

⁷ ND-Gain Index: <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

⁸ The Second National Communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change identifies the priority sector.

⁹ Climate Studies Group, Mona (CSGM), 2017: State of the Jamaican Climate 2015: Information for Resilience Building (Full Report). Produced for the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), Kingston Jamaica. 208pp

Rainfall – Historically, Jamaica has experienced year to year variability due to the influence of phenomenon, El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO). Jamaica is increasingly vulnerable to prolonged drought conditions¹⁰. Over the period 1940 – 2010 Jamaica has seen an increase in the intensity and occurrence of extreme events coupled with frequent drought. Climate Models project Jamaica to see a drying trend from mid 2020s (0-2% less rainfall in the annual mean), up to 4% drier in 2030s, up to 10% drier in 2050s and up to 21% drier through the end of the century.

Sea level rise – There has been a regional rate of increase of 0.18 +/- 0.01mm/year between 1950 and 2010 with higher rates of increase in later years – up to 3.2mm/year between 1993-2010. By mid-century, the projected largest rise in the mean is 0.39-0.40 m across both coasts. By the end of the century, the projected largest rise in the mean across both coasts is 0.87-0.90 m. The highest sensitivity models indicate a rise of just over 1m for RCP8.5.

Extreme weather events – There has been a dramatic increase in frequency and duration of Atlantic Hurricanes since 1995. Based on conclusions of the IPCC report on “Managing the risks of extreme events and disasters to advance climate change adaptation, Jamaica should contemplate a future where tropical storm or hurricane genesis, frequency and tracks are similar to what has been experienced in the very recent past (last two decades), but intensities (rainfall rates and wind speeds) are increased. The SOJC indicates that a +20% to +30% increase in rainfall rates for the model hurricane’s inner core and a smaller increase (~10%) at radii of 200 km or larger. An 80% increase in the frequency of Saffir-Simpson category 4 and 5 Atlantic hurricanes over the next 80 years using the A1B scenario¹¹.

Over the past two decades, extreme weather events have caused significant damage in Jamaica amounting to J\$128 billion (bn) (or US\$881 million) (Table 1). For example, the agriculture sector has suffered from the impact of these events as illustrated in Figure 2 which shows a correlation between a decrease in the agriculture productivity index (API) and a disastrous event.

Table 1: Severe weather events impacting Jamaica between 1999-2017

Name of hurricane/tropical storm	Year	Cost to country ¹²	Impact
Drought	1999/2000	J\$0.7 bn	
Hurricane Michelle (Category 4)	2001	J\$2.52 bn	Flash flooding and mudslides causing damage to properties and roadways.
May/June Flood Rains	2002	J\$2.5bn	
Hurricane Charley (Category 4)	2004	J\$0.4bn	Damage to roads and agriculture sector
Hurricane Ivan (Category 3)	2004	J\$36.9 bn	Mudslides and flooding caused severe damage to roads, infrastructure; approximately 18,000 persons were left homeless.
Hurricane Dennis & Emily (Category 4)	2005	J\$5.98 bn	Damage to transportation, industry where roads and bridges were badly affected
Hurricane Wilma (Category 5)	2005	J\$3.6 bn	Flooding affecting bridges, roadways and infrastructure.
Drought	2005	J\$0.5 bn	
Hurricane Dean (Category 5)	2007	J\$23.8 bn	Damage to housing, health education and agriculture sector
Tropical Storm Gustav	2008	J\$15.5 bn	Flooding and landslides; destruction of infrastructure e.g. homes and bridge
Tropical Storm Nicole	2010	J\$20.6 bn	Island-wide flooding; damage to over 150 homes and over 200 communities surrounded by water.
Hurricane Sandy (Category 2)	2012	J\$9.9 bn	Damage to infrastructure and 85% of Jamaica’s producers banana crops
Drought	2014	J\$0.9 bn	
May Flood Rains	2017	J\$4.1 bn	

Source: *Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA) Reports prepared by Planning Institute of Jamaica.*

¹⁰ The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool which assesses drought severity, flood occurrence, seasonal and inter-annual variabilities and baseline water stress. Jamaica ranked first in the position of highest risk for water stress due to competition for water and depletion of the resources.

¹¹ A1 scenarios are of a more integrated world with rapid economic growth, global population of 9 billion in 2050, quick spread of new and efficient technologies and extensive social and cultural interactions worldwide. A1B - A balanced emphasis on all energy sources (refer to IPCC Emission Scenarios Report - <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/emissions-scenarios/>)

¹² Costs reflect total damage unless otherwise stated.

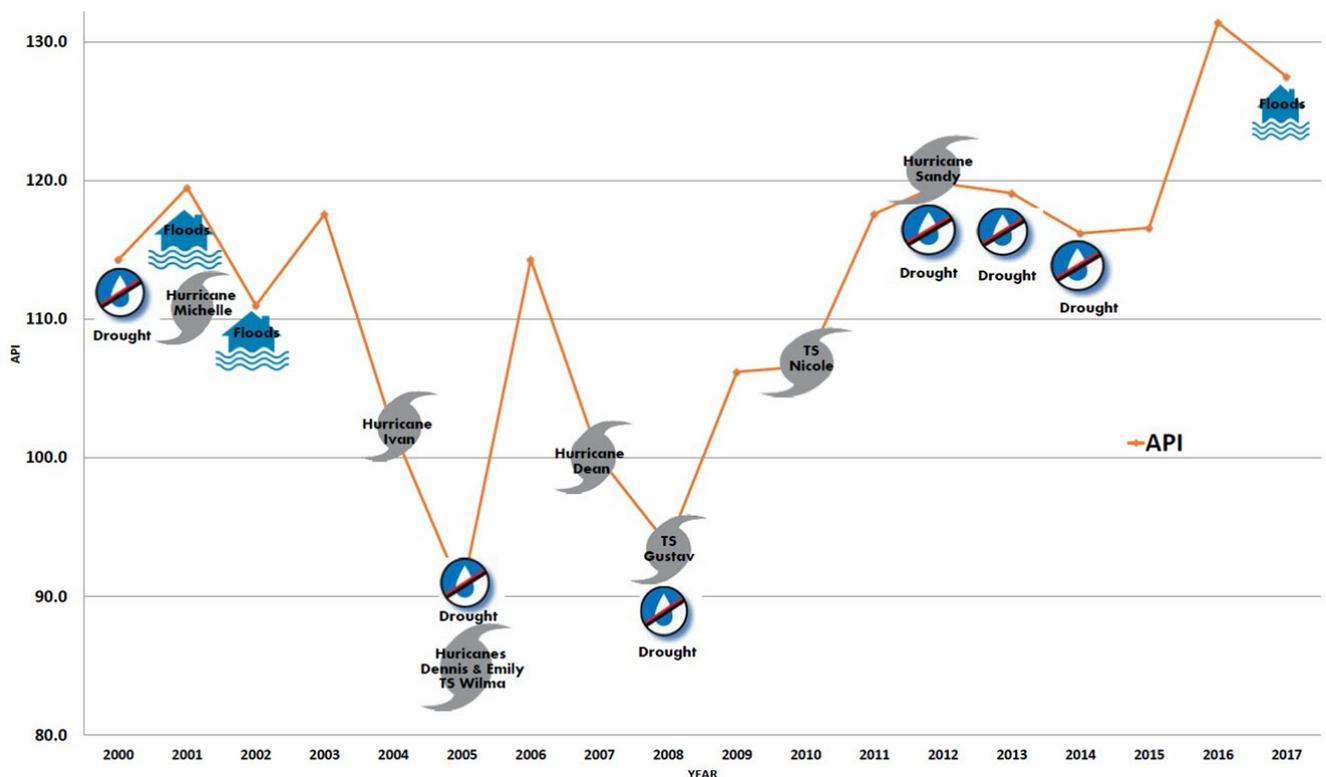


Figure 2: The impact of climate damaging event on Jamaica's Agriculture Productivity Index from 2000 – 2017 (Source: PIOJ)

Emerging challenges

As the country advances efforts to reduce its vulnerability to climate change, it also faces emerging challenges such as COVID-19 pandemic which has amplified vulnerabilities and exacerbated the impact of climate change, especially extreme weather events. The global pandemic has taken a toll on human health, lives and well-being of the people. It has also put a strain on economies and growth prospects, causing governments to take fiscal and monetary measures. This has been true in Jamaica, as the COVID-19 era has brought significant challenges such as job losses; the Government of Jamaica has allocated JMD\$25 billion stimulus package to ease the burden on the population, the largest fiscal stimulus in Jamaica's history. This complements previous measures to stimulate economic growth, inclusive of the reduction in General Consumption Tax (GCT) from 16.5% to 15%, JMD\$1 billion MSME tax credit, COVID-19 Fiscal Contingency¹³ and the provision of financial assistance to employees who have been laid off during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak by way of the COVID 19 Allocation of Resources to Employees (CARE) Programme (Supporting Employees with Transfer of Cash (SET Cash) Grant)¹⁴. As such funding has been diverted from work programmes of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to address issues arising from the pandemic.

2 BASELINE – ADAPTATION PLANNING CONTEXT

2.1 National Adaptation Process/Plans and Frameworks to Address Adaptation Action

The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) has taken significant steps at the national, regional and international level to set the stage for addressing climate change risks in policies and plans. GOJ ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995. As a Party to the Convention, Jamaica is obligated to prepare its National Communications (NCs) to the UNFCCC. To date, Jamaica has completed three NCs and is currently advancing the proposal to develop its fourth NC beginning in 2020/2021. In April 2017, Jamaica became a Party to the Paris Agreement, committing to the global efforts to reduce greenhouse gases with the implementation of its periodically submitted Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Jamaica submitted its initial NDC in November 2015 and updated it in June 2020. Table 2 below highlights NAP process and instruments at the national regional and international level.

Table 2: National Adaptation Planning Process in Jamaica and how they relate to GCF NAPs development

¹³ <https://mof.gov.jm/mof-media/media-centre/press/2633-fiscal-stimulus-response-to-the-covid-19.html>

¹⁴ <https://jis.gov.jm/gojs-care-programme-set-to-help-workers-amid-covid-19-layoffs/>

Year	National Adaptation Processes and Instruments	Framework
1995	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	International
1999	Kyoto Protocol	International
2000	Initial National Communications to UNFCCC	International
2009	Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan	National
2011	Second Communications to UNFCCC	International
2015	Climate Change Policy Framework for Jamaica	National
2015	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	International
2017	Paris Agreement; ratified	International
2019	Third National Communications to UNFCCC	International
2020	Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	International
2020	Doha Amendment	International

2.2 National Climate Policies and Policy-related documents

- Jamaica's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution:** Jamaica submitted its initial NDC in November 2015 which at the time was predicated solely on the 2009 National Energy Policy with the aim of mitigating the equivalent of 1.1mn metric tonnes of carbon dioxide per year by 2030 vs the business-as-usual scenario Jamaica aimed to also increase its ambition to reduce GHG emissions by 10% below the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario (conditional on international support). It also reflected concrete adaptation plans that the country intended to follow. In June 2020, Jamaica submitted its updated NDC which increased ambition and moves towards an economy-wide target by adding land-use and forestry sector and deepening emission reductions in the energy sectors. Qualitatively, it was noted that other sectors such as agriculture and waste management have the potential to contribute to mitigation efforts. Adaptation represents a cross-cutting elements for all sectors, whereby selected co-benefits of the actions are highlighted and identified. For example, the shift to cleaner energy will reduce local air pollution which would become more severe as temperatures increase¹⁵. The preservation of the forest cover will improve water, soil, and air quality, and reduce soil erosion.
- National Communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change:** National communications have provided a basis on which to conduct assessments and identify sectors most vulnerable to climate change. Jamaica's Second National Communications (NC) to UNFCCC identified water, human health, agriculture, coastal resources and human settlement and tourism as the priority sectors. The Third NC recognized that these sectors remain vulnerable yet crucial, and also provides Jamaica's inventory of its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions for the period 2006-2012. Five vulnerability assessments targeting key sectors were conducted for determining the island's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change for the priority sectors¹⁶.
- Vision 2030 Jamaica- National Development Plan:** This national development plan is the overarching framework for sustainable development and climate change in Jamaica. Climate change is primarily addressed under National Outcome #14 'Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change' but is recognized as cross-cutting for other outcomes and strategies of the Plan. The key related national strategies are: (i) develop measures to adapt to climate change, and (ii) develop mechanisms to influence the global rate of climate change. The Plan articulates national strategies including improving resilience to all forms of hazards (e.g. expanding early warning systems), improve emergency response capability, development measures to adapt to climate change (e.g. through education, research, 'climate-proofing' policies), contribute to the effort to reduce the global rate of climate change (e.g. reducing deforestation rate through reforestation programmes). Similarly, gender equality is identified as a cross-cutting priority

¹⁵ World Bank 2019. Assessment of Jamaica's Climate Change Potential and Implications for its NDC. 82pp.

¹⁶ The agriculture sector, one of the priority sectors, includes fisheries; it is important to note that the vulnerability assessments conducted for agriculture and also fisheries are included in the Third National Communications (TNC).

- The Medium-Term Socio-economic Policy Framework (MTF): This is the main mechanism for the implementation of Vision 2030 Jamaica. It identifies priority outcomes, strategies, and actions for each three-year interval from 2009 to 2030 to which all partners at the national and local level can align. The fourth MTF covers the period from 2018 to 2021.
- Climate Change Policy Framework for Jamaica (2015): This policy framework supports the goals of Vision 2030 in particular National Goal 14, Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change. The Climate Change Policy Framework (CCPFJ) is intended to support the goals of Vision 2030 by reducing the risks posed by climate change to all of Jamaica's sectors and development goals. The CCPFJ outlines the objectives, principles and strategies that the country will employ in order to effectively respond to the impacts and challenges of climate change, through measures which are appropriate for varying scales and magnitudes of climate change impacts. The objectives of the policy framework are centered on the following:
 - Mainstreaming climate change considerations into national policies and all types and levels of development planning and to build the country's capacity to develop and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation activities
 - Supporting the institutions responsible for research, data collection, analysis and projections at the national level on climate change, its impacts, and appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures, to facilitate informed decision-making and strategic actions at all levels.
 - Facilitating and coordinating the national response to the impacts of climate change and promote low carbon development.
 - Improving communication at all levels on climate change impacts and also adaptation and mitigation related opportunities so that decision makers and the general public will be better informed;
 - Mobilizing climate financing for adaptation and mitigation initiatives
- The Policy Framework articulates the need for gender equitable development, in line with the Vision 2030 Gender Sector Plan and the National Policy for Gender Equality but it is limited in terms of the actions to integrate gender considerations.
- The CCPFJ makes provisions for a multisectoral approach to respond to climate change which includes the Ministry responsible for climate change, the establishment of the Climate Change Division to mainstream climate change, Climate Change Advisory Board (CCAB), and a Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN). The CCAB is appointed by the Cabinet, comprising representatives from government, private sector, civil society and academia, it strives to meet every quarter. At present, the CCFPN is comprised of duly nominated representatives of Ministries, Departments and Agencies of government; the focal points are engaged through meetings, technical training sessions and study tours. Under Vision 2030 Jamaica, a Thematic Working Group on Hazard Risk Reduction and Climate Change (HRRACC) was established with representatives from public sector and non-state entities including civil society. While sub-networks at the parish level were envisioned, they are not yet established.
- The CCPFJ is currently being revised to reflect the post-Paris Agreement era and also take into consideration emerging issues.

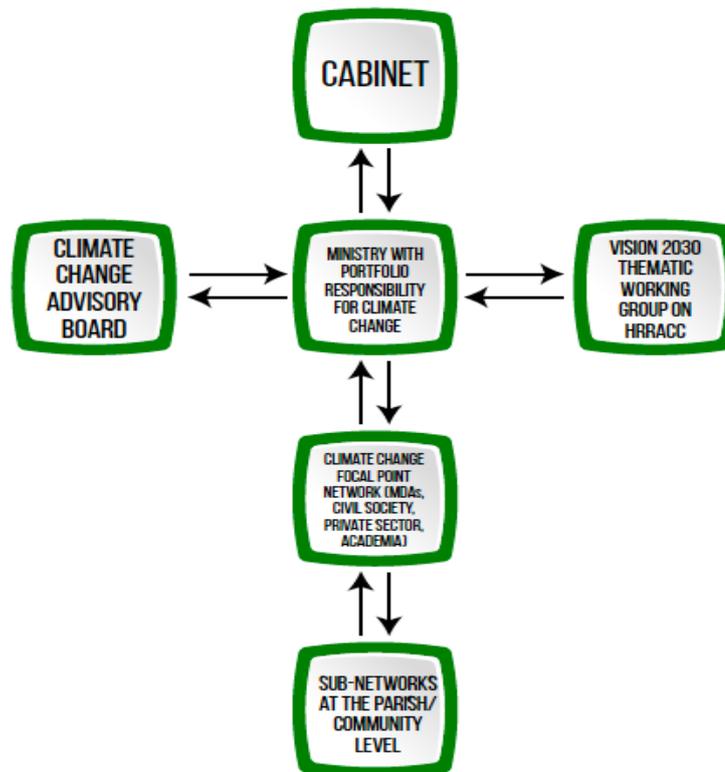


Figure 3: Institutional arrangements

- Local Sustainable Development Plans and Development Orders: A local governance mechanism for sustainable development planning forms a key part of the successful implementation of Vision 2030 Jamaica and the SDGs. Local Sustainable Development Plans (LSDPs) provide an important mechanism for localizing the SDGs. Five of the fourteen Municipal Corporations (MCs) have developed LSDPs – these are Clarendon (2017), Manchester (2007), St. Catherine (2016), St. Elizabeth (2015), and Trelawny (2018). MCs including St. Thomas, Portmore, Westmoreland, and Kingston & St. Andrew have commenced their LSDPs. In addition, Development Orders have been prepared for all local planning areas island wide, with nine of these confirmed.
- Sector Strategy and Action Plans¹⁷: At the sector level, the respective MDAs have the main responsibility to develop SSAP which integrate climate change. In some instances, vulnerability assessments have been conducted with a view to informing the content and focus of SSAPs. However, these have not been prepared for all priority sectors (water, agriculture, tourism, health, and coastal resources and human settlement) but the status of selected ones is outlined below:
 - Forest: The Forestry Department completed a Sector Strategy and Action Plan known as the National Forest Management and Conservation Plan, 2016-2026 which addresses both adaptation and mitigation. A financing strategy has also been developed to structure and define resources for implementing the plan.
 - Water: The Water Policy and Implementation Plan was approved by Parliament in July 2019 to promote and ensure sustainability and intergenerational equity, efficiency, integrated Water Resources Management and universal access to safe water. The sector is currently developing the National Water Master Plan with considerations for local climate change projections.
 - Transport: The Transport Sector has conducted a Vulnerability Needs Assessment that will inform its Strategy and Action Plan. The sector is also taking steps to update its policy.
 - Agriculture and Fisheries: The Agriculture Sector has developed an Agriculture Disaster Risk Management (ADRM) and Climate Change Adaptation Framework and Strategy. The framework articulates the structure, mechanisms, rules, norms and interrelationships that will govern the mainstreaming of disaster risk management and climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector and sub-sectors¹⁸. The National Seed Policy and Action

¹⁷ Information on tourism and human health was extracted from PPCR Scorecard

¹⁸ FAO and GoJ. 2019. Institutional Framework and Terms of Reference for Integrating Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in Jamaica's Agriculture Sector. Under the "Strengthening Institutional Capacities for Agro-environmental Approach to Disaster Resilience in Jamaica Project". 30pp

Plan has been tabled in Parliament as a White Paper, and lists the facilitation of development, evaluation and maintenance of pest resistant/tolerant, high yield varieties that are adaptive to given local agro-ecological zones and challenges posed by climate change. Fisheries: The Fisheries Sector has drafted a Fisheries Sector Strategy and Action Plan with support from Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) but to date it has not yet been promulgated. Work is ongoing to further refine the governance frameworks for the fisheries sector, including updates to the draft policy.

- **Tourism:** The Tourism sector is developing a Tourism Strategy and Action Plan to take account of climate change considerations in keeping with the requirements of the Climate Change Policy Framework. Building resilience in the sector is also being done at a local level through plans relating to climate change and disasters risk management at the resort level. For example, a draft tourism specific disaster risk management plan was prepared for the Ocho Rios Resort Area which includes areas within the parishes of St. Ann and St. Mary. The sector is also advancing a Destination Assurance Framework which is expected to account for climate change in improving the tourism product of target geographic locations.
- **Human health:** The Health Sector is advancing the draft document for a Health National Adaptation Plan (H-NAP) which will target selected sub-sectors. This and other initiatives will benefit from a Vulnerability Assessment of the Health Sector which is ongoing. Jamaica has also signed the Caribbean Action Plan on Health and Climate Change which serves as a roadmap for strengthening health systems, promoting intersectoral collaboration between health and the environment sectors, and increasing financing.
- **Human Settlement and Coastal Resources:** A Draft National Housing Policy Paper (Green Paper) was submitted for tabling in Parliament and includes as a policy measure the support and promotion of sustainable and climate resilient housing developments within the national climate change framework. The Coastal Management and Beach Restoration Guidelines have been produced for guiding state and non-state entities with respect to varying types of interventions relating to managing coastal resources. There are also marine protected areas established under law for which management agreements and plans are prepared. Among them are special fisheries conservation areas.
- **National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity in Jamaica (2016-2021)**¹⁹: One of the national targets in the NBSAP addresses “ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks” being enhanced, through conservation and restoration and “contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification”. Under this target, action such as ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) methods and tools for biodiversity restoration developed and delivering training on proper use of the tools and resources relevant to sectors, as well as documentation on potential contribution of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem services to resilience and adaptive capacity in the face of impacts from climate change. It is expected that the targets established in the strategy and action plan will be updated based on new targets to be developed by the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- **Community-level adaptation plans:** Several community level adaptation plans have been developed. Under the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience, the Rio Minho Watershed Community Plan, along with 15 Community Plans for communities in the Upper Minho Watershed (located in the parish of Clarendon) were developed. Under the Adaptation Fund, the Annotto Bay Plan was prepared.
- **Disaster Management Act, Disaster Risk Management Policy and Action Plan & Disaster Risk Financing Policy:** The Disaster Risk Management Act, revised in early 2015, is the legislation that defines the Government of Jamaica’s capacity to identify, reduce, and manage disaster risk through a comprehensive set of guidelines and procedures targeting the national, parish, and community level. It is the legal backbone of the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) and is the legal provision for the National Disaster Fund. Plans are underway to prepare a Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Policy and Action Plan as well as Regulations to enable the Disaster Risk Management Act to provide an opportunity to fully integrate climate change adaptation and DRM activities nationally and locally²⁰. The development of standard guidelines and tools to screen for disaster risks and climate change issues in the development approval process is ongoing, as well as preparation of continuity of governance plans.

National Investment Policy of Jamaica [NIP] (Green Paper, July 2020): This draft policy provides an enabling environment that facilitates private investments, which will contribute greatly to economic development. It provides a transformative initiative for the country’s investment framework. It is designed to ensure that a policy framework is in place to guide Government entities in offering support to sustainable and strategic investment planning that can mobilize investments that contribute to sustainable development. It highlights the duties of investors in the management of natural resources and climate change adaptation, calling for corrective actions to be taken building on existing global commitments for combatting the effects of climate change and supports mitigation efforts and national annual targets. The complementary draft Green Economy Investment Strategy (GEIS) is expected to fit seamlessly into the framework of the NIP, and potentially could migrate to the central thrust of the NIP. GEIS is expected to be achieved through institutional building for coordinated policy making, fiscal incentives, promotion of greening, public investment, financing for green technology, energy-related, social and research initiatives.

¹⁹ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/jm/jm-nbsap-v2-en.pdf>

²⁰ Extracted from the Indicator Scorecard during the 2019 Jamaica PPCR Core indicators Monitoring and Reporting workshop

- National Policy on Gender Equality: The Policy was promulgated in 2011 to support the integration of gender considerations in development, including in Vision 2030 Jamaica. Progress has been made over the years, including with data collection and more attention to issues of gender, including for climate action. According to the Global Gender Gap Index 2020, Jamaica ranks 41 out of 153 countries with an overall gender equality score of 0.735²¹ and ranks 10 in the Latin America and Caribbean region. It has achieved gender parity for educational attainment, but a significant gap still exists for the sub-index related to political empowerment (i.e. women in parliament, women in ministerial positions and years with a female head of state²²). There are also some gaps related to health and survival and economic participation and opportunity (Figure 4). Some of these gaps can be reduced by considering the impact of climate change on gender.



Figure 4: Jamaica Country Profile for Global Gender Gap Index 2020 (Extracted from the Global Gender Gap Index 2020)

- The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) has the national machinery for gender equality (Bureau of Gender Affairs) which is guided by the 2011 National Policy for Gender Equality (NPGE). The NPGE has the primary goal of ensuring the principle of equality between women and men. The NPGE also calls for Gender Focal Points in Ministries, Departments and Agencies as part of the Government's commitment to ensuring that gender is mainstreamed in all policies, programmes and projects. Despite these developments, the NPGE needs enhancing. Unfortunately, the NPGE does not consider climate change and its disproportionate impacts on men and women and little integration exists between the NPGE and the CCPF. The integration of gender in sectoral policies and plans needs to be improved. Further, understanding the nexus between gender equality and climate change among Gender and Climate Change Focal Points is limited.
- More importantly, only limited sex-disaggregated data is available to inform adaptation planning. However, a recent study has shown that female-headed households are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of hazards, especially since they are slightly poorer than other households, which limits their resources for managing shocks. Female-headed households also have a larger proportion of children. Data suggests that women are more vulnerable to the impact of natural hazards, especially those women living in rural communities, coastal zones and low-lying flood-prone areas. According to the Shock-Responsive Social Protection in the Caribbean - Jamaica Case Study, one disaster housing damage survey found that female-headed households were over-represented in every category of damage (minor damage, major damage and destroyed).
- Acknowledging the disproportionate impact of climate change on women and men, the GOJ recognises the need for gender responsive climate action. Initial efforts have been made to integrate gender into the climate change agenda through a recently approved readiness grant that gathers the necessary data that can support adaptation planning.

In summary, the Ja-NAP will seek to build upon and strengthen these national climate policies, programmes and institutional frameworks to support adaptation action in the medium-term, as well as the adaptation co-benefits outlined in the updated NDC. It will ensure seamless integration with sector plans under development for the priority sectors with support of other initiatives. It will also complement existing efforts for financing adaptation and disaster risk reduction by developing a financial strategy to identify avenues or sources of climate finance, as well as innovation mechanisms.

²¹ A score of one means equality, while lower scores indicate the distance achieving from equality.

²² http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2020.pdf

2.3. COMPLEMENTARY INITIATIVES AND POTENTIAL SYNERGY WITH GCF NAP PROJECT

Jamaica has implemented various climate change adaptation programmes, projects and activities. Below are some of the most recent and on-going projects which the GCF NAP will complement and build upon. There are other initiatives to come on stream related inter alia, which will focus on ecosystem-based adaptation and landscape management.

- Jamaica's GCF Readiness Programme – inclusive of a number of readiness initiatives identified in Section A
- Strengthening Jamaica's capacity to meet transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement – focuses on mitigation and adaptation co-benefits
- Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience²³- Climate Investment Funds - The Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience builds on on-going initiatives and activities
- Government of Jamaica/ European Union/ United Nations Environment Programme (GOJ /EU/UNEP) Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Project funded by the European Union under the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)

Table 3: Selected on-going, completed, and pipeline projects with complementarities with the proposed GCF NAP project

Title	Objective	Donor, Timeline, Budget	Synergies/Complementarity with NAP Project (or Ja-NAP)	Contribution to NAP project activities
On-going Projects				
Enhancing the Resilience of the Agricultural Sector and Coastal Areas to Protect Livelihoods and Improve Food Security	To protect livelihoods and food security in vulnerable communities by: improving land and water management for the agricultural sector; strengthening coastal protection; and building institutional and local capacity against climate change risks	Adaptation Fund US\$9.96mn 2012 – 2021	Lessons relating to adaptation in the agriculture sector and in coastal areas will inform development and priorities of NAP activities. This includes concrete adaptation measures as well as capacity building initiatives.	Activity 3.1.3.3-3.1.3.4 (NAP development)
Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR)	To help the country to strengthen its resilience to climate through enhancing adaptive capacity across priority sectors	Climate Investment Funds US\$ 30Mn 2015 – 2021/22*	The programme has five projects which will complement the NAP process: Under the Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project (ICDMP), quality and accessible data, information, studies and assessments addressing climate change, variability and resilience have been made available through outputs such as the State of the Jamaican Climate Report, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) survey on climate change which showed an increase in climate change awareness. Additionally, the climate data network has been expanded spatially and includes real-time systems.	Activities 3.1.3.3-3.1.3.4 (NAP development); Activity 3.4.1.1. (NAP Financing Strategy)

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https://www.pioj.gov.jm/Portals/0/Sustainable_Development/Jamaica%20PPCR%20M&R%20Summary%20Report%202018_FINAL.pdf

			<p>Under the Adaptation Programme and Financing Mechanism (AP&FM), risk profiles and climate change adaptation plans for 15 communities have been prepared. Concrete solutions for local level adaptation such as check dams and live barriers for flood mitigation, water harvesting and protected agriculture, provide valuable lessons for scaling and replicating. A financing mechanism for civil society and the private sector (grants and loans, respectively) is also being implemented for adaptation and mitigation measures of recipients.</p> <p>Other projects under the PPCR, being implemented locally, nationally and regionally (Caribbean-wide) will provide outputs and outcomes relating to: data and information; improvements in governance regimes that are more climate-responsive; capacity to analyse and respond to climate effects; and awareness-raising among all sectors of society.</p> <p>The NAP will leverage the awareness raising, capacity building on adaptation already provided materials, etc. Local adaptation plans and climate data will serve to guide the NAP and SSAPs. The NAPs will build on the CSO/private sector financing mechanism.</p>	
Strengthening Jamaica's capacity to meet transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement (also known as CBIT project)	To strengthen Jamaica's transparency framework through the design and implementation of a fully functional and harmonized domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for the effective implementation of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and other transparency-related activities.	Global Environment Facility (GEF) Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) US\$1.3 Mn 2020-2022	This project focuses on developing a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, including for adaptation co-benefits as outlined in the updated NDC. The NAP process will ensure that the MRV system is used as a basis and that other data and information systems are integrated within the domestic MRV.	Activity 3.2.1.1 – (Monitoring and Evaluation)
Learning by doing preparation of	To enable Jamaica to fulfil its commitments under the UNFCCC	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	The project supports the preparation of the Fourth National Communications	Activity 3.3.1.1 (Vulnerability & Adaptation)

the Fourth National Communications and Second Biennial Update Report to UNFCCC	and prepare and submit the 2BUR and 4NC to the Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC. It will assist in building national capacities to fulfil Jamaica's commitments under the Convention on a continuous basis, while it will additionally increase the awareness on climate change issues, including policy-makers, leading to better integration of climate considerations into national and sectoral policies, strategies and programmes.	US\$1.15Mn 2020- 2024	and the Biennial Update Report through relevant studies and assessments, as well as facilitating a learning-by-doing. It will complement that NAP based on the training initiatives that will be undertaken and also generate data and information that would support adaptation measures in priority sectors.	Assessments) and 3.3.1.3 (NAP development)
Mobilising Private Sector Towards Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development in Jamaica and Other CARICOM States	To facilitate private sector mobilization for the development of projects/programmes which translate into regional and national benefits. It examines the barriers to climate investment faced by private sector entities in the region, supports the accreditation of the selected private sector entities in the region, informs the best strategy for investment at the regional and country level, and promotes south-south cooperation among other CARICOM States.	GCF/Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme US\$582,000 2018 – 2020	This readiness project undertook a national and regional scoping study which outlines the barriers faced by the sector and will be critical to address if the private sector is to be more engaged in national adaptation planning process and to eventually support with its implementation. The NAP readiness will present opportunities to increase capacity through delivering training based on needs/gaps identified (e.g. increasing awareness, access to finance) and also leverage the sector's support through a private sector engagement strategy.	Activities 3.3.1.1-3.3.1. (Private Sector Engagement Strategy)
NDC Partnership Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) activities	The CAEP is intended to expand on the scope of Jamaica's updated NDC through, inter alia, the development of a long-term, low GHG emission and climate resilience strategy.	World Bank, Rocky Mountain Institute, Climate Technology Centre & Network, GHG Manage Institute, Commonwealth Secretariat US\$490,000 2020-2021	The initiatives seek to develop a long-term strategy for emissions reduction and climate resilience which will complement the NAP. The proposed NAP will address the short-medium term goals to 2030 while the long-term strategy will focus up to 2050. The CAEP will identify a research agenda for climate change, covering mitigation and adaptation. The NAP will be complementary by identifying ways in which the research community can support the evidence-approached to designing,	Activity 3.1.3.1 (NAP development); Activity 3.4.1.1 (NAP Financing Strategy)

			<p>implementing and monitoring adaptation initiatives.</p> <p>A financial costing is to be undertaken by the CAEP, which will estimate costs associated with selected action within priority sectors. Cost estimates from CAEP will feed into the NAP and will include mitigation activities which also have adaptation co-benefits, as well as adaptation options. Additionally, expenditure analyses and modelling will be conducted to support better budgeting for climate change, etc. in the CAEP.</p>	
Enhancing Caribbean Civil Society's access and Readiness for Climate Finance (CANARI)	This readiness support grant aims to enhance civil society's capacity, including knowledge, skills and organisational structures, and the enabling external institutions to improve access to climate financing and delivery of climate change adaptation and mitigation in the Caribbean.	GCF US\$1.296 mn 2020 - 2022	This regional project will design guidelines to assist NDAs and AE in engaging CSOs especially in the development of the country programme and a regional CSO engagement strategy. The climate financing and capacity building actions of this strategy will also be applicable to the national adaptation planning process.	Activity 3.1.1.3
Facilitating gender responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation in Jamaica	The aim of this GCF readiness project is to improve on systems for integrating gender considerations in climate action, including projects to be supported by the GCF.	GCF US\$272,979 2020 - 2021	The project will result in the development of the Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (GCCSAP) that is aligned with the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan. The Strategy will provide the data, information and guidelines to further ensure that the NAP addresses gender equality and equity.	All activities
Technology Needs Assessment (TNA)- Phase III	To provide participating countries with targeted financial and technical support to prepare new or updated and improved TNAs, including Technology Action Plans (TAPs), for prioritized technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, support adaptation to climate change, and are consistent with Nationally Determined Contributions and	Global Environment Facility/ UNEP DTU Partnership US\$6.21mn for 23 countries 2018-2020	The TNA provides some adaptation technologies that can be included in the prioritization process of adaptation options as part of the NAP. Jamaica's segment of the TNA III involves critically examining sectors such as coastal and water resources, agriculture and also energy. The identified technologies will inform the prioritization of activities which are addressed in the NAP. The existing and new adaptation technologies identified in the TNA will also	Activity 3.3.1.1 (Vulnerability Assessments) and 3.3.1.3 (NAP development)

	national sustainable development objectives.		be shared with CSOs during Ja-NAP training activities.	
The Integrated Management of the Yallahs and Hope River Watershed Areas project	To improve the conservation and management of biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services in the Yallahs River and Hope River Watershed Management Units (WMUs).	GoJ/GEF/IADB US\$13.46 mn 2014- 2020	The project outputs ranged from concrete interventions such as land restoration and sustainable land management practices with farmers, to technology through the establishment of a GIS Decision Support System. The NAP will seek to leverage the successes of the project (including land use best practices)	Activity 3.3.1.1 (Vulnerability Assessments) and 3.3.1.3 (NAP development)
Completed projects				
NDA Strengthening and Country Programme Development	Strengthened the capacity of the NDA to undertake fund-related roles and responsibilities, and to distill and prioritise national climate change investments to be elaborated in Jamaica's GCF Country Programme	GCF/Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme US\$ 300,000 2017 – 2020	The NAPs will work with the NDA to further prioritise adaptation investments on both the local and national levels.	Activity 3.3.1.1 (Vulnerability Assessments) and 3.3.1.3 (NAP development)
Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Project	Integrated climate change mitigation and adaptation into relevant national policies and plans, enhanced institutional capacity and facilitated awareness building amongst Jamaica's population to better adapt to climate change.	European Union/GCCA € 4,48 mn 2010- 2013	The project led to the development of the 2015 Climate Change Policy Framework for Jamaica (CCPFJ). The CCPFJ will guide the NAPs process in mainstreaming climate change into sector strategies and actions plan. The NAP will also exploit the material for building climate change awareness, including for primary and high school students (such as puzzles, comic book, etc).	Activity 3.3.1.1 (Vulnerability Assessments) and 3.3.1.3 (NAP development)
Jamaica Rural Economy and Ecosystems Adapting to Climate Change II (JaREEACH II) Project	Increased climate change resilience for targeted livelihoods and ecosystems	USAID 2015-2019	The project achieved success in: investment in climate-smart agriculture; engagement of youth, civil society, private sector and state entities; and ecosystems-based adaptation at the community level. Lessons related to engagement of youth, CSOs and the private sector in climate-smart agriculture will be built into the design of the NAP.	Activity 3.3.1.1 (Vulnerability Assessments) and 3.3.1.3 (NAP development)
Improving Climate Resilience in Public Private Partnerships in Jamaica	Enabled the Government of Jamaica to understand how Jamaica considers climate change within its Public Private Partnerships (PPP)	IDB/DBJ 2019 Technical Assistance*	The toolkit developed under the project will inform PPP options within the NAP financing strategy.	Activity 3.4.1.1 (NAP Financing Strategy)

	policies and project development processes and what steps the country can take to ensure that it does so.			
Conducting a National Stocktake of Adaptation in Jamaica	The stocktake exercise will assist in understanding the current landscape of climate change adaptation initiatives with a view to identifying gaps and opportunities for further action. One specific intended use is to position Jamaica so as to better leverage climate finance.	IISD/NAP GN/GCF 2020 Technical Assistance	The national adaptation stocktake exercise provided the groundwork for the formulation of the NAP readiness proposal. Some key outcomes are the need for collaborative efforts between the traditional drivers of adaptation and the emerging sector for adaptation (e.g. justice, gender, social well-being)	All activities
AusAID/SGP SIDS Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) programme	To pilot and test of CBA approaches on the ground, while promoting the horizontal replication of successful community practices and the integration of the lessons into national and sub-national policies.	GEF SGP/AusAID 2012-2020 (US\$300,000)	The programme provides lessons and best practices on community-based actions on vulnerability reduction and adaptive capacity of local communities to the adverse effects of climate change. These are concrete ground-level experiences that will support the formulation of the NAP. The programme also developed a climate change training manual that can be utilized for CSO training under Ja-NAP	Activity 3.3.1.1 (Vulnerability Assessments) and 3.3.1.3 (NAP development)
GEF Strategic Priority Actions Programme	To implement community-based projects that sought to enhance the resiliency of communities, and/or the ecosystems on which they relied, to climate change impacts. It aimed to essentially create small-scale/policy laboratories and generated knowledge about how to achieve adaptation at the local level	GEF SGP 2008-2012	The programme provides lessons for the implementation of community-based adaptation actions and will inform development and priorities of NAP activities and community projects that can be upscaled and replicated.	Activity 3.3.1.1 (Vulnerability Assessments) and 3.3.1.3 (NAP development)
In the pipeline/ under development				
Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility mechanism (Phase 2: Sub-national adaptation planning)	To provide technical and financial support to local governments through performance-based grants	GCF/Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme /UN Capital Development Fund	The LoCAL mechanism is phase 2 of the NAP readiness initiative. It will support adaptation planning and implementation at the local level through Municipal Corporations. Please see the expected outputs from Phase 2 in the discussion on vertical integration.	Activity 3.3.1.1 (Vulnerability Assessments) and 3.3.1.3 (NAP development)

Private sector complementarity: Jamaica has a very dynamic and robust private sector, comprising a significant portfolio of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) with strategic roles to play in climate change adaptation. To date, the sector has played a key role in disaster recovery and are increasingly accelerating action in adaptation in partnership with the government and International Development Partners. For example, under the PPCR project, a private sector financial entity administers a Climate Change Adaptation Line of Credit for MSMEs in the tourism and agriculture sector; a private local company has partnered with a regional parametric insurance company to offer the Livelihoods Protection Policy (LPP) to support selected vulnerable populations. The Ja-NAP will present opportunities to increase capacity and awareness as identified in the regional scoping study and also leverage the sector's support through a private sector engagement strategy.

Civil society complementarity: Civil society actors have been engaged in national and community-based adaptation planning and implementation for the past few decades. Civil society actors have been members of various bodies/committees and have actively engaged in consultations on matters relating to climate change. Financiers such as GEF Small Grants Programme/AUS AID and other funding mechanisms have been fundamental through assisting CSOs to help reduce vulnerability and build resilience at the local and community level. Under the PPCR, the Adaptation Programme and Financing Mechanism (AP&FM) Project has developed a financing mechanism - Special Climate Change Adaptation Fund (SCCAF) administered by the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ). Progress reports show that as at January 2020, the SCCAF has and is funding over 110 grants to CSOs and Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), supporting about 130 communities. The Ja-NAP will ensure that CSOs remain involved in the adaptation planning and implementation framework and that lessons learned from adaptation interventions or the scaling up of innovative community-based adaptation interventions will be incorporated in the National Adaptation Plan.

2.4 BARRIERS

While the Government of Jamaica has put in place key climate and climate related policies, plans and programmes, the effort to move from policy to plan to adaptation action at all levels can be strengthened (see Annex report National Adaptation Stocktake report-attached separately). This section describes the barriers to advance adaptation planning and implementation and how the readiness project proposes to address them.

Barriers related to adaptation planning and governance

- **Barrier 1: Insufficient technical and implementation capacities in adaptation planning and implementation among public, private and civil society actors to meet the growing challenges brought on by climate change:** Formalised governance and institutional mechanisms for engagement include the Climate Change Focal Point Network (e.g. a task force dedicated to discussing sector priorities and activities, inclusive of focal points)²⁴, the Climate Change Advisory Board (CCAB) and the Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change (HRRACCC) Thematic Working Group (TWG). However, there is greater engagement of the public sector across the various mechanisms, and there is largely a gap in specialized, targeted training and knowledge vis-à-vis climate change adaptation. Further, the existing private sector mechanisms for adaptation planning and implementation needs strengthening. Institutional arrangements articulate the establishment of a Sub-Network at the Parish/Community level (Municipal Corporations); however, this is yet to be formalized in order to adequately support the national adaptation planning process. In addition to this, technical capacities are needed to increase the understanding of the more extreme nature of climate change and the most appropriate responses. In November 2019 an adaptation stocktake exercise with civil society organisations across Jamaica revealed inadequate implementation capacity of civil society in adaptation planning.
- **Barrier 2: Inadequate enabling environment for adaptation action across priority sectors.** Vision 2030 Jamaica and the MTF provide a high-level framework for development in the country, and climate change is among the key priorities. However, there is no cohesive and comprehensive national adaptation plan. A few sectors have developed policies or strategies and action plans (SSAPs) that mainstream climate change; however, many others still do not have SSAPs. As previously articulated in Section 2.2, only the forest sector has completed its SSAP known as the National Forest Management and Conservation Plan, 2016-2026. Others are advancing efforts through undertaking sector-specific vulnerability assessments or have developed plans that have yet to be promulgated.

Barriers related to evidence-based solutions

- **Barrier 3: Inadequate structured approach to research, monitoring, evaluation and learning**
 - Basic socio-economic and environmental data for Jamaica are both available and accessible from entities such as Planning Institute of Jamaica, Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Ministry responsible for agriculture, Ministry of Finance and the Public Service, and National Environment and Planning Agency. However, where gaps and

²⁴ For example, the configuration of a task force for the agriculture sector may extend beyond focal point members Climate Change Focal Point to include Agro Investment Corporation Jamaica, Coffee Industry Board, Fisheries, Sugar Industry Met Services, RADA, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries (Policy and Planning)

needs exist are in data to enable increased granular understanding climate change impacts at the species and community level²⁵ as well as impact among vulnerable groups (women, youth, persons with disabilities. Data that informs further research is therefore needed.

- Different agencies are developing data and information systems. However, there is no standardized means (using indicators) to integrate and track progress of climate change adaptation measures (unless project-specific information). Currently, the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (which manages all government information management) collects and stores environmental data but there is no structured collection of similar data for climate change. However, under the CBIT project Jamaica will be developing an accessible, centralized, and comprehensive database management system that will consolidate the quantitative and qualitative data, in coordination with the NAP. The database will also serve as a repository and information sharing platform (e.g. for sharing best practices) and will be hosted by a single institution.
- The tracking of expenditures on climate change adaptation cannot be easily assessed.

Barrier related to engaging the private sector

Barrier 4: No formalized mechanism for private sector engagement in adaptation planning and implementation: Access and input into government actions by private sector is increasing but has limitations. Greater engagement will be required of the private sector by using the NAP process to further build the needed capacities and knowledge-based systems. A 2019 National Scoping Study²⁶ focusing on MSMEs (which comprise of about 97% of the private sector) revealed a number of challenges/barriers faced by the private sector. These challenges/barriers include limited knowledge and awareness of the potential realistic impacts of climate change to business operations and value chains, inadequate access to affordable and appropriate credit, and low levels of capacity and skills required for undertaking the investment in new technologies and services, limited regulatory support for integrating climate change measures to build climate resilience, insufficient mechanisms to encourage adaptation measures, and weak knowledge management structures to share good practice. Some of these barriers particularly raising awareness have been supported through the private sector readiness grant in Section 2.3. This was primarily through delivering sensitization and training workshops at the regional level. However, this type of engagement with the private sector needs to progress from a project-based approach to a programmatic approach.

Barrier related to limited adaptation finance

Barrier 5: Inadequate financing to support national adaptation planning and implementation of priority actions: There is no comprehensive and cohesive national adaptation plan which would facilitate more readily the development of an adaptation financing strategy/plan. Financing for adaptation has taken place through GOJ support, external partners, development banks, and bilateral arrangements with other states, *inter alia*. Much of these have been possible through country programmes or support programmes. Among the mechanisms currently being employed at the national level are the National Disaster Fund²⁷ and Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility. Current mechanisms to support financing exists, including the GCF Country Programme; coming on-stream also are assessments relating to financing gaps and budgeting processes. The capacity to assess additional and incremental climate change cost for developing medium and long-term financial projection and resource allocation is also limited but will be addressed to a large extent under planned initiatives. There are efforts under CAEP to develop a long-term low GHG and climate resilient development strategy and medium-term low emission reduction plans, along with financial costing to implement the plans but also financial costing of low emission and climate resilient policy options for key vulnerable sectors. However, there is an urgent need for short-medium term planning for adaptation action and matchmaking these needs with donor funding. In addition, financing options such as public-private partnerships in adaptation must also be explored.

²⁵ Adaptation stocktake report

²⁶ GoJ. 2019. Chapter 5: Jamaica in the Regional Scoping Study

²⁷ The NDF is currently capitalized at USD 2 million (J\$ 258 million), and has historically received an annual injection of USD 433,747 (J\$ 56 million).

3. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Outcomes	Baseline ^[1]	Targets	Outputs	Activities ²⁸ (brief description)	Deliverables ^[2]
Outcome 3.1: Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened	Governance and institutional mechanisms (e.g. CCAB and CCFPN, HRRACC TWG) require more exposure to relevant climate change knowledge. The structures are largely comprised of public sector actors but there is insufficient representation by other groups	50% of the governance and institutional mechanisms have received tailored training and increased exposure to relevant, climate change adaptation information and education by M24; Increased ratio of non-state engagement in coordination and institutional mechanisms by M24	Output 3.1.1: Public & private institutional coordination to facilitate adaptation planning processes is strengthened	Activity 3.1.1.1: Conduct awareness raising sessions to sensitise over 200 stakeholder representatives from across the country about the NAP process which is gender sensitive (inclusive of integrating ecosystem-based adaptation in sectors, promoting vertical integration into adaptation planning process and “emerging” sectors) ²⁹	Deliverable 3.1.1.1: Five Awareness raising workshop reports (one report per workshop for public, private and civil society actors plus two out of city awareness sessions (60 persons each)– one session in the east and another session in the west)
				Activity 3.1.1.2: Convene a private sector forum to guide the integration of adaptation into current or future institutional systems and/or coordination mechanisms ³⁰ of private sector umbrella groups (See Annex 3 for list)	Deliverable 3.1.1.2a: Terms of Reference for private sector bodies established to integrate adaptation; Deliverable 3.1.1.2b: Report from Private sector forum

²⁸ For all activities, where appropriate, we will aim for participation of 50 women: 50 men ratio, where possible.

²⁹ (possibly a session per region, include reps from parishes)

³⁰ Private sector organisations or bodies or umbrella groups may already have existing mechanisms that can support adaptation planning. For example, the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica has an Environment and Climate Change Committee (institutional system or coordination mechanism) that can be strengthened to support adaptation planning.

Outcomes	Baseline ^[1]	Targets	Outputs	Activities ²⁸ (brief description)	Deliverables ^[2]
				Activity 3.1.1.3: Conduct ongoing training and other capacity-related activities with the CCFPN, the CCAB and other mechanisms as appropriate	Deliverable 3.1.1.3: Report of training workshop for 50 persons
			Output 3.1.2: Technical capacities of at least 100 public, private and civil society actors are enhanced	Activity 3.1.2.1: Tailor existing toolkits ³¹ and deliver training for 60 policy and decision-makers from MDAs on revision of policies, strategies and plans to mainstream climate change adaptation ³²	Deliverable 3.1.2.1a: Training Curriculum and toolkits; Deliverable: 3.1.2.1b: One Training Workshop Report (60 persons)
				Activity 3.1.2.2: Deliver targeted training (e.g. in the NAP process, train CSOs in adaptation at the community level, including adaptation technologies ³³ , train the private sector on climate risks and opportunities for increasing the climate-resilience of their	Deliverable 3.1.2.2a: One CSO Training Workshop Report Deliverable 3.1.2.2b: One Private Sector Training Workshop Report

³¹ There are a number of initiatives that have developed toolkits to support the delivery of training in mainstreaming climate change adaptation on policies, sector strategies and action plans such as ALivE or the Climate Witness: community toolkit by the World Wildlife Fund.

³² MoT expressed interested

³³ The training with CSOs will be in partnership with the GEF Small Grants Programme. Adaptation technologies will be based on the recent Technology Needs Assessment undertaken for Jamaica and the Technology Action Plan.

Outcomes	Baseline ^[1]	Targets	Outputs	Activities ²⁸ (brief description)	Deliverables ^[2]
				businesses in the medium- and long-term.	
				Activity 3.1.2.3: Establish at least one partnership with institutions of higher learning to provide long-term technical education ³⁴ : universities, (e.g. expert in Vulnerability and Adaptation [V&A] Assessments, developing adaptation projects etc) ³⁵	Deliverable 3.1.2.3a: Memorandum of Understanding MOU(s) with institutions of higher learning to develop/expand an adaptation curriculum + Deliverable 3.1.2.3b: A developed/expanded curriculum on adaptation Deliverable 3.1.2.3c: Minutes of meeting with academia (25 persons)
	There are no sub-sector vulnerability and adaptation assessments and plans for the targeted priority areas of selected vulnerable sectors; namely health, water, agriculture; tourism; coastal resources and	Five sub-sector V&A Assessments and Plans prepared by M14; One gender-responsive NAP for Jamaica prepared which considers the linkages with emerging sectors such as social well-being and prosperity by M21.	Output 3.1.3: A comprehensive, participatory and systematic gender-responsive NAP developed, validated, and published.	Activity 3.1.3.1: Update V&A Assessments for selected sectors or sub-sectors ³⁶ including limits and links to adaptation, considering gender and social inequalities.	Deliverable 3.1.3.1: Five Sub-sector V&A Assessment reports (based on meeting with working groups/sector task force needed ~ 25 persons per sector)
				Activity 3.1.3.2: Craft an inclusive NAP	Deliverable 3.1.3.2a: Stakeholder Engagement

³⁴ The Management Institute for National Development [MIND]) for government officials can also be considered.

³⁵ Universities – Utech, UWI; RADA has also some programmes-incentive prog/Dairy Production Board; all have training related to climate change

³⁶ Some V&As have been conducted under the Third National Communications. Under the Ja-NAP, Vulnerability & Adaptation Assessments to be conducted for sub sectors or region-specific of the priority sectors.

- Sub-sectors: Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment for (i) Livestock sub-sector of the agriculture sector, (ii) information management system sub-sector of the health sector
- Region-specific: Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment for (i) Rio Cobre region for the water sector, (ii) South coast of Jamaica for tourism sector. These sub-sectors and regions were identified by sector experts during the Climate Change Focal Point Network Special Meeting (See Annex 1). Further information about the V&As can be found in Annex 2

Outcomes	Baseline ^[1]	Targets	Outputs	Activities ²⁸ (brief description)	Deliverables ^[2]
	human settlements; agriculture Jamaica does not have a NAP			communication strategy targeting public, private and civil society actors (incl. stakeholder engagement plan) and ensuring accessibility across gender, youth and other social groups	Plan (inclusion of gender actors who represent the voices of women and youth) Deliverable 3.1.3.2b: Communication Strategy Deliverable 3.1.3.2c: One Knowledge product on communication for adaptation planning ³⁷ Deliverable 3.1.3.2d: Communication products Deliverable 3.1.3.2e: Report of the two national communicators workshops ³⁸ (face to face and virtual targeting ~ 50 women:50 men)
				Activity 3.1.3.3: Undertake appraisal and prioritise gender-specific adaptation options per sector/sub-sector, using participatory and inclusive approaches based on Deliverable 3.1.3.1	Deliverable 3.1.3.3a: Criteria for prioritizing adaptation option; Deliverable 3.1.3.3b: Five multi-stakeholder workshop reports for priority setting exercise undertaken (one multi-

³⁷ Knowledge products focusing on lessons learned specifically related to communication in adaptation planning, guidebooks on sensitizing stakeholders about adaptation from a Jamaica perspective are some possibilities

³⁸ National communicators workshop targeting journalists and media representatives

Outcomes	Baseline ^[1]	Targets	Outputs	Activities ²⁸ (brief description)	Deliverables ^[2]
					stakeholder workshop per priority sector/sub-sector)
				Activity 3.1.3.4: Formulate a gender-responsive national adaptation plan through consultative process with public, private and CSO stakeholders and submit for Cabinet approval (based on Deliverables 3.1.3.1-3.1.3.3) ³⁹	Deliverable 3.1.3.4a: One two day-validation workshop report (comprising 80 persons from public, private and CSO; of which ~50% will be women) Deliverable 3.1.3.4b: Completed NAP
Outcome 3.2: Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact	No standardized indicators for adaptation in Jamaica and no databases specific to monitoring adaptation indicators exist in Jamaica. A M&E system will be developed under the CBIT project which is under implementation.	Adaptation indicators and a database for monitoring these indicators are established working along with the CBIT project by M14	Output 3.2.1: A set of gender-inclusive indicators for monitoring adaptation are established and build existing and planned databases for greater evidence-based mainstreaming of adaptation in decision-making	Activity 3.2.1.1: Examine gaps in existing databases as well as review of best practices for data and information systems, including use of geospatial data and technologies and integration to the M&E under the CBIT project.	Deliverable 3.2.1.1a: Gap analysis of data and information systems; Deliverable 3.2.1.1b: Case study of best practices for integration into the M&E system under the CBIT project.
				Activity 3.2.1.2: Conduct an assessment of the technical capacity of state and non-state entities to contribute and participate in monitoring and reviewing of climate change adaptation indicators ⁴⁰	Deliverable 3.2.1.2: Report on the technical capacity assessment of state and non-state entities for the five priority sectors

³⁹ Note that the consultancy firm that will undertake this activity should include a gender specialist on their team.

⁴⁰ Priority sectors are water, health, tourism, agriculture, coastal resources and human settlement

Outcomes	Baseline ^[1]	Targets	Outputs	Activities ²⁸ (brief description)	Deliverables ^[2]
				Activity 3.2.1.3: Expand the transparency working group (formed under CBIT) and train with 30 persons to support development of M&E system ⁴¹	Deliverable 3.2.1.3a: Terms of Reference for the M&E working group; Deliverable 3.2.1.3b: Report of Training workshops (two day) on M&E and development of indicators with 30 persons (public, private and CSOs)
				Activity 3.2.1.4: Develop a set of key, gender sensitive indicators and sector specific data to support the private sector, in collaboration with Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) and other key agencies (e.g. CCD, NEPA, etc)	Deliverable 3.2.1.4a: List of adaptation indicators Deliverable 3.2.1.4b: Report of Meeting with key stakeholders (60 persons) utilizing initial key indicators defined for training in Activity 3.2.1.3)
				Activity 3.2.1.5: Prepare a user manual to relevant stakeholders with using the MRV/M&E platform	Deliverable 3.2.1.5: User manual for system
				Activity 3.2.1.6: Train 40 technicians in using the system, guided by manual - Deliverable 3.2.1.5	Deliverable 3.2.1.6: Report of one day Training workshop with 40 persons

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CCFPN, RADA PMU, refer sectors related to IPCC categories-energy, forestry, waste NSWMA – transparency working group under CBIT, MoH PPU-Surveillance Unit*, coastal mgmt. and protection, finance, PIOJ, MoTM PU& Planning, Research Unit

Outcomes	Baseline ^[1]	Targets	Outputs	Activities ²⁸ (brief description)	Deliverables ^[2]
			Output 3.2.2: Impact assessment of adaptation projects	Activity 3.2.2.1: Identify options for conducting impact assessments to feed into national reporting	Deliverable 3.2.2.1a: Report of list of options Deliverable 3.2.2.1b: Annotated Table of Contents for report
				Activity 3.2.2.2: Undertake an impact assessment for selected adaptation measures and identify best practices	Deliverable 3.2.2.2a: Reports from the four focus group/community meetings Deliverable 3.2.2.2b: One Validation workshop for draft impact assessment report Deliverable 3.2.2.2c: Impact assessment report Deliverable 3.2.2.2d: Terminal evaluation report
Outcome 3.3: Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed	There is no formalized structure for private sector engagement in adaptation planning	A formalized structure exists and is effectively engaging the private sector and is guided by an engagement strategy by M23	Output 3.3.1: Private sector engagement strategy	Activity 3.3.1.1: Mapping the private sector actors and projects including lessons learned relating to adaptation	Deliverable 3.3.1.1: Stakeholder map of private sector actors by enterprises (by sectors) and financiers

Outcomes	Baseline ^[1]	Targets	Outputs	Activities ²⁸ (brief description)	Deliverables ^[2]
				Activity 3.3.1.2: Quantify cost-benefits for private sector engagement in the priority sectors	Deliverable 3.3.1.2: Cost-benefit analysis report
				Activity 3.3.1.3: Identify, engage and support 3-5 private sector champions to lead on developing the business case for adaptation	Deliverable 3.3.1.3a: 'Terms of Reference' for champions; Deliverable 3.3.1.3b: List of private sector champions; Deliverable 3.3.1.3c: Meeting minutes from private sector meeting regarding selection of climate champions for adaptation Deliverable 3.3.1.3d: Business cases for adaptation (utilizing the CBA under Activity 3.3.1.2)
				Activity 3.3.1.4: Convene multi-stakeholder fora with ~ 60 persons, industry leads, membership organisations, financial sector, institutional investors , support organisations and DRR experts to discuss engagement with sector (guided by Deliverable 3.3.1.3)	Deliverable 3.3.1.4a: Two Stakeholder consultations Deliverable 3.3.1.4b: Stakeholder consultation reports with recommendations

Outcomes	Baseline ^[1]	Targets	Outputs	Activities ²⁸ (brief description)	Deliverables ^[2]
				Activity 3.3.1.5: Develop a strategy to sustain engagement of the private sector in NAP implementation and monitoring, <i>inter alia</i> private sector working group (informed by Deliverables 3.3.1.1-3.3.1.3)	Deliverable 3.3.1.5: Validated Private Sector Engagement Strategy with an indicative action plan and responsibilities (based on one meeting with 60 persons)
			Output 3.3.2: Recognition and mentorship programme	Activity 3.3.2.1: Craft and implement recognition and mentorship programme (with a private sector adaptation competition). This includes engaging with MSMEs to drive adaptation innovation and deliver training on risk mitigation in the adaptation plans for business. ⁴²	Deliverable 3.3.2.1a: Programme manual (inclusive of Mentor recruitment) Deliverable 3.3.2.1b: Guide for mentors; Deliverable 3.3.2.1c: Report of Two day Training workshop for mentors (25 persons) Deliverable 3.3.2.1d: Report of the 3 peer to peer learning sessions
Outcome 3.4 Adaptation finance increased	There is no NAP financing strategy and investment plan.	A NAP financing strategy and investment plan developed, demonstrating country ownership while also allowing the country to adopt a more strategic approach to adaptation investment by M24	Output 3.4.1: Financing strategy +investment plan for prioritized adaptation action completed	Activity 3.4.1.1: Develop NAP finance strategy and investment plan including operational next steps (review finance landscape, stakeholder mapping based on the Deliverable 3.3.1.5, gaps and need assessment based on investment	Deliverable 3.4.1.1a: Funding gap assessment; Deliverable 3.4.1.1b: Assessment report on options for public and private partnership for adaptation investment (based on one

⁴² Potential partnership with the Caribbean Climate Innovation Centre

Outcomes	Baseline ^[1]	Targets	Outputs	Activities ²⁸ (brief description)	Deliverables ^[2]
				<p>priorities, assess public and private financing options & funding needs - inclusive of exploring options: sources of finance, financial instruments, Public-Private Partnerships [PPPs] in climate sensitive sectors, compile overall costings for priorities)</p>	<p>brainstorming workshop with 60 persons);</p> <p>Deliverable 3.4.1.1c: Validated NAP Financing strategy and Investment Plan to implement each priority within the NAP (based on validation workshop, 80 persons);</p>
				<p>Activity 3.4.1.2: Develop a list of project ideas (at least one per sector) to promote private sector and public sector investment (& identify entities/donors to lead implementation) (build upon Activity 3.4.1.1 and will feed into Activity 3.4.1.3)</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.4.1.2a: Portfolio of Project concepts/ideas;</p> <p>Deliverable 3.4.1.2b: Report of Multi-stakeholder workshop with 80 persons</p> <p>Deliverable 3.4.1.2c: Report of Donor Coordination meeting(s) with 25 persons</p>
				<p>Activity 3.4.1.3: Develop two Concept Notes for adaptation projects for submission to adaptation funds</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.4.1.3a: Multi-criteria to guide selection of the priority projects;</p> <p>Deliverable 3.4.1.3b: Report of Stakeholder workshop to selection the two priority Concept Notes with 60 persons</p>

Outcomes	Baseline ^[1]	Targets	Outputs	Activities ²⁸ (brief description)	Deliverables ^[2]
					Deliverable 3.4.1.3c: Two concept notes for adaptation projects Deliverable 3.4.1.3d: Report of workshop to present concepts for final feedback (80 persons)
				Activity 3.4.1.4: Train planners and finance officers (60 persons) on integrating adaptation finance into ministry, municipality and national budgets ⁴³	Deliverable 3.4.1.4: Report of the Two-day Training Workshop (60 persons)
				Activity 3.4.1.5: Host Ja-NAP Expo bringing together all key stakeholder groups (approximately 200 persons) to share knowledge and lessons learned, inclusive of a peer to peer learning exchange session with a country from Latin America showcasing their NAP process	Deliverable 3.4.1.5: Summary Report of the two day Ja-NAP Expo event (200 persons)

^[1] Please briefly elaborate on current baselines on which the proposed activities can be built on, processes that are in place that the current Readiness proposal can strengthen, or any gaps that the proposed activities would fill in. If more space is needed, please elaborate this in Section 4.

^[2] Please include tangible and specific deliverables for each activity proposed, Please note that during implementation all deliverables should be included within the implementation reports for GCF consideration.

⁴³ Interest from RADA, priority sectors [water, health, tourism, agriculture, coastal resources and human settlement]

4. THEORY OF CHANGE

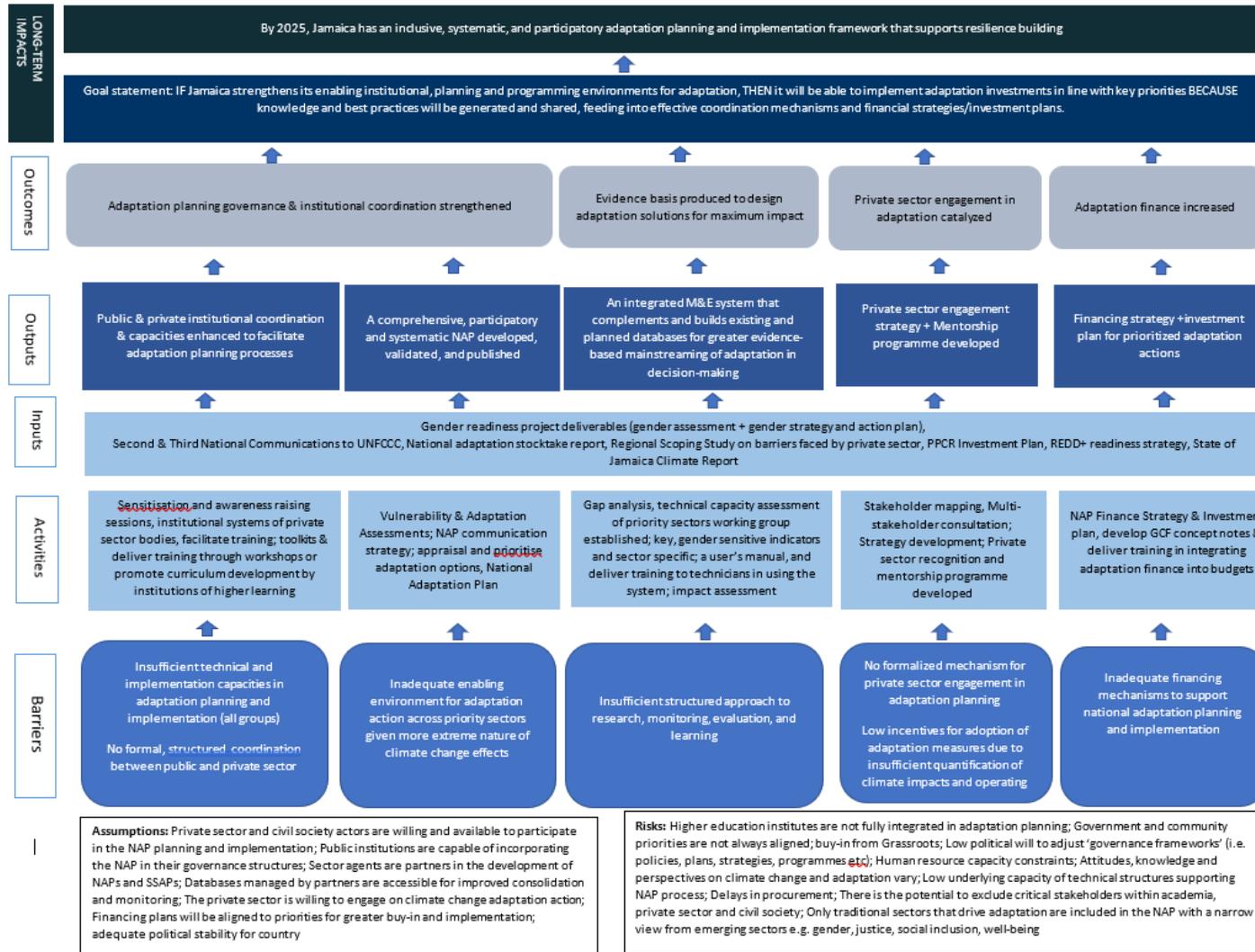


Figure 5: Theory of Change

The Government of Jamaica recognizes the threats posed by climate change and is committed to taking action to address them. Over the years Jamaica has developed a national development plan which integrates climate change considerations, a Climate Change Policy Framework, an Initial, Second and Third National Communication to UNFCCC, and a revised NDC with adaptation co-benefits. Collectively these provide a framework for addressing national climate change challenges, through an integrated and participatory approach by mainstreaming adaptation across sectors. During the national adaptation stocktake exercise, impediments to a more effective response to climate change were identified (previously defined in Section 2)

Problem statement

The overall problem that the project seeks to address is that the enabling environment and technical and operational capacities of public, private and civil society actors must be strengthened to better support adaptation planning and implementation. This is particularly relevant given the more extreme and unpredictable nature of climate change. There are several barriers that cause this problem to persist, limiting the more effective climate change adaptation planning and adaptation investment needed in Jamaica. The Theory of Change (Figure 5) illustrates the gaps and barriers in the existing coordination mechanism, plans and policies, and how each of the four outcomes of the proposed project contributes to the project objective and addresses the barriers.

- Outcome 3.1: Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened
- Outcome 3.2: Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact
- Outcome 3.3: Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed
- Outcome 3.4: Adaptation finance increased

The project's theory of change is built on these challenges, with the view of complementing existing processes and ongoing initiatives. The proposed project's outcomes and sub-outcomes are identified as solutions.

The four inter-connected outcomes are sequenced to ensure maximum efficiency and support for adaptation planning for Jamaica. Outcome 3.1 (Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened) is the foundation for targeted sensitization and capacity building of different stakeholder groups and enables experts/practitioners/technicians to take a deep dive by extracting sector specific data for priority sectors that will be used to structure sector specific adaptation projects. Outcome 3.2 (Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact) then will enable us to monitor progress of the implementation of the adaptation plan as well as adaptation projects, extract lessons learned to further support the scaling up of initiatives. Outcome 3.3 (Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed) and Outcomes 3.4 (Adaptation finance increased) will enable all the previous work to become sustainable by ensuring improved private sector engagement and establishing financing mechanisms for adaptation in the long term. In summary the readiness project will support the country to unpack transformational change for adaptation planning at the national level across sectors (Phase 1) and this will be followed by a Phase 2 which will support change at the local level adaptation planning.

The project assumes active engagement of public, private and civil society actors and that sector stakeholders will play critical roles and will see themselves as partners in adaptation planning. The project envisages a few potential risks such as lack of alignment of priorities, lack of technical capacity to contribute to adaptation planning as well as limited perspective from emerging sectors that can drive adaptation such as gender, justice, prosperity etc.

Project description

The goal of the Ja-NAP readiness project is that "by 2025, Jamaica has an inclusive, systematic, participatory adaptation planning and implementation framework that supports resilience building". The project is structured around four outcomes as specified above and these will be achieved based on the associated outputs and activities described below:

Outcome 3.1: Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened

Jamaica has some formalized structures (e.g. CCAB and CCFPN) to support climate action (including adaptation) but there is a need to expand these mechanisms for greater engagement of local government, the private sector, and civil society and to strengthen overall technical capacities of all sectors in adaptation planning and implementation. A separate initiative will be developed to build capacity of local government entities (Municipal Corporations), and will complement the strengthening of institutional coordination envisaged to drive adaptation efforts at the local level (see section on vertical integration). This outcome focuses on gaps in the institutional arrangements. It responds to barrier of limited coordination between public and private actors, as well as technical and implementation capacities in adaptation planning and implementation.

Output 3.1.1: Public & private institutional coordination to facilitate adaptation planning processes.

Public and private institutional coordination will enhance the country's capacity to advance the national adaptation planning process. To do this effectively the following activities will be undertaken:

- Activity 3.1.1.1: Sensitise stakeholders about the NAP process that is gender sensitive (HRRACC, CCFPN, Permanent Secretary Board, CCAB, CSO, private sector, academia)
- Activity 3.1.1.2: Convene a private sector forum to guide the integration of adaptation into current or future institutional systems and/or coordination mechanisms of private sector umbrella groups
- Activity 3.1.1.3: Conduct ongoing training and other capacity-relating activities with the CCFPN, the CCAB and other mechanisms as appropriate

Output 3.1.2: Technical capacities of public, private and civil society actors enhanced

Effective coordination will require that all stakeholders have the requisite technical capacity to support their involvement in national adaptation planning. This will include training or creating short courses offered by educational institutions or building upon existing educational programmes offered by Universities. For example, the University of Technology, Jamaica offers a Master's Programme in Sustainable Energy and Climate Change. This output will be achieved by the following activities:

- Activity 3.1.2.1: Tailor existing toolkits and deliver training for policy and decision-makers on revision of policies, strategies and plans to mainstream climate change adaptation
- Activity 3.1.2.2: Deliver targeted training in the NAP process (including the training of CSOs in adaptation at the community level utilizing appropriate tools, for eg, the training developed by GEF SGP/AusAid, train the private sector (per priority sector) on climate risks and opportunities for increasing the climate-resilience of their businesses in the medium- and long-term. The training for CSOs will be in partnership with the relevant organizations working on-the-ground including GEF Small Grants Programme
- Activity 3.1.2.3: Establish partnerships with institutions of higher learning to provide long-term technical education (universities etc) for government officials (e.g. expert in V&A, developing adaptation projects etc)

Output 3.1.3: A comprehensive, participatory and systematic NAP developed, validated, and published

A National Adaptation Plan will help Jamaica to implement concrete actions based on its adaptation needs and priorities in the medium to long term. The groundwork for the NAP has been underway, most recently through an adaptation stocktake which, *inter alia*, has assisted in identifying past and ongoing adaptation initiatives, capacity constraints, threats, etc. There are also climate change projections downscaled for Jamaica (including in the State of the Jamaican Climate Report, 2015), along with several technical and scientific information that are required for sectors to better adapt to anticipated changes. The NAP will therefore be evidenced-based, pulling on aforementioned material, information such as climate vulnerability and adaptation assessments (e.g. fisheries, agriculture and health [infrastructure]) but also new and emerging data and information, some of which may be generated during the development phase of the NAP. The integrated monitoring and evaluation system will form a key aspect of the NAP, particularly during implementation. The development of the NAP will be achieved by undertaking the following activities:

- Activity 3.1.3.1: Undertake/Update V&A assessments for selected sub-sectors (e.g. agriculture sub-sectors: livestock, tourism sector: e.g. south coast tourism region, health sub-sector: information management system, water: Rio Cobre) incl. limits to adaptation, considering gender and social inequalities
- Activity 3.1.3.2: Craft an inclusive NAP communication strategy targeting public, private and civil society actors (incl. stakeholder engagement plan), along with communication and knowledge materials to support the NAP process and ensuring accessibility for all genders and social groups
- Activity 3.1.3.3: Undertake appraisal and prioritise gender-specific adaptation options per sector/sub-sector, using participatory and inclusive approaches
- Activity 3.1.3.4: Formulate a gender-responsive national adaptation plan through consultative process and for Cabinet approval

Outcome 3.2 Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact

This outcome will support coordinated monitoring and evaluation and management of data and information for adaptation. The NAP will identify ways in which monitoring and evaluation systems for decisions-making support needs to be improved or scaled up (e.g. CBIT platform which will be the overarching platform for transparency and accountability of the NDC). It will, *inter alia*, facilitate improvements in sector-specific data collection and management, including spatial data and the use of GIS technologies. The roll-out of this solution will require capacity building and training which will be accommodated under the NAP development process. The NAP will facilitate "training of trainers" for public, private sectors and also civil society actors. Knowledge exchange opportunities will also be explored to facilitate the cross-fertilisation of knowledge and expertise among disciplines and stakeholders. The platform/system will assist Jamaica with its preparation of reports such as Adaptation

Communications, Biennial Transparency Reports and help Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) incorporate adaptation into their planning.

Output 3.2.1: Develop a more structured MRV/M&E system

To better assess effectiveness of adaptation actions, this output will facilitate an integrated system, building on existing platforms/databases. This system will be designed to monitor key, gender sensitive adaptation indicators with the intention of providing insights into individual and collective impacts of adaptation initiatives developed by public, private and civil society actors. It will not duplicate M&E efforts within the priority sectors but seek to coordinate with existing mechanisms at the sector level and feed the sector-level data generated into the overarching platform. The scientific community and civil society actors will also play a role in data quality assurance. This output will be achieved by undertaking the following activities:

- Activity 3.2.1.1: Examine gaps in existing databases and review of best practices for data and information systems, including use of geospatial data and technologies
- Activity 3.2.1.2: Conduct technical capacity assessment of priority sectors to enable staff and CSOs to monitor and review
- Activity 3.2.1.3: Expand the transparency working group developed under the 'CBIT' project and train the working group to support development of M&E system
- Activity 3.2.1.4: Develop a set of key, gender sensitive indicators and generate accessible, sector specific data to support the private sector, in collaboration with STATIN etc
- Activity 3.2.1.5: Prepare a user's manual to enable stakeholders to use the platform
- Activity 3.2.1.6: Train technicians in using the system

Output 3.2.2: Impact assessment of adaptation projects

This output will provide robust evidence of the impacts of selected climate change adaptation projects at the national and community level, focusing on the priority sectors. Many adaptation options have been implemented across various sectors, but often the success or failures are anecdotal. The assessment will evaluate the effectiveness and appropriateness of past adaptation interventions in a structured manner; it may provide a basis on which to explore similar evaluations in the future. The terminal evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project to gather lessons learnt from the adaptation planning process for JNAP. This information is indispensable when generating knowledge and lessons learned for the replication and scaling up of these interventions. This output will be achieved by undertaking the following activities:

- Activity 3.2.2.1: Identify options for conducting impact assessments to feed into national reporting
- Activity 3.2.2.2: Undertake an impact assessment for selected adaptation measures and identify best practices

Outcome 3.3: Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed

This outcome will address the barrier of the lack of a formalized mechanism for private sector engagement in adaptation planning and implementation. The project will respond to this by developing a private sector engagement strategy to facilitate coordinated and continued engagement through subsequent stages of the national adaptation planning process. A private sector NAP champion will be identified by the NDA and Project Steering Committee to raise the profile of NAP and elevate the private sector's role in the NAP process. This outcome will focus on increasing the awareness of the business case for climate resilience among the private sector in Jamaica through training, information sharing, and investment decision-making for building resilience. This will also require a collaborative approach between the Climate Change Division and private sector support entities led by the government (e.g. Development Bank of Jamaica, Jamaica Business Development Corporation, JAMPRO). It will include actions and the responsible parties to lead these efforts.

Output 3.3.1: Private Sector Engagement Strategy

The Private Sector Engagement Strategy will stimulate a more informed private sector to actively contribute to the discourse and collaboratively identify and implement the country's national adaptation priorities. It will build upon the results of the Regional Scoping Study on barriers faced by private sector related to climate investments. This output will be achieved by undertaking the following activities:

- Activity 3.3.1.1: Mapping the private sector actors to understand sector diversity, alignment of interests with the country's adaptation priorities, and motivation
- Activity 3.3.1.2: Quantify cost-benefits for private sector engagement for the priority sectors

- Activity 3.3.1.3: Identify a champion to lead on the business case for adaptation⁴⁴
- Activity 3.3.1.4: Convene consultations/public-private dialogue mechanism with industry leads, membership organisations, financial sector, institutional investors, and support organisations to brainstorm and identify or scale up actions, including those identified in the regional scoping study
- Activity 3.3.1.5: Develop a strategy to sustain engagement of the private sector in NAP implementation and monitoring

Output 3.3.2: Mentorship programme

As one aspect of engaging the private sector, a mentorship programme will be designed to generate “buzz” and greater levels of buy-in among interests/actors.

- Activity 3.3.2.1: Craft and implement recognition and mentorship programme
 - Engage with MSMEs to drive adaptation innovation
 - Deliver training on risk mitigation in the adaptation plans for business

Outcome 3.4: Adaptation finance increased

One of the fundamental priorities of the national adaptation planning process is identifying and strategically planning for adaptation finance. Having a comprehensive and cohesive adaptation plan and associated NAP financing strategy and investment plan will ensure that adaptation finance, whether domestic, international public or private finance will be effectively accessed, mobilized and scaled up to contribute to adaptation priorities and goals.

Output 3.4.1: NAP Finance Strategy and Investment Plan

The NAP Finance Strategy and Investment Plan will translate key elements of the plan into concrete actions for financing. It will examine the cost of the NAP process and determine if additional funding is required [finance gap], determine financing options (i.e. available sources of adaptation finance and financial instrument such as grants, and public private partnerships) and identify operational steps for action. This output will be achieved by undertaking the following activities:

- Activity 3.4.1.1: Develop finance strategy and investment plan including operational next steps
- Activity 3.4.1.2: Develop a list of project ideas to promote private sector and public sector investment (& identify entities to lead implementation)
- Activity 3.4.1.3: Develop two Concept Notes for adaptation projects for submission to adaptation financing mechanisms
- Activity 3.4.1.4: Train planners and finance officers on integrating adaptation finance into ministry, municipality, and national budgets
- Activity 3.4.1.5: Convene a Ja-NAP Exposition to showcase lessons learned (including a peer to peer knowledge exchange with another country)

Key pillars to support the national adaptation planning process:

- Human rights-based approach (HRBA)

The national adaptation planning process will also integrate a human rights perspective – rights to a life of equality, dignity, access to basic services/adequate standard of living, and justice which can be threatened by climate change. This will require better engagement of ‘emerging sectors’ and issues for adaptation’ (e.g. human mobility/migration, labour and social security) together with traditional drivers of adaptation (i.e. climate sensitive economic sectors like agriculture) to develop more holistic solutions. The human rights-based approach (HRBA) will promote sustainability, empower people, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, to participate in NAP development. HRBA can inform assessments, and strengthen processes, ensuring access to essential information, ensure effective and inclusive participation, and the provision of access to justice.

- Gender mainstreaming

• ⁴⁴ to be nominated by NDA/CCFPN

Gender mainstreaming is complementary to HRBA. Gender is a pillar of adaptation thinking and Jamaica intends to integrate gender considerations in National Adaptation Planning processes. Jamaica has already established Gender Focal Point in Ministries, Departments and Agencies as part of the government's commitment to ensuring that gender is mainstreamed in all policies, plans, programmes and projects as guided by the 2011 National Policy for Gender Equality – this is in keeping with mainstreaming climate resilience planning with gender vulnerability concerns.

As stated in section 2, Jamaica has received a readiness grant focusing on facilitating gender responsive climate adaptation and mitigation. It will result in the development of the Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (GCCSAP) that is aligned with the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan. The NAP Phase I will build on this by utilising the data and information and guidelines of the GCCSAP to further ensure that the NAP addresses gender equality and equity. It will also facilitate a gender sensitive approach to vulnerability and adaptation assessments, develop gender sensitive indicators, and ensure both women and men are well represented and able to voice their concerns during stakeholder consultations. The Bureau of Gender Affairs will be consulted to ensure activities are in line with the National Policy for Gender Equality and the GCCSAP. The Ja-NAP will work in close collaboration with the implementers of the gender readiness project to ensure that results from the analysis are applied in the national adaptation planning process.

Under the Ja-NAP, a number of gender considerations⁴⁵ will be made ensuring that the project is also aligned with GCF's Gender Policy:

- The inclusion of a Gender Specialist as a part of the consulting firm/team
- The Project Steering Committee will have equal gender participation. The PSC will also include a representative(s) from the Bureau of Gender Affairs to ensure the dimensions of gender equity and equality are fully considered.
- There will be gender balance in the composition of Project Management Unit staff recruited.
- The participation of women's groups will be encouraged to ensure that they participate in the development of the NAP. These and other key gender actors will be identified in the NAP Stakeholder Engagement Plan that will inform the NAP Communication Strategy
- Vertical integration in the national adaptation planning process

The Government of Jamaica recognises that there are national and sub-national dimensions to adaptation planning framework. In 2015, the Climate Change Policy Framework called for a sub-network at the parish/community level (See Figure 3) as a key element of the institutional arrangements to respond to climate change; however, this has not yet been officially established. Given the significant role that local level or sub-national actors will play in the adaptation planning process, **Phase 2** of the NAP readiness (sub-national adaptation planning) will focus primarily on these actors. With support from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the Climate Change Division is currently collaborating with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to undertake a scoping study between October – December 2020 to further inform the readiness proposal. The study will also set the groundwork for the **Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility mechanism (LoCAL)** which was established by UNCDF to promote climate change-resilient communities and local economies, and has evolved into a standard, internationally recognized country-based mechanism to channel climate finance to local governments in least developed countries (LDCs). Indicative activities for the readiness may include local climate risk and vulnerability assessments (CRVA), general awareness raising and capacity building sessions, support local adaptation planning and budgeting and developing an effective performance-based climate resilient grant system for sub-national actors. A draft proposal is expected in the first quarter of 2021.

⁴⁵ Ja-NAP will be guided by the GCF Gender Mainstreaming Manual as well as the NAP Global Network – Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans and the Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (once completed)

5. BUDGET, PROCUREMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND DISBURSEMENT PLAN

5.1 Budget plan

Please refer to Excel Annex.

5.2 Procurement plan

Please refer to Excel Annex.

5.3 Implementation Plan

Please refer to Excel Annex.

5.4 Disbursement schedule

Please specify the proposed schedule for requesting disbursements from the GCF. For periodicity, specify whether it's quarterly, bi-annually or annually only.

Please choose one option among the two below and delete the one that does not apply to you. Please fill in information under brackets:

Readiness Proposal that falls within a Framework Agreement with the GCF

Disbursements will be made in accordance to [Clause xx] "Disbursement of Grants" and [Clause xx] "Use of Grant Proceeds by the Delivery Partner" of the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered into between GCF and [Delivery partner name] on *Click or tap to enter a date*.

Readiness Proposal that requires a bilateral Grant Agreement

- Please include an indicative disbursement table showing the expected amounts to be requested and keep to multiples of USD 5,000.
- The first disbursement *amounting* USD 200,000.00 will be transferred upon approval of the readiness request and effectiveness of the Grant Agreement;
- The second disbursement *amounting* USD 280,000.00 will be transferred upon submission of an interim progress report and certified financial statement with evidence to the fund that at least seventy per cent (70%) of the funds previously disbursed have been spent for eligible expenditures, in form and substance acceptable to the Fund;
- The third disbursement *amounting* USD 430,000.00 will be transferred upon submission of an interim progress report and audited financial report⁴⁶, in form and substance acceptable to the Fund, including an audited expenditure statement; and
- The fourth disbursement *amounting* USD 99,114.00 will be made upon submission of a completion report and financial report, in form and substance acceptable to the Fund, including an audited expenditure statement.

⁴⁶ For second disbursement, audited financial report and audited expenditure statement are only required for readiness and preparatory support proposals expected to last over 12 months.

6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

6.1 Implementation arrangements

Please describe how implementation arrangements will be made and how funds will be managed by the NDA and/or the Delivery Partner.

The **Ja-NAP Project Steering Committee** will be responsible for making strategic decisions for the overall success of the project. It will provide guidance to the Ja-NAP National Coordinator, including recommendations for Delivery Partner's approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure PIOJ ultimate accountability, the PSC's decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. The Ja-NAP PSC will comprise of representative from PIOJ, Climate Change Division, select representatives from MDAs (e.g Bureau of Gender Affairs), civil society organisations, private sector. Note that representatives may be sourced from existing committees and boards so as to maximise on the existing systems and facilitate synergies. Other stakeholders will be invited to the Steering Committee meeting as appropriate. Terms of reference will be developed to govern the operations of the PSC, including frequency of meetings, quorum for meetings and decisions and means of communication, etc. **The PSC will be chaired by the GCF NDA.**

As **Delivery Partner, the Planning Institute of Jamaica** will be responsible for implementation of the readiness support and will carry out overall supervision, fiduciary and financial management, procurement of goods and services, interim progress, annual and final project reporting, project financial monitoring and evaluation, under this proposal in compliance with the PIOJ's policies and procedures and with the Bilateral Grant Agreement to be signed between PIOJ and the GCF or its fiduciary agent.

The PIOJ is also Jamaica's National Implementing Entity to the Adaptation Fund and it was re-accredited in 2016 and has submitted its accreditation application to the GCF. *The PIOJ FMCA form is being finalized for submission.*

The Project Management Unit will run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Delivery Partner within the guidelines laid down by the PSC. The National Coordinator's function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report, and other documentation required by the GCF and PIOJ, has been completed and submitted to PIOJ (including operational closure of the project).

The implementation arrangements are illustrated in Figure 6 indicating the flow of information (blue arrows), and the flow of funds (green arrow), reporting (yellow arrows), and strategic guidance (orange arrows)..

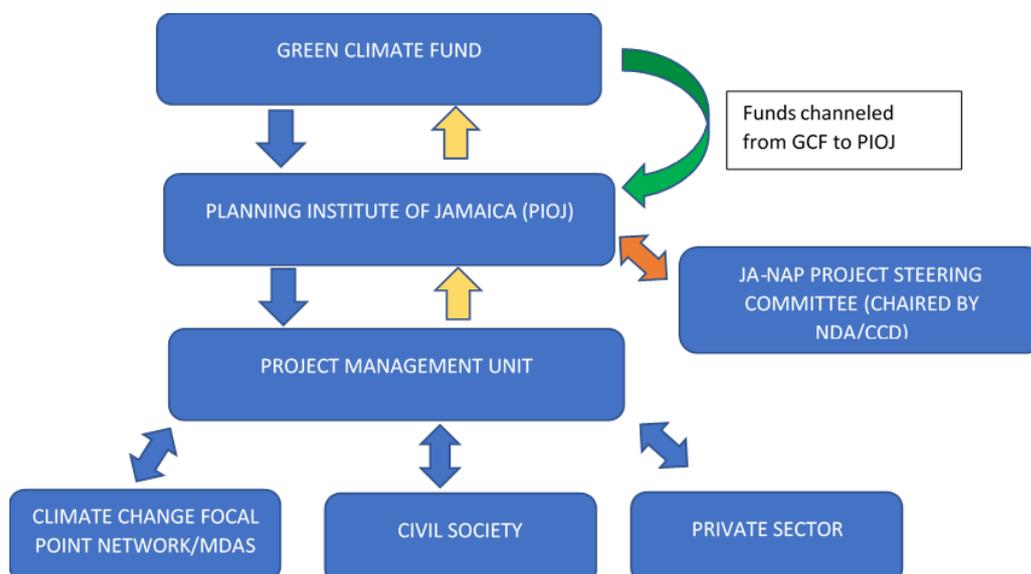


Figure 6: Implementation arrangements for Ja-NAP

6.2 Implementation and execution roles and responsibilities

Please briefly describe how the activities will be implemented and outputs delivered by project staff and consultants.

The Project Management Unit will be responsible for the day to day implementation of project activities. The PMU will consist of the Ja-NAP National Coordinator, Technical Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Communication and Knowledge Management Associate, Procurement and Finance Officer, and an Administrative Assistant (Figure 7). The PMU will cease its function upon completion of the final project completion report and final audit. As the Delivery Partner, PIOJ will strive gender balance in the staffing composition of the PMU where possible.

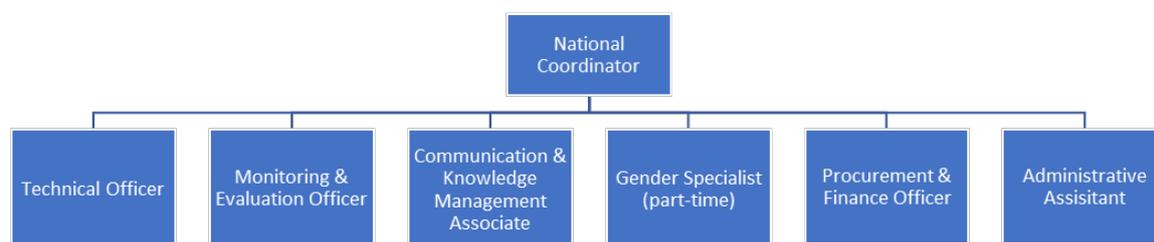


Figure 7: Project Management Unit

- **National Coordinator (NC)** will manage the implementation of the Ja-NAP on a day to day basis and is accountable to the Delivery Partner for the planning, management, quality control, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as the management of funds. The NC will undertake the following duties:
 - Prepare Annual Work Plan and oversee the overall implementation of activities under the project
 - Ensure effective communication and adequate information flow with the relevant authorities, institutions and government ministries and departments, NGOs and private sectors in close collaboration with the Principal Director of Climate Change Division/GCF NDA, the Planning Institute of Jamaica (Delivery Partner) and the Technical Team
 - Develop scope of work and respective terms of reference for consultants
 - Guide the work of the consultants to ensure compliance with the agreed work plan and its timely implementation
 - Prepare technical, policy and briefing papers as requested
 - Lead the dialogue, in collaboration with international consultant to discuss investment planning, including potential funding from GCF and other donors
 - Coordinate the procurement of services and goods under the programme.
 - Assume overall responsibility for the proper handling of logistics related to all project workshops and events

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- Manage the project finance and oversee the overall resource allocation and where relevant submit proposals for budget revisions for the approval of GCF Secretariat.
- Undertake any other responsibilities related to the Program as requested by the NDA and GCF Secretariat.
- Prepare the project progress reports and terminal report.
- Technical Officer (TO) will work in close collaboration with the international and local consultants to implement project activities. The TO will undertake the following duties:
 - Provide quality assurance of technical reports and outputs of consultants
 - Work in collaboration with the Senior Technical Officer (Adaptation) of the Climate Change Division and other bodies/committees established to review project outputs.
 - Ensure proper handling of logistics related to all project workshops and events
 - Assist the NC with the annual work plan and budget for approval by Principal Director of CCD
 - Assume any other duties as determined by the NC
- Monitoring and Evaluation Officer will work closely with the Technical Officer, the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist in the Climate Change Division, consultants and other relevant stakeholders to monitor the implementation of the project. He/she will be responsible for the planning, coordination and implementation of all project monitoring and evaluation activities and specifically support Outcome 3 (M&E) The M&E Officer will undertake the following duties:
 - Develop M&E plan
 - Prepare project monitoring reports as required
 - Cooperate with beneficiaries to apply participatory approach to M&E
 - Support the National Coordinator with the mid-term review and terminal evaluation of the project
 - Collaborate with the Communication and Knowledge Management Associate to develop lessons, learned, best practices and tools and disseminate
 - Ensure proper filing and maintaining M&E reports
 - Liaise with Independent Evaluation Consultant to undertake terminal evaluation
- Communication and Knowledge Management Associate (CKMA) will be responsible for coordinating awareness raising activities of the NAP, convening stakeholders. The CKMA will also work in collaboration with the CCD's Communications Officer. The CKMA will undertake the following duties:
 - Conduct awareness programmes about Ja-NAP using various channels (radio, tv, social media)
 - Draft press releases for training sessions conducted under the project
 - Develop communication awareness materials (brochures, infographics, videos, human interest stories), contribute to existing materials such as CC-Connect e-newsletter and disseminate to stakeholders, coordinate outside broadcast, and lead social media campaign
 - Assist with organizing and conducting dialogues related to the project
- Gender Specialist will be responsible for ensuring that gender considerations are properly implemented in the project, especially in relation to the outputs to be generated by the consultants. The Gender Specialist will work part-time and collaborate with the Monitoring and Evaluation and the Technical Officer
 - Ensure that all workshops support gender inclusive participation
 - Support the development of the gender-inclusive stakeholder engagement strategy and communication strategy
 - Sensitize, advise and support the project staff about gender issues and gender mainstreaming and gender responsive project planning and implementation
 - Assist staff with reporting on gender mainstreaming of the readiness project
 - Support development and review of gender sensitive indicators for the M&E system
 - Collaborate with the Bureau of Gender Affairs as needed, as well as gender focal point of PIOJ and other gender focal points of MDAs
 - Facilitate knowledge building and preparation and/or review of technical reports to ensure gender considerations/issues are adequately addressed
- Procurement and Finance Officer will provide procurement and financial management support:
 - Prepare monthly, quarterly narrative and financial reports and submit to NC for review, as necessary
 - Review, arrange payments and record all expenditure

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- Provide guidance and update other project staff on the financial and accounting procedures and regulations of GOJ
- Support annual audits to be undertaken for the project
- **Administrative Assistant (AA)** will be responsible for providing secretarial and administrative tasks, documentation, financial assistance and reporting. The AA will report directly to the National Coordinator. The AA will undertake the following duties:
 - Assist with preparation of meetings, workshops, and training sessions, and other NAP related events
 - Assist with the preparation of minutes for all meetings
 - Assist other officers in preparing reports for training workshops
 - Assist with the preparation of information for communication
 - Regularly update the asset registry of the GCF readiness grant
 - Maintain and update all project files
 - Support annual audits to be undertaken for the project
 - Assume any other duties as determined by the National Coordinator and the Principal Director of Climate Change Division

Table 4: The roles and functions for implementation of the GCF NAP Project

Stakeholder	Existing Roles/functions	Role(s) in the NAP process
Climate Change Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To continue to serve as the National Designated Authority to the Green Climate Fund as well as the National Designated Entity to the UNFCCC and CTCN activities, Designated Authority to the Adaptation Fund. ● To source financing for new initiatives ● To liaise with donors/development partners to secure funding and technical assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To ensure NAP development is undertaken in alignment with identified priorities and mandates within the Climate Change Policy Framework ● To give technical and administrative guidance regarding adaptation to the GCF NAP activities
Climate Change Advisory Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To provide high level guidance to the CCD/CCAB Secretariat ● To advise the minister with climate change portfolio responsibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assist with resolving any bottleneck upon request ● Remain as active stakeholders in the process
Climate Change Focal Point Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To liaise with CCD on mainstreaming of climate change and adaptation actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To support the implementation of GCF NAP activities on behalf of their respective sectors ● To provide input in and review of project outputs and support sector engagement
Vision 2030 – HRRACC (Hazard Risk Reduction and Climate Change (inclusive of ODPEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Address adaptation related issues and DRR issues and involves a wide cross-section of the public sector (many of which are senior technical representatives), civil society, private sector and the international development community. ● Provide a dynamic framework in which to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate strategic priorities and actions ● Identify and mobilize resources for the sector or thematic area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To support implementation of GCF NAP activities, including the validation of the national adaptation plan
Planning Institute of Jamaica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To facilitate external cooperation with International Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To implement the GCF NAP activities and work collaboratively with stakeholders and donors
Ministry of Finance/PIMSec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To develop the Government's fiscal and economic policy framework; collect and allocate public revenues and play an important role in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To support implementation of GCF NAP activities, especially training to integrate adaptation into the national budgeting process, and the

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	socio-economic development of the country	development of the NAP financing strategy
Development Bank of Jamaica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate delivery of financing between government and the private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the implementation of GCF NAP activities, specifically private sector engagement and NAP financing
Municipal Corporations/Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make by-laws, regulations and rules for the good governance of the parishes over which they have jurisdiction To coordinate with Disaster Coordinators at the local level To support channeling finance for adaptation at the local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the implementation of GCF NAP activities that will support phase 2 of the NAP related to Local level adaptation planning
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide financing and support sustainable economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the implementation of GCF NAP activities (e.g. public private partnerships, NAP financing strategy and private sector engagement) To contribute to monitoring and evaluation
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide opportunities for local communities to contribute to sustainable development, advocacy and lobby for change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the implementation of NAP activities To contribute and provide feedback related to monitoring and evaluation
Donors/International Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide financial and technical resources for adaptation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide financial and technical resources to support the successful implementation of the NAP and support the pipeline of projects within the investment plan
Academia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To play an active role in providing the science and evidence to support planning and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To remain engaged in adaptation planning processes and enter into partnership arrangements as appropriate to support capacity building activities

6.3 Risks and mitigation measures

Please include a set of identified risks and mitigation actions for each. Please utilize the risk table below that identifies the probability of a given risk occurring and the entity that will manage the risk. Please refer to Part III Section 6.3 of the Readiness Guidebook for further information on how to complete this section.

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
Management and governance	Human resources/consultant deficit	Medium	Medium	(i) Streamline and mainstream NAP within respective entities so it becomes part of the operation of the entities and not seen as an added burden; (ii) Work at the university and technical vocation level to capacitate youth in order to have adaptation savvy recruits	PIOJ CCD Ja-NAP PMU

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Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
Stakeholder engagement	Only traditional sectors that drive adaptation are included in the NAP with a narrow view from emerging sectors e.g. gender, justice, social inclusion, well-being	Medium	Medium	Inclusion of emerging and cross-cutting sectors in the early stages of NAP dialogue	PIOJ CCD Ja-NAP PMU
	Government and community priorities are not always aligned; buy-in from Grassroots	Medium	Medium	Maintain consultative processes with inclusive and participatory decision-making to best identify synergies and priorities for all actors	PIOJ CCD Ja-NAP PMU
	Higher education institutes are not fully integrated	Low	Low	Foster partnerships with higher education institutions for long-term support for skill development	PIOJ CCD Ja-NAP PMU
	There is the potential to exclude critical stakeholders within academia, private sector and civil society	Medium	Medium	Develop and implement a gender-inclusive stakeholder engagement strategy and communication strategy as well as targeted interventions for beneficiaries with the support of the gender expert	PIOJ CCD Ja-NAP PMU Private sector Champion
Corruption, and other prohibited practices	Money laundering and terrorist financing, corruption, and other prohibited practices	Low	Low	<p>The Government of Jamaica has legislation such as the Terrorism Prevention Act and the Corruption Prevention Act and Regulations to handle these matters. In addition, there are institutional structures within the Ministry of Finance to handle financial investigations, financial regulations and risk management.</p> <p>The PIOJ has zero tolerance for fraud, financial mismanagement and other forms of mismanagement</p>	PIOJ CCD Ja-NAP PMU

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Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
	Employees/contracted staff engage in malpractices	Low	Low	The project staff contract will include the penalty for engaging in malpractices.	PIOJ
Schedule risk	Delay in the implementation of activities, disbursement and reporting	Medium	Medium	Convene Project Steering Committee meetings to identify potential delays and solutions	PIOJ CCD Ja-NAP PMU
	Procurement	Medium	Medium	A six-month window for recruitment period has been added to the Gantt chart and in the procurement plan to add a buffer period for contracting consultants	PIOJ CCD Ja-NAP PMU
Natural disaster, pandemic	Large scale disasters, or related political or socio-economic disruptions, affecting scheduling of project activities	Medium	Medium	Allocation of contingency fee of 5% to address project risks. The project will also benefit from the GOJ overall procedures in place for disruption and disaster management which will be activated if necessary. Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) ¹⁷ has national guidelines for pre and post-disasters.	PIOJ CCD Ja-NAP PMU
	Covid 19 pandemic: Technical expertise may not be readily available due to the pandemic; a spike in Covid19 cases could lead to re-instatement of Covid19 containment measures which will limit the effectiveness and efficiency of project implementation; some project stakeholders may be unable to participate in face to face sessions; price increases for procurement of goods/services	Medium	High	The project will ensure that international, regional and local expertise and planning will be flexible to allow rescheduling of activities. Consultants/consultancy firm will be asked to address Covid19 challenges within their technical proposal. International consultancy firms will be encouraged to include a national expert in their team who could undertake the necessary groundwork.	PIOJ CCD Ja-NAP PMU

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Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
				In this period many online sessions are being held and we will revert to this method of delivery for workshops, if needed. The project will also explore new and innovative ways of engaging with stakeholders remotely. The project team will aim for 3-5 quotations to ensure that prices remain competitive.	
Financial risk	Funding not received on time to implement this GCF NAP Readiness	Low	Low	Once funding for Ja-NAP is approved by the GCF, the Agreement between MoF will govern the request for disbursement of funding for this Readiness. PIOJ will make a request in accordance with the Readiness Agreement on time.	PIOJ Ja-NAP PMU
	Constraints in financial management capabilities (including fiscal space)	Low	Low	Capacity of project team will be built in the areas of procurement and monitoring and reporting of expenditures based on the Government of Jamaica guidelines, rules and procedures.	PIOJ Ja-NAP PMU
Political risk	Political and security instability affects the implementation of the project	Low	Low	The project will operate in politically and secure nation and every effort will be made to ensure that project activities are carried out with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including government departments and local structures.	PIOJ Ja-NAP PMU NDA/CCD
Political will	Low political will to adjust 'governance frameworks' (i.e. policies, plans, strategies, programmes etc);	Low	Low	Awareness and involvement of key decision makers at the highest level e.g. the PS Board which is the highest decision making level after the Minister to ensure decision-making is autonomous and	PIOJ Ja-NAP PMU

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Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
				independent of political leaning. The adaptation governance framework continues the same path despite the successor government. Note this can address middle management issue if directorate comes from the PS.	
Capacity risk	Low underlying capacity of technical structures supporting NAP process	Low	Low	Capacity building is a significant part of the NAP proposal to mitigate this risk through delivery of training and enhancement of the Monitoring and Evaluation System to capture lessons learned and improve upon them.	PIOJ CCD Ja-NAP PMU

6.4 Monitoring

Please describe the monitoring plan. Please refer to **Part III Section 6.4 of the Readiness Guidebook** for further information on how to complete this section.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The project results will be monitored and reported annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance and accordance with relevant GCF policies in a timely fashion and to high-quality standards.

The main objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation are:

- i. To provide timely and accurate information on implementation progress and constant feedback for decision-making and addressing potential work plan deviations, problem areas and management improvement needs (adaptive management approach);
- ii. To evaluate the performance of implementing project teams, indirect partners, and service providers; and
- iii. To assess achievements at different levels (output, result, project impact). Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established GCF procedures.

Activity	Description	Responsibility	Timeframe
Inception Report	Inception meeting to familiarize all staff involved with the Project proposal, activities, objectives, work-plan and budget.	Project Management Unit/National Coordinator	Two weeks after inception workshop

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Workshop Reports	Details of all workshops will be documented	Project Management Unit/National Coordinator/Technical Officer	Two weeks after each workshop is convened
Interim Progress Reports	The progress of the project implementation	Delivery Partner: Planning Institute of Jamaica; Project Management Unit/National Coordinator; NDA	Seven months after commencement date of the project and every six months until the end of the project
First Year Audit	The auditing exercise of the project undertaken A financial statement and auditors' report will be prepared and submitted to the GCF Secretariat.	Delivery Partner: Planning Institute of Jamaica; Project Management Unit/National Coordinator Independent/External Auditor	At the end of Y1 of project implementation
Final Year Audit	The final auditing exercise will be undertaken. A financial statement and auditors' report will be prepared and submitted to the GCF Secretariat.	Delivery Partner: Planning Institute of Jamaica; Project Management Unit/National Coordinator Independent/External Auditor	At the end of Y2 of project implementation
Project Completion Report	Towards the end of the project implementation period PMU will prepare and submit the Project Completion Report to GCF Secretariat.	Delivery Partner: Planning Institute of Jamaica; Project Management Unit/National Coordinator	Within 3 months of the project completion date
Terminal Evaluation Report	An evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project. A report will be prepared and submitted to the GCF Secretariat.	Delivery Partner: Planning Institute of Jamaica; Independent Evaluation Consultant; Project Management Unit	At the end of Y2 of project implementation

6.5 Other Relevant Information

Sustainability/Exit Strategy

Organisational sustainability: The NAP supports the current and draft revised Climate Change Policy Framework, and will therefore be a vehicle through which adaptation is pursued. The Climate Change Division is the lead entity that coordinates climate action in Jamaica, and will therefore be the custodians and coordinators of the NAP. Jamaica will be using the GCF's direct access modality with PIOJ as the Delivery Partner. PIOJ, which is responsible for national development planning, will work in collaboration with the Climate Change Division to coordinate the project. The Ja-NAP proposal builds on lessons learned from the Climate Change Division which has a total of six readiness grants under implementation but also based on lessons from previous adaptation projects led by PIOJ such as the Adaptation Fund (for which it is accredited) and the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience. The direct access modality will continue to build the country's capacity and ensure capacity built remains within the country. Secondly the project will be implemented in partnership with functional national institutions and hence country ownership is ensured beyond the project's life. The

Government of Jamaica is committed to ensuring the sustainability of the outcomes of the NAP process to gain long-term adaptation benefits. The CCD will continue to coordinate the Climate Change Focal Point Network with its work underpinned by the NAP and strategically coordinate adaptation investments in collaboration with PIOJ.

The approach for the proposal is to establish an internal system for developing and managing a climate change data system that will be managed and run by institutions in Jamaica with local capacity to maintain and utilize the data for current and future planning. A phased approach to accessing GCF funding will allow for resources and time to be spent early in the process building a wide coalition of stakeholder support across sectors and institutions.

Financial sustainability: The Ja-NAP Financing Strategy and Investment Plan will call for the use of various sources of finance, whether from the international community or national budgets. Donor coordination meetings led by PIOJ remain even more integral to strategically aligning investment opportunities with funding envelopes for donors. The PIOJ, with support from CCD, will continue to coordinate and manage the multi-development partners operating in the climate change adaptation space to ensure that resources from the development partners are optimally utilized. In addition to this, the priority investments outlined in the NAP financing strategy will feed into the subsequent Medium-Term Framework to ensure the government can make the necessary fiscal arrangements. In the wake of COVID-19, considerations will be made for climate resilient economic recovery.

Technical (capacity) sustainability: Strengthened awareness and capacities at national level will facilitate the sustainability of awareness, advocacy and knowledge of best adaptation practices. Each Ja-NAP project component builds capacities of the relevant MDAs, the private sector, CSOs/NGOs and other stakeholders in the NAP process, while exploring adaptation in domestic budgeting, and upgrading and monitoring and evaluation systems to assess impacts of adaptation measure per priority sector.

Knowledge sharing and learning

The project has a strong focus on knowledge generation and dissemination. Many activities are designed to strengthen technical capacities of public, private and civil society actors. Under Outcome 1, the sensitization activities will provide stakeholders with the fundamental principles and intention of the national adaptation planning process. The NAP Communication strategy will provide guidance on how best to target various stakeholders in the adaptation planning and implementation processes. Outcomes 3, 4, and 5 comprises training activities to assist the stakeholders of the priority sectors (water, health, tourism, agriculture, coastal resources and human settlement) and for some activities (e.g. training monitoring and evaluation), provisions have been made for other sectors such as transport, energy etc as well as the private and civil society actors to benefit from these sessions. In addition, the MRV/M&E system will be used the document lessons learned from the NAP process, as well as case studies and other key project deliverables.

Information and products developed will be collated and shared at the national, regional and international levels through various exhibitions/platforms e.g. weAdapt, NAP Expo. The Ja-NAP team will also disseminate knowledge through Conference of Parties (COP) and meetings of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS).

7. ANNEXES

7.1 Annex 1: Key stakeholder consultations supporting the development of the NAP

Six rounds of stakeholder consultations were convened to inform the project design, including consultation as part of the adaptation stocktake exercise with public sector, private sector, academia and civil society. These consultations provided some insight to the priorities and concerns for developing and implementing the adaptation framework.

Date	Purpose
November 13, 2019	<p>The CSO stocktake exercise was undertaken as part of the GCF Civil Society Knowledge Forum on Climate Finance under Grant JAM-RS-001. The forum sought to increase awareness of climate finance, undertake a national stocktake exercise of adaptation actions and initiatives and share experiences and lessons learned in mobilizing climate finance. The stocktake focused on five main areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources and institutional capacities – What is the level of knowledge on adaptation to climate change? Do CSOs have adequate support from members? What challenges do you face? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outcome: Issues – Lack of funding, staff retention is low, poor succession planning, inadequate training, weakness in planning and coordination, lack of vision and short-sightedness, prone to political influences. • Technical knowledge - Do you have the technical capacity related to adaptation technologies? What level of technical capacity exists at the community level? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outcome: Issues/Gaps – delays in access to knowledge of available innovate, limited vertical flow of information from government to local communities, need for further training in adaptation technologies • Long-term planning – Awareness of community level adaptation planning and engagement of CSO in the development of strategies and planning for adaptation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outcome: All CSOs are interested in participating in adaptation planning. Some are engaged through Community Development Councils (CDCs). CSOs can potential lead policy direction and sign off as a consensus partner. • Project interventions & technology adoption – A stocktake of projects being implemented by CSOs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outcome: Fourteen adaptation projects were identified during the sessions. • Monitoring and Evaluation – How should CSO be engaged in M&E for adaptation? What should the government do to illustrate progress on adaptation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outcome: Needs -A database is needed where CSOs can provide project reports, collate and share information, including CSO best practices; In-house capacity training on M&E, mapping adaptation at the local level; documentation of lessons learned from CSOs to facilitate evidence-based decision-making; a skills bank with list of skillsets of persons within CSOs; incorporate CSOs on the ground to determine indicators collaboratively with government
June 15, 2020	<p>The first NAP stocktake exercise introduced stakeholders to the adaptation planning process and participants contributed to the preparation of the SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Threat and Opportunities) analysis on adaptation planning and implementation. Participants examined four elements which are critical to the NAP process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National mandate and strategy • Coordinating mechanisms • Institutional arrangements and cooperation • Data and Information

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	<p>Participants examined: What was enabling and blocking progress of adaptation in Jamaica? How can your sector further contribute to Jamaica's long-term vision? What new ways of working, support and skills are needed to advance adaptation goals?</p> <p>Results documented in the NAP stocktaking workshop report.</p>
September 22, 2020	<p>The consultation aimed to bridge the gap between traditional sectors and non-traditional sector in the adaptation planning framework (e.g. gender, justice, prosperity, social security). Participants discussed contributions to adaptation, proposed adaptation initiatives to be led by their organisations as well as barriers or circumstances that would affect technical and financial sustainability.</p>
October 1 & 7, 2020	<p>A focused group meeting and interviews were held with selected private sector entities and supporting entities (e.g. financial sector, institutional investors, business incubators) to discuss the role of the private sector in national adaptation planning, activities, to be engaged, potential areas for capacity building, additional private sector stakeholders, and potential risk to adaptation planning that should be included in the adaptation discourse.</p>
October 6 & 16, 2020	<p>Two special meetings of the Climate Change Focal Point Network were convened to define and refine the Theory of Change, and the Logframe, particularly project activities.</p>
October 26, 2020	<p>Validation meeting with the Thematic Working Group – HRRACC (comprising of public, private and civil society actors as well as donor group and academia) was convened to validate the NAP readiness proposal. Over 40 persons participated in the meeting, including key stakeholders who participated in the project design. During the session and in subsequent submissions, stakeholders requested that the following be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A definition of mainstreaming will be important for designing activities • Actions related to use of technology at national level and down to community level • Vulnerability & Adaptation in urban settings, where catastrophic implications arise, for example, in housing • Ecosystems-based approaches • Considering “emerging sectors” among the beneficiaries, for eg, in sport

7.2 Annex 2: Vulnerability & Adaptation

The Third National Communications to the UNFCCC provides the most recent overview of vulnerability assessments on the five priority sectors: water, health, tourism, agriculture, coastal resources and human settlement. The assessments used the appropriate methodology that included climate scenarios, vulnerability assessments and determining adaptation measures.

Agriculture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple vulnerability assessments have been undertaken for agriculture, specifically vulnerability and adaptation assessments in agriculture and vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) in fisheries. Both UNDP Adaptation Policy and USAID resilient development frameworks were useful in assessing vulnerability and identifying interventions. Case studies included in the TNC are Blue Mountain Coffee Production in Cedar Valley, “Breadbasket” of St. Elizabeth, and for capture fisheries for the community of Alligator Pond. • Some adaptation options identified are early warning systems for climate events; ecosystem restoration; managing fisheries through protected areas etc; improving knowledge base and information sharing; identifying new opportunities for value-added products and services; climate smart practices, among others. • Under the Ja-NAP project, a V&A will be conducted for livestock sub-sector, including large ruminants (such as cattle). Any existing information on impacts, risks and vulnerability to adverse effects of climate change, as well as adaptation measures will be reviewed and updated.
Water resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water resources in the Southern section of the island, including the country’s capital and environs, has been most affected by climate change of the years. In the SNC, an analysis of future climate risks for Jamaican water resources determined that the three critical basins of Kingston, Rio Cobre, and Rio Minho would be in deficit by 2015. As of 2015, the Kingston Basin and the Rio Cobre Basin have been in deficit, with the Rio Cobre in deficit for several years now. • The TNC further validated this observation, showing reduced aquifer recharge and extended drought periods in some areas. The cases studied for the Water Sector Resources were as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Drought Induced Reduced Stream Flow, St. Toolis Spring, Manchester – A Source of Irrigation Water Supply to Mid-Clarendon District o Reduced Aquifer Recharge: Spring Plain Well, Clarendon o Cessation in the flow at Roselle Falls located in St. Thomas • Several adaptation initiatives are being undertaken for water resources and are various stages of implementation. Some adaptation options identified were: developing a water strategy and watershed management plans, use of artificial aquifer recharge, water harvesting, efficient use of irrigated water, and using spatial planning to determine water demand. • Under the Ja-NAP project, a vulnerability and adaptation assessment for the Lower Rio Cobre Alluvium Aquifer of the Rio Cobre Hydrological Basin in St. Catherine will be undertaken. The assessment will examine the extent to which climate change is impacting the basin vis-à-vis saline intrusion and other factors, as well as the best ways in which to manage the anthropogenic factors that affect water quality such as over-pumping of wells and the introduction of pesticides and herbicides into the groundwater system.
Tourism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism represents one of the most important foreign exchange earners and contributors to GDP and the labour market for the country. It is also one of the most climate-sensitive sectors, particularly given its reliance on natural resources such as coastal resources. There is a clear link to other vulnerable sectors, including health and water resources. • The TNC provided case studies for some of the most vulnerable areas for which attention is needed. Detailed community-based vulnerability assessment undertaken were: Negril (communities of West End (cliffs), Long Bay (beach), Bloody Bay (beach) and Orange Bay (beach); Greater Treasure Beach Area (mainly coastal areas along south coast of Jamaica comprising eight communities – with Black River and Treasure Beach being the largest ones, along with Pondsides, Barbary Hall, Parottee, Watchwell, Newell and Pedro Plains).

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing the effects of climate change on tourism will require a multi-sectoral approach, especially relating to climate extreme and slow onset events, including storm surges, sea level rise and droughts. Some adaptation options identified are directly and indirectly related to tourism. Among them: diversifying the tourism product; using ecosystems-based adaptation strategies (incl. for beach restoration); collaborating with tourism interests and improving communication on climate risks, among others. Under the Ja-NAP project, the vulnerability and adaptation assessment for the tourism sector will focus on the south coast, and Port Antonio, Portland in the east (where possible).
Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of climate change on human health has various dimensions, also linked with other vulnerable sectors: water and sanitation; health care services; diseases (communicable and non-communicable diseases); food and nutrition security; and mental wellbeing to name a few. The TNC examined some of the health impact of the country, while zeroing in on selected communities where case studies were conducted. The disease situation in Jamaican communities based on different sources was assessed, including a healthy survey in five rural and urban communities in Kingston Metropolitan Area (Hannah Town, Rae Town and Kintyre) and rural communities (Kitson, St. Catherine and Barret Town, St. James). Some adaptation options identified are strengthened community vector surveillance, strategy and action plan for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases. Under the Ja-NAP project, the vulnerability and adaptation assessment for the health sector will focus on information management systems to improve understanding and monitoring of climate-related health impact and ways in which this can be integrated into national sub-national health systems. It will complement the work being undertaken in a Caribbean regional project geared towards producing a health NAP. The latter is being supported by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO)
Coastal resources and human settlement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a coastal state, coastal resources are part of the lifeline of the country. It hosts diverse ecosystems, facilitates trade, accommodates various infrastructure such as housing and industries and is a key element of the tourism product and recreational activities enjoyed by locals and foreigners alike. Under the TNC, the case studies conducted included the communities of Hunts Bay Power Station, Greenwich Farm Fishing Village, Hellshire Fishing Village, and Rocky Point Fishing Village. Some adaptation options identified are installation of early warning systems, installation of breakwaters, setbacks, shoreline revetments, artificial reefs, investment in ecosystem-based adaptation methods, relocation of communities. Under the Ja-NAP project, the vulnerability and adaptation assessment will be undertaken of the informal and at-risk human settlements.

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7.3 Annex 3: List of stakeholders

Please note this list is not-exhaustive and may expand to further diversify stakeholder as needed but within limits of the project budget

Stakeholder Group	Number of representatives	Direct/Indirect Beneficiary
CCFPN	26	Direct
Climate Change Advisory Board	15	Direct
Sub-total	41	
Private sector groups	No. of persons per group/entity to attend meeting	
Bankers Association	2	Direct
Credit Union League	2	Direct
Developers Association	2	Direct
TDCO	2	Direct
JMEA	2	Direct
Chamber of Commerce	2	Direct
Sector Association	2	Direct
MSME Alliance	2	Direct
Small Business Association	2	Direct
JBDC	2	Direct
Caribbean Climate Innovation Centre	2	Direct
EXIM Bank	2	Direct
JamPro	2	Direct
DBJ	2	Direct
JSIF	2	Direct
ESL	2	Direct
GK Insurance	2	Direct
JN Bank	2	Direct
Scotiabank	2	Direct
NCB	2	Direct
JIFS	2	Direct
Sub-total	42	
Academia		
The University of the West Indies (UWI)	5	Direct
College of Agriculture, Science and Education (CASE)	5	Direct
University of Technology (Utech)	5	Direct
Northern Caribbean University	5	Direct
Management Institute for National Development (MIND)	5	Direct
Sub-total	25	
Other key MDAs not in focal point network		
Urban Development Corporation	2	Direct

Civil society organisations⁴⁷

	Sub-total	
		60 Direct
Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs)	Sector/Themes	
a. Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MoF),	Finance	Direct
b. Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ),	Finance	Direct
c. Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC),	Finance	Direct
d. Development Bank of Jamaica (DBJ) ,	Finance	Direct
e. Bank of Jamaica (BoJ),	Finance	Indirect
f. Ministry with responsibility for Commerce,	Finance	Indirect
g. JAMPRO,	Finance	Indirect
h. EXIM Bank	Finance	Indirect
a. Ministry of Energy,	Energy:	Indirect
b. Ministry responsible for climate change	Energy:	Indirect
c. National Solid Waste Management Authority (NSWMA),	Energy:	Indirect
d. Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica (PCJ),	Energy:	Indirect
e. Electricity Sector Enterprise Team (ESET),	Energy:	Indirect
f. Office of Utilities Regulation (OUR),	Energy:	Indirect
g. Wigton,	Energy:	Indirect
h. Scientific Research Council (SRC)	Energy:	Indirect
a. Ministry with responsibility for Agriculture and Fisheries,	Agriculture & Fisheries:	Direct
b. Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA),	Agriculture & Fisheries:	Direct
c. Agro Investment Corporation Jamaica,	Agriculture & Fisheries:	Direct
d. Coffee Industry Board,	Agriculture & Fisheries:	Direct
e. Coconut Industry Board,	Agriculture & Fisheries:	Direct
f. Fisheries,	Agriculture & Fisheries:	Direct
g. Forestry Department (FD),	Agriculture & Fisheries:	Direct
h. Sugar Industry,	Agriculture & Fisheries:	Direct
i. Meteorological Service, Jamaica (MSJ)	Agriculture & Fisheries:	Direct
MHURECC	Environment	Direct
b. National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA),	Environment	Direct
c. FD	Environment	Direct
d. MSJ	Environment	Direct
e. Urban Development Corporation (UDC),	Environment	Direct
f. Water Resources Authority (WRA),	Environment	Direct

⁴⁷ The 60 stakeholder representatives is based on the list of persons who attended the GCF Civil Society Forum under JAM-RS-001. Note this list is not exhaustive and may include other CSOs groups

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g. Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM)	Environment	
a. MEGJC,	Water	Direct
b. WRA,	Water	Direct
c. National Water Commission (NWC),	Water	Direct
d. Rural Water Supply Limited (RWSL),	Water	Direct
e. Central Wastewater,	Water	Direct
f. MSJ	Water	Direct
g. National Irrigation Commission (NIC)	Water	Direct
a. MoEGJC,	Tourism:	Direct
b. Ministry of Tourism,	Tourism:	Direct
c. Negril Green Island Area Local Planning Authority (NGIALPA),	Tourism:	Direct
d. Social Development Commission (SDC),	Tourism:	Direct
a. Ministry of Transport,	Transportation:	Indirect
b. Ministry of Local Government,	Transportation:	Indirect
c. Island Traffic Authority,	Transportation:	Indirect
d. National Works Agency (NWA)	Transportation:	Indirect
a. Attorney General Chambers,	Legal, Policy and Foreign Affairs:	Indirect
b. MoEGJC,	Legal, Policy and Foreign Affairs:	Indirect
c. Ministry of Foreign Affairs,	Legal, Policy and Foreign Affairs:	Indirect
d. Ministry of Justice,	Legal, Policy and Foreign Affairs:	Indirect
e. Cabinet Office	Legal, Policy and Foreign Affairs:	Indirect
f. Office of the Prime Minister	Legal, Policy and Foreign Affairs:	Indirect
a. Ministry of Education (MoE),	Education & Youth:	Indirect
b. Ministry with responsibility for Science and Technology,	Education & Youth:	Indirect
c. Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sports,	Education & Youth:	Indirect
d. Management Institute For National Development (MIND),	Education & Youth:	Indirect
e. Jamaica Information Service (JIS),	Education & Youth:	Indirect
f. Institute of Jamaica (IOJ),	Education & Youth:	Indirect
g. The Institute of Sports (INSPORT),	Education & Youth:	Indirect
h. Sports Development Foundation (SDF),	Education & Youth:	Indirect
i. College of Agriculture Science and Education (CASE), Council of Community Colleges,	Education & Youth:	Indirect
j. UWI,	Education & Youth:	Indirect
k. UTECH Ja,	Education & Youth:	Indirect
l. Jamaica Library Service (JLS),	Education & Youth:	Indirect
m. HEART Trust/NTA,	Education & Youth:	Indirect
n. University Council of Jamaica (UCJ),	Education & Youth:	Indirect
o. Vocational Training Development Institute (VTDI),	Education & Youth:	Indirect
p. National Youth Service (NYS),	Education & Youth:	Indirect

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q. Public Broadcasting Corporation of Jamaica (PBCJ),	Education & Youth:	Indirect
r. SRC	Education & Youth:	Indirect
a. Ministry of Health and Wellness (MoHW),	Health:	Direct
b. Ministry with responsibility for Community Development,	Health:	Direct
c. Ministry with responsibility for Labour and Social Security,	Health:	Direct
d. SDC	Health:	Direct
a. Ministry of Mining,	Infrastructure:	Indirect
b. MoEGJC,	Infrastructure:	Indirect
c. NWA,	Infrastructure:	Indirect
d. NWC,	Infrastructure:	Indirect
e. Ministry with responsibility for Telecommunications,	Infrastructure:	Indirect
f. Ministry with responsibility for Industry,	Infrastructure:	Indirect
g. Ministry of National Security (MNS),	Infrastructure:	Indirect
h. UDC,	Infrastructure:	Indirect
i. National Housing Trust (NHT),	Infrastructure:	Indirect
j. Port Authority of Jamaica (PAJ),	Infrastructure:	Indirect
k. NIC,	Infrastructure:	Indirect
l. The National Road Operating and Construction Company (NROCC),	Infrastructure:	Indirect
m. ODPEM,	Infrastructure:	Indirect
n. Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT)	Infrastructure:	Indirect

7.4 Annex 4: Example of attendance list from stakeholder consultation

Climate Change Focal Point Network Meeting – October 6, 2020

Name	Organisation	Gender
Larytha Fletcher	PIOJ	F
Monifa Blake	Ministry of Transport & Mining	F
Roxanne Donegan	PIOJ	F
Nicole Dawkins-Wright	Ministry of Health	F
MoH representative	Ministry of Health	F
Betsy Bandy	Ministry of Science, Energy and Technology	F
Winston Shaw	RADA	M
Carlton Wedderburn	Ministry of Agriculture	M
Geoffrey Marshall	WRA	M
Ajani Alleyne	CCD	M
Omar Alcock	CCD	M
Taneque Heslop	CCD	F
Le-Anne Roper	CCD	F
Katherine Blackman	CCD	F

Private Sector Focus Group – Consultation – October 1, 2020

Name	Organisation	Gender
Kimberly Atkinson	JN Bank	F
Eleanor Jones	Environmental Solutions Limited	F
Annemarie Goulbourne	Environmental Solutions Limited	F
Edison Galbraith	Development Bank of Jamaica	M
Cornelia Waters-Jones	JN Water Project	F
Jordan Taitt	GK General Insurance	M

7.5 Annex 5: Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL)

Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL): Performance-based climate resilience financing mechanism in Jamaica

About LoCAL

The Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) was established by United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to promote climate change–resilient communities and local economies, and has evolved into a standard, internationally recognized country-based mechanism to channel climate finance to local governments (LGs) in least developed countries (LDCs). It seeks to contribute through local governments to country achievement of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) – particularly poverty eradication (SDG 1), sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11) and climate action (SDG 13). LoCAL was first piloted in Bhutan and Cambodia in 2011 with support from the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) and the European Union.

How LoCAL works

LoCAL combines performance-based climate resilience grants (PBCRGs) – which ensure programming and verification of climate change expenditures at the local level while offering strong incentives for performance improvements in enhanced resilience – with technical and capacity-building support. Figure 1 explains how LoCAL works.

Implementation phases are as follows:

- **Phase I: Piloting** involves initiating LoCAL in 2–4 LGs over 1–2 cycles of investments, collecting lessons and fine-tuning the mechanism.
- **Phase II: Consolidating** involves expanding and demonstrating LoCAL effectiveness at a larger scale, typically in over 5–10 LGs.
- **Phase III: Scaling-up** is gradual nationwide roll-out of LoCAL as the national system for channelling domestic and international adaptation finance to the local level

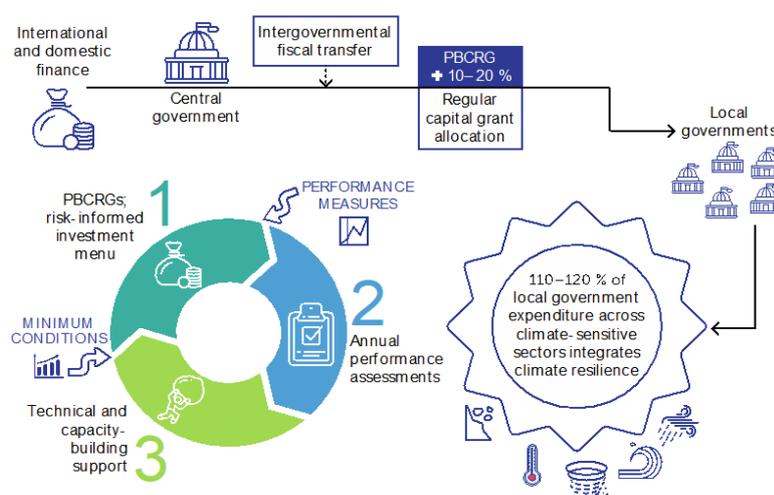
LoCAL in Jamaica

In August 2020, the Government of Jamaica submitted its endorsement letter to UNCDF to participate in LoCAL to increase adaptation at the local/community levels. Following this was an introductory session with Parish Disaster Coordinators in the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, and Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change. In December 2020, a draft Concept Note was prepared outlining the proposed 5-year LoCAL Programme for Jamaica. The CN covers Phase I and II of LoCAL. The **overall objective** of the LoCAL programme in Jamaica is to increase local level resilience by strengthening the capacity of Municipal Corporations to access and utilize climate finance, including performance-based climate resilience grants (PBCRG). It will focus on the local level as part of the overall the national adaptation planning process.

Indicative activities of GCF readiness support

- Capacity and needs assessments and baseline setting;
- Sensitization and training of MC officials and elected representatives on the PBCRGs;
- Local climate risk and vulnerability assessments (CRVA);
- Local information systems for adaptation;
- General awareness raising and capacity building;
- Support to local plans and strategies on or to mainstream climate change adaptation;
- Support the strengthening of the institutional framework and coordination arrangements for CC interventions and local level.

Figure 1: LoCAL



READINESS & PREPARATORY SUPPORT



BUDGET, PROCUREMENT & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

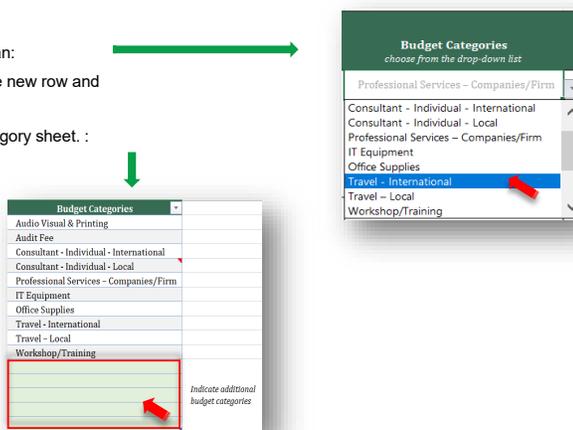
Readiness Grant Budget Preparation Guidelines

This file contains three specific planning tools to complete the supplementary information required when submitting a proposal for Readiness Programme support (including for NAP/adaptation planning):

- Budget plan and accompany Budget notes
- Procurement plan
- Implementation plan

The following considerations are important when completing the budget:

1. Before preparing the Readiness and budget, procurement, and implementation plans, please read the full guidance contained in the Readiness Programme Guidebook, specifically Part III Section 5
2. You can select the appropriate budget categories from the dropdown list in the budget plan:
3. To insert additional rows, right click on the row number below where you wish to insert the new row and choose INSERT.
4. Additional budget categories may be added by manually typing them on the Budget Category sheet. :
5. The Budget Notes sheet should be used to record explanations, further details or cost breakdowns for individual lines



Project Management Cost:

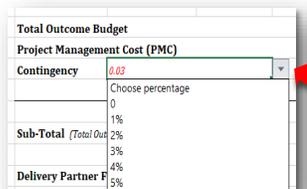
Project management costs (PMC) are the direct administrative costs incurred to execute a project. They should cover only incremental costs incurred due to the GCF contribution. In most cases, these costs are directly related to the support of a dedicated project management unit which manages the day to day execution related activities of the project.

General Principles for PMC costs:

1. The percentage of PMC financed by GCF should not be more than the percentage share of the overall budget financed by GCF
2. PMC budget thresholds: Up to 7.5 per cent of total activity budget.
 - > PMC exceeding 7.5 per cent for the readiness (including NAPs) proposals, and PPF proposals, up to \$ 3 million will require detailed documentation and justification supporting the entire PMC budget.
 - > The PMC should be shown as a separate component in the project budget. A detailed breakdown of PMC should be provided by budget category.
 - > Indicative list of eligible project management costs:
 - > **Project staffing and consultants:** Project manager, Project Assistant, Procurement personnel, Finance personnel & Support/admin. Personnel
 - > **Other direct costs:** Office equipment, Mission related travel cost of the PMU, Project management systems and information technology, Office supplies, Audit cost

Contingency :

1. Select the appropriate % of Contingency Budget from the dropdown list :
2. Contingency budget for unforeseen costs arising during the project implementation should not be included in the outcome budget separately.
3. Contingency budget must be used for any unforeseen programme (output level) cost that is unrelated to implementation/service fee.
4. Any use of contingency must be reported to and agreed by the GCF Secretariat in writing in advance provided with justifications that are acceptable to the GCF
5. If by the end of the grant implementation period, you have not spent Contingency, you may not increase the scope of the project or make any other expenditures using the Contingency.



If you are unsure about how to complete the budget template, please send your query to: scott.hoskins@spartan.edu

Budget Categories
Audio Visual & Printing
Audit Fee
Consultant - Individual - International
Consultant - Individual - Local
Professional Services – Companies/Firm
IT Equipment
Office Supplies
Travel - International
Travel – Local
Workshop/Training

Indicate additional budget categories

5.1 Budget Plan

Please add rows for Outcomes, Outputs and Cost Categories as required. Additional budget categories may be added by manually typing them on the Budget Category sheet.

Outcomes / Outputs		Detailed Budget (in US\$)					Expenditure Plan										
		Budget Categories <small>choose from the drop-down list</small>	Unit	# of Unit	Unit Cost	Total Budget <small>(per budget category)</small>	Total Budget <small>(per sub-outcome)</small>	Total Budget <small>(per outcome)</small>	6m	12m	18m	24m	30m	36m			
Outcome 3.1 Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened	3.1.1 Output: Public & private institutional coordination to facilitate adaptation planning processes	Consultant - Individual - Local	W/Day	35	400.00	14,000.00	101,250.00	370,547.00	14,000.00					14,000.00			
		Workshop/Training	W/Day	5	3500	17,500.00			17,500.00						17,500.00		
		Workshop/Training	W/Day	1	1250	1,250.00							1,250.00				
		Workshop/Training	W/Day	1	3000	3,000.00					3,000.00						3,000.00
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	2	3,500.00	7,000.00					3,500.00	3,500.00					7,000.00
		IT Equipment	Lump sum	1	25,860.00	25,860.00					25,860.00						25,860.00
		Travel - Local	Lump sum	2	2,970.00	5,940.00					5,940.00						5,940.00
		Travel - Local	Trip	2	500	1,000.00					1,000.00						1,000.00
		Travel - Local	Lump sum	1	4000	4,000.00					4,000.00						4,000.00
		Audio Visual & Printing	Lump sum	1	1200	1,200.00					1,200.00						1,200.00
		Office Supplies	Lump sum	1	2000	2,000.00					2,000.00						2,000.00
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	4	2500	10,000.00					5,000.00	5,000.00					10,000.00
		Audio Visual & Printing	Number	6	1000	6,000.00					6,000.00						6,000.00
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	1	2500	2,500.00					2,500.00						2,500.00
	3.1.2 Output: Technical capacities of public, private and civil society actors enhanced	Workshop/Training	Number	1	3,000.00	3,000.00	53,750.00	370,547.00	1,500.00	1,500.00					3,000.00		
		Workshop/Training	Number	3	3,000.00	9,000.00			4,500.00	4,500.00						9,000.00	
		Travel - Local	Lump sum	1	4,000.00	4,000.00			2,000.00	2,000.00						4,000.00	
		Workshop/Training	Number	1	1,250.00	1,250.00			625.00	625.00						1,250.00	
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	4	3,500.00	14,000.00			7,000.00	7,000.00							14,000.00
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	4	2,500.00	10,000.00			5,000.00	5,000.00							10,000.00
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	4	2,500.00	10,000.00			5,000.00	5,000.00							10,000.00
	Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	1	2500	2,500.00			2,500.00						2,500.00			
	3.1.3 Output: A comprehensive, participatory and systematic NAP & Sector Strategy & Action Plans (SSAPs) developed, validated, and published.	Professional Services - Companies/Firm	W/Day	60	800.00	48,000.00	215,547.00	370,547.00			16,000.00	32,000.00			48,000.00		
		Travel - International	Lump sum	1	6,040.00	6,040.00					6,040.00	-					6,040.00
		IT Equipment	Lump sum	1	3,107.00	3,107.00			1,107.00	1,000.00	1,000.00						3,107.00
		Professional Services - Companies/Firm	Month	20	450.00	9,000.00					4,500.00	4,500.00					9,000.00
		Workshop/Training	Number	5	1,250.00	6,250.00					3,125.00	3,125.00					6,250.00
		Workshop/Training	Number	5	3,000.00	15,000.00					7,500.00	7,500.00					15,000.00
		Workshop/Training	Number	1	8,000.00	8,000.00					4,000.00	4,000.00					8,000.00
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	4	2,500.00	10,000.00					4,000.00	4,000.00			2,000.00		10,000.00
		Audio Visual & Printing	Lump sum	1	35,000.00	35,000.00					17,500.00	17,500.00					35,000.00
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	20	2,400.00	48,000.00					20,000.00	20,000.00			8,000.00		48,000.00
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Number of reports	3	550.00	1,650.00					825.00	825.00					1,650.00
Travel - Local		Lump sum	1	4,000.00	4,000.00					2,000.00	2,000.00					4,000.00	
Consultant - Individual - Local		Month	4	3,500.00	14,000.00					5,000.00	5,000.00			4,000.00		14,000.00	
Consultant - Individual - Local		Month	3	2500	7,500.00					3,750.00	3,750.00					7,500.00	
Outcome 3.2: Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact		3.2.1 Output: An integrated & accessible MRV/M&E system is established which complements and builds existing and planned databases for greater evidence-based mainstreaming of adaptation in decision-making	Consultant - Individual - Local	W/Day	15	400.00			6,000.00	105,540.00	105,540.00		6,000.00				
	Consultant - Individual - International		W/Day	20	600.00	12,000.00			6,000.00			6,000.00					12,000.00
	Travel - International		Lump sum	1	6,040.00	6,040.00			3,020.00			3,020.00					6,040.00
	Travel - Local		Lump sum	1	4,000.00	4,000.00			2,000.00			2,000.00					4,000.00
	Consultant - Individual - Local		Month	20	2,500.00	50,000.00			25,000.00			25,000.00					50,000.00
	Workshop/Training		Number	2	1,250.00	2,500.00			1,250.00			1,250.00					2,500.00
	Workshop/Training		Number	1	3,000.00	3,000.00			1,500.00			1,500.00					3,000.00
	Workshop/Training		Number	1	3,000.00	3,000.00			1,500.00			1,500.00					3,000.00
	Consultant - Individual - Local		Month	4	3,500.00	14,000.00			7,000.00			7,000.00					14,000.00
	Consultant - Individual - Local		Month	2	2500	5,000.00			2,500.00			2,500.00					5,000.00
	3.2.2 Output: Impact Assessment	Professional Services - Companies/Firm	W/Day	35	450.00	15,750.00	42,750.00	42,750.00				15,750.00			15,750.00		
		Workshop/Training	Number	1	4,000.00	4,000.00						4,000.00					4,000.00
		Workshop/Training	Number	4	1,250.00	5,000.00						5,000.00					5,000.00
		Travel - Local	Number	4	625.00	2,500.00						2,500.00					2,500.00
		Travel - Local	Lump sum	1	2,500.00	2,500.00						2,500.00					2,500.00
		Professional Services - Companies/Firm	Lump sum	1	8,000.00	8,000.00								8,000.00			8,000.00
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	2	2500	5,000.00					2,500.00	2,500.00					5,000.00
3.3.1 Output: Private sector engagement strategy	Professional Services - Companies/Firm	W/Day	60	800.00	48,000.00	99,520.00	99,520.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	22,000.00	2,000.00			48,000.00			
	Travel - International	Lump sum	1	3,020.00	3,020.00			1,510.00	1,510.00						3,020.00		
	Workshop/Training	Number	1	1,250.00	1,250.00			1,250.00							1,250.00		
	Workshop/Training	Lump sum	1	2,000.00	2,000.00							1,000.00	1,000.00		2,000.00		
	Workshop/Training	Number	3	3,000.00	9,000.00					1,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00			9,000.00	

Outcome 3.3: Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed		Workshop/Training	Lump sum	1	6,250.00	6,250.00	139,270.00			6,250.00			6,250.00				
		Audio Visual & Printing	Lump sum	1	3,500.00	3,500.00					3,500.00			3,500.00			
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	4	2,500.00	10,000.00				3,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	-		10,000.00		
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	4	3,500.00	14,000.00				4,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00			14,000.00		
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	1	2,500	2,500.00				1,250.00	1,250.00				2,500.00		
	3.3.2 Output: Recognition and mentorship programme	Professional Services – Companies/Firm	W/Day	30	450.00	13,500.00		39,750.00					6,750.00	6,750.00	13,500.00		
		Workshop/Training	Lump sum	10	750.00	7,500.00							3,750.00	3,750.00	7,500.00		
		Workshop/Training	Number	5	1,250.00	6,250.00								3,125.00	3,125.00	6,250.00	
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	4	2,500.00	10,000.00							10,000.00		-	10,000.00	
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	1	2,500	2,500.00					1,250.00	1,250.00				2,500.00	
Outcome 3.4 Adaptation finance increased	3.4.1 Output: Financing strategy +investment plan for prioritized adaptation action completed	Professional Services – Companies/Firm	W/Day	75	650.00	48,750.00	169,330.00		169,330.00			43,875.00	4,875.00		48,750.00		
		Travel - International	Lump sum	1	12,080.00	12,080.00								12,080.00			12,080.00
		Workshop/Training	Number	3	4,000.00	12,000.00							6,000.00	6,000.00			12,000.00
		Workshop/Training	Number	1	1,250.00	1,250.00								1,250.00			1,250.00
		Workshop/Training	Number	1	3,000.00	3,000.00								1,500.00	1,500.00		3,000.00
		Workshop/Training	Number	1	3,000.00	3,000.00							1,500.00	1,500.00		3,000.00	
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	4	2,500.00	10,000.00							10,000.00			10,000.00	
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	4	3,500.00	14,000.00						10,000.00	4,000.00	-			14,000.00
		Workshop/Training	Lump sum	1	52,250.00	52,250.00								52,250.00	-		52,250.00
		Travel – Local	Lump sum	1	4,000.00	4,000.00							4,000.00	-			4,000.00
		Professional Services – Companies/Firm	Lump sum	1	1,500.00	1,500.00								1,500.00			1,500.00
		Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	3	2,500	7,500.00						7,500.00	-				7,500.00
		Total Outcome Budget								827,437.00	162,242.00	229,645.00	382,300.00	53,250.00			
Project Management Cost (PMC) Up to 7.5% of Total Activity Budget	Audit Fee	Lump sum	2	4,000.00	8,000.00	Actual amount and % of PMC requested: do not change the formula	Maximum PMC that can be requested: do not change the formula		4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00				
	Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	20	1,375.00	27,500.00				6,875.00	6,875.00	6,875.00	6,875.00	6,875.00	27,500.00			
	Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	15	1,250.00	18,750.00					6,250.00	6,250.00	6,250.00	6,250.00	18,750.00			
	Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	2	3,500.00	7,000.00					2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	7,000.00			
					-												
					-			61,250.00		62,057.78							
					7.40%		7.50%										
								8,875.00	19,125.00	15,125.00	18,125.00						
								171,117.00	248,770.00	397,425.00	71,375.00	888,687.00					

FOR GREEN CLIMATE FUND SECRETARIAT'S USE ONLY

Breakdown (per budget category)	Total (per budget category)
Audio Visual & Printing	45,700.00
Audit Fee	8,000.00
Consultant - Individual - International	12,000.00
Consultant - Individual - Local	354,900.00
Professional Services – Companies/Firm	192,500.00
IT Equipment	28,967.00
Office Supplies	2,000.00
Travel - International	27,180.00
Travel – Local	31,940.00
Workshop/Training	185,500.00
0	-
0	-
0	-
0	-
0	-
Total Outcome Budget + PMC	888,687.00

FOR GREEN CLIMATE FUND SECRETARIAT'S USE ONLY

Total Outcome Budget		827,437.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)	7.4% requested	61,250.00
Contingency	5% requested	41,371.85
<hr/>		
Sub-Total (Total Outcome Budget + Contingency + PMC)		930,058.85
Delivery Partner Fee (DP) - Up to 8.5% of the Sub-Total		79,055.00
<hr/>		
Total Project Budget (Total Activity Budget + Contingency + PMC + DP)		\$ 1,009,114.00

5m 12m 18m 24m

Budget Note	Detailed Description
Output 3.1.1	****Note: Please refer to Worksheet Int'l Travel for Consultants
A	One national consultant (NAP Capacity Building Specialist) for 35 working days over 7 months @ \$500 per day for activity 3.1.1.1, 3.1.1.2 - Total US\$17,500
B	Five awareness raising workshops one for public actors, private actors and civil society actors and two of the five workshops are out of city events/sessions in the West and Eastern region of the country for activity 3.1.1.1. Workshop costs includes refreshments, venue, materials - Total - US\$17,500
C	Private sector forum to integrate adaptation into current/future institutional systems (25 persons) for activity 3.1.1.2 - Total US\$1,250
D	Training for Climate Change Focal Points and Climate Change Advisory Board (50 persons) for activity 3.1.1.3 - Total US\$3,000
E	One national consultant (National Coordinator) - US\$3500 per month for 2 months for activity 3.1.1.1-3.1.3.4 - Total US\$7,000
F	IT equipment - (6 laptops US\$1500 each=US\$ 9000), one multi-functional printer- (US\$ 13,500 each), headset (US\$150 for 6), laptop bags (US\$ 250 for 6), external hard drives (3 for US\$ 200), ink (US\$ 2000), one extension cord (US\$40), APC UPS, 850VA UPS Battery Backup & Surge Protector (6 for US\$ 720) - Total US\$25,860
G	Travel- Local travel to convene awareness sessions in the Eastern end and Western end of the country. DSA based on UN rates US\$330 per day which includes accommodation, food and other costs. Local travel will cover 3 persons from the Project Management Unit. US\$330 x 3 persons x 3 nights= US\$2970 for activity 3.1.1.1. - Total US\$5,490
H	Travel - private transportation for PMU consultants to western and eastern ends of the country for meetings (US\$500 return trip) for activity 3.1.1.1 - Total - US\$1,000
I	Travel - participant per diem to travel to workshop and events (this is specifically for CSOs and those in rural areas travelling to city, overnight may be required for some) travel for 15 @150 = 2250;travel + overnight for 5 persons @150 US\$350 for activity 3.1.1.1.- Total - US\$4,000
J	Audiovisual - Printing and design of standing project banner and hanging banner for activity 3.1.1.1.- Total - US\$1,200
K	Office supplies equipment - The lumpsum includes stationery (US\$1,110), projectors (US\$750), flip chart & easel (US\$140)- Total - US\$2,000
L	One national consultant (Technical Officer) - US\$2500 for 4 months - Total - US\$10,000
M	Advertisement for consultancies (6): One Ad for National Coordinator & Technical Officer, Procurement/Finance Officer & Admin Assistant; One Ad for M&E Officer and Comm. Associate; One Ad for NAP Specialist Team, One Ad for Private Sector Engagement, One Ad for NAP Financing, One Ad for M&E Specialist; One Ad for Auditor - Total - US\$6000
M2	Local Consultant - Gender Specialist (part-time i.e 12 months over the 24 months duration of the project) Remuneration for activities under Output 3.1.1 - Total US\$2500
Output 3.1.2	
N	Training for policy and decision makers on mainstreaming cc for 60 persons (including MoH, Ministry of Transport etc) + tailor an existing toolkit for activity 3.1.2.1 - Total- US\$3,000
O	Three training sessions: (1) session on revision of policies, strategies and plans (60 persons); (2) session for CSOs in adaptation + NAPs; (3) private sector training on climate risks and opportunities (60 pers) for activity 3.1.2.1 - Total US\$9,000
P	Travel - participant per diem to travel to workshop and events (this is specifically for CSOs and those in rural areas travelling to city, overnight may be required for some) travel for 15 @150 = 2250;travel + overnight for 5 persons @150 US\$350- Total - US\$4,000
Q	Meeting with academia (specifically University of the West Indies, University of Technology, The Management Institute for National Development [MIND]) for 25 persons for activity 3.1.2.3 - Total US\$1,250
R	One national consultant (National Coordinator) - US\$ 3500 per month for 4 months - Total - US\$14,000
S	One national consultant (Technical Officer) - US\$2500 for 4 months - Total - US\$10,000
T	Graphic designer (support branding for Ja_NAP - knowledge materials, social media content, design of reports and workshop programme booklets, etc)- US\$ 2500 per month for 4 months - Total US\$10,000
T2	Local Consultant - Gender Specialist (part-time i.e 12 months over the 24 months duration of the project) Remuneration for activities under Output 3.1.2 - Total US\$2500
Output 3.1.3	
U	One international consultancy firm to undertake vulnerability and adaptation assessments for selected sectors and develop National Adaptation Plan, in collaboration with a local consultancy firm (US\$800 per day for 60 days over 12 months) for activity 3.1.3.1, 3.1.3.3, 3.1.3.4 - Total - US\$48,000
V	Travel for one international consultant - (Two trips x 5 days per trip = 10 days with US\$330 per day as per DSA Circular (International Civil Service Commission) = US\$3300] + airfare (US\$1250 for return trip x 2 trips = [US\$2500]) + [taxi fare (US\$120) x 2 trips =US\$240] for activity 3.1.3.1, 3.1.3.3, 3.1.3.4 (only one international consultant will travel as local consultants will be on the ground) - Total - US\$6,040
W	IT equipment - This equipment will support data collection for the aquifer V&A. It includes 3001 levellogger which assists with recording highly accurate water level) and app interface (which connects level logger to smart device to download data), data grabber (data transfer device, L5 slip-fit adaptor assembly, conductivity calibration solutions (US\$2423) + shipping and handling US\$550 for activity 3.1.3.1~ Total - US\$3,107
X	One local consultancy firm to develop the NAP Communication Strategy or Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (US\$450 per day for 20 day over 7 months) for activity 3.1.3.2 - Total - US\$9,000

Y	Meeting with working groups/task force/focus group (5 sectors) 25 persons in each group for activity 3.1.3.1 9US\$1250 x 5 sectors) - Total US\$6,250 (2 per sector)
Z	Multistakeholder workshops for priority setting exercise (one per priority sector/sub-sector) for activity 3.1.3.3 - US\$3000 x 5 sectors - Total US\$15,000
AA	NAP Validation workshop with 80 persons (composing public, private and civil society actors) for activity 3.1.3.4 - Total US\$8,000 - 2 day event (travel 5 days)

5.2 Procurement Plan

For goods, services, and consultancies to be procured, please list the items, descriptions in relation to the activities in Section 3, estimated cost, procurement method, relevant threshold, and the estimated dates. Please include the procurement plan for at least the first tranche of disbursement requested below and provide a full procurement plan for the entire duration of the implementation period if available at this stage.

Item	Item Description	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Procurement Method	Thresholds (Min-Max monetary value for which indicated procurement method must be used)	Estimated Start Date	Projected Contracting Date
Goods and Non-Consulting Services						
Audio visual/Printing	printing of key documents, banners etc	45,700.00	Direct procurement	\$1.5M - \$3M JMD (minimum of 3 quotations/bids required)	Month 2	Month 2
Office supplies	Stationery and Equipment	2,000.00	Direct procurement	Up to \$1.5M JMD	Month 2	Month 2
Travel - local	Travel in country to workshops and meetings, include participant per diem	31,940.00	Direct procurement	Up to \$1.5M JMD (minimum of 3 quotations required)	Month 2	Month 2
Travel - international	Travel for consultants	27,180.00	Direct procurement	Up to \$1.5M JMD (minimum of 3 quotations required)	Month 3	Month 3
Workshop/Training	All training workshops, meetings, and consultations	185,500.00	Direct procurement	Up to \$1.5M JMD (minimum of 3 quotations required)	Month 2	Month 2
IT equipment	6 laptops, 1 printer, water quality and level equipment	28,967.00	Direct procurement	Above \$3M and up to \$8M JMD (minimum of 5 quotations required)	Month 1	Month 1
Sub-Total (US\$)		\$ 321,287.00				
Consultancy Services						
Local Consultant	NAP Capacity Building Specialist	14,000.00	Limited tendering (Roster of Experts/Interviews 3-5 candidates)	\$1.5M - \$3M JMD (minimum of 3 quotations/bids required)	Month 2	Month 3
Professional Services Compay/Firm (International)	NAP Specialist	48,000.00	International competitive bidding	\$10M - \$60M JMD	Month 3	Month 7
Professional Services Compay/Firm (Local)	NAP Communication Specialist	9,000.00	Direct contracting	Up to \$1.5M JMD	Month 2	Month 5
Professional Services Compay/Firm (International)	NAP Financing Strategy & Investment Plan	48,750.00	International competitive bidding	\$10M - \$60M JMD	Month 12	Month 16
Professional Services Compay/Firm (International)	Private Sector Engagement	48,000.00	International competitive bidding	\$10M - \$60M JMD	Month 1	Month 3
Professional Services Compay/Firm (Local)	Impact Assessment	15,750.00	Local competitive bidding (Advertisement/Interviews - 3-5 candidates)	\$1.5M - \$3M JMD (minimum of 3 quotations/bids required)	Month 8	Month 13
Professional Services Compay/Firm (Local)	Videographer	1,500.00	Direct contracting	Up to \$1.5M JMD	Month 22	Month 23
Professional Services Compay/Firm (Local)	Local Private Sector Engagement and Mentoring Specialist	13,500.00	Limited tendering (Roster of Experts/Interviews 3-5 candidates)	\$1.5M - \$3M JMD (minimum of 3 quotations/bids required)	Month 14	Month 17
Professional Services Compay/Firm (Local)	Terminal Evaluation	8,000.00	International competitive bidding	\$10M - \$60M JMD	Month 23	Month 24
Local Consultant	Gender Specialist (part-time)	35,000.00	Limited tendering (Roster of Experts/Interviews 3-5 candidates)	\$1.5M - \$3M JMD (minimum of 3 quotations/bids required)	Month 2	Month 4
International Consultant	M&E Adaptation Specialist	12,000.00	International competitive bidding	\$1.5M - \$3M JMD (minimum of 3 quotations/bids required)	Month 4	Month 8
Local Consultant	M&E assessment	6,000.00	Direct contracting (Roster of Experts)	Up to \$1.5M JMD	Month 2	Month 4
Local Consultant	NAP Coordinator	84,000.00	Local competitive bidding (Advertisement/Interviews - 3-5 candidates)	\$8M - \$60M JMD	Month 1	Month 1
Local Consultant	Technical Officer	60,000.00	Local competitive bidding (Advertisement/Interviews - 3-5 candidates)	\$8M - \$60M JMD	Month 1	Month 1
Local Consultant	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	50,000.00	Limited tendering (Advertisement/Interviews - 3 -5 candidates)	Above \$3M and up to \$8M JMD (minimum of 5 quotations required)	Month 1	Month 2
Local Consultant	Communication and Knowledge Management Associate	48,000.00	Limited tendering (Advertisement/Interviews 3-5 candidates)	Above \$3M and up to \$8M JMD (minimum of 5 quotations required)	Month 1	Month 2

Local Consultant	Procurement and Finance Officer	27,500.00	Limited tendering (Advertisement/Interviews - at least 3 candidates)	Above \$3M and up to \$8M JMD (minimum of 5 quotations required)	Month 1	Month 3
Local Consultant	Administrative Assistant	18,750.00	Limited tendering (Advertisement/Interviews - at least 3 candidates)	Above \$3M and up to \$8M JMD (minimum of 5 quotations required)	Month 5	Month 9
Local Consultant	Graphic Designer	10,000.00	Direct contracting	Up to \$1.5M JMD	Month 2	Month 2
Audit Fee	External Auditor	8,000.00	Direct contracting	Up to \$1.5M JMD	Month 4	Month 6
Local Consultant	Proofreading services	1,650.00	Direct contracting	Up to \$1.5M JMD	Month 20	Month 20
Sub-Total (US\$)		\$ 567,400.00				



