



# UNDP GEF SPA COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION PROJECT

## COUNTRY PROGRAMME REPORT (JAMAICA)



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The successful undertaking of the Country Programme Report for the UNDP GEF SPA CBA Project in Jamaica required the concerted effort and support of many different players. They all deserve commendation and special mention. We wish to offer our profound gratitude to UNDP Energy and Environment Unit and the PMU Unit in Headquarters for their guidance and support during the entire project implementation and assessment period.

The report reflects input received from:-

- The six implementing partners
- National Steering Committee Members
- National Coordinator
- United Nations Development Programme
- Partners from several Government Agencies – RADA, SDC
- UN Volunteer
- Participants in the closing workshop
- Consultant

We would like to acknowledge the willingness of the different partners at both the national and community levels for sparing their time in order to provide responses to Country Team members who solicited information from them. Thank you so much for your cooperation. We would also like to acknowledge the willingness of members of different NGOs/CBOs from all implementing communities. These include mothers, men and youth, both in and out of schools. They deserve our special thanks.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMNS

BJCMNP	Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBA	Community-Based Adaptation
CC	Climate Change
CCAM	Caribbean Coastal Area Management
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
CERMES	Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
EFJ	Environmental Foundation of Jamaica
ESSJ	Economic & Social Survey Jamaica
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GEB	Global Environmental Benefits
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IDP	International Developing Partner
LD	Land Degradation
NC	National Coordinator
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NWA	National Works Agency
NSC	National Steering Committee
PEPA	Portland Environmental Protection Agency
PIOJ	Planning Institute of Jamaica
PMU	Project Management Unit
RADA	Rural Agricultural Development Authority
RC	Resident Coordinator
RR	Resident Representative
SDC	Social Development Commission
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SNC	Second National Communication
STEA	Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
VRA	Vulnerability Reduction Assessment
WCDG	Western Caribbean Donor Group

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the final country programme report for the UNDP GEF SPA CBA in Jamaica. The report is prepared to present the achievement, challenges and recommendations. The CBA pilot project in Jamaica spans a period of 4 years (2008-2012). The objective of the community-based adaptation (CBA) programme in Jamaica was to integrate climate change risks into sustainable community management of natural resources. The project responded to some of the gaps outlined in Jamaica's initial and second National Communications to the UNFCCC, the goals of the Vision 2030 Development Plan, as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the United Nations.

Project components include: number of measures that addressed the additional risks posed by climate change deployed, percentage of area concern in which climate change risk management activities and number of local and national level policies adjusted as a result of lessons from CBA projects.

The expected outcomes of the Country Programme, as outlined in the CBA Project Document were:

- Enhanced adaptive capacity allows communities to reduce their vulnerabilities to adverse impacts of climate risks both incremental and discrete events.
- National policies and programmes promote replication of best practices derived from CBA projects.
- Cooperation among member countries promotes innovation in adaptation to climate change including vulnerability.

In early October of 2012, a close-out evaluation workshop was conducted. It was concluded that the CBA project had made great impact on the lives of some of the poorest and most vulnerable communities in Jamaica, as evidenced by the Minister of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change in his remarks at the workshop and a morning interview/appearance on Television Jamaica by the National Coordinator and the Project Manager for Glengoffe Community group.

Our assessment shows that the CBA project has made the following contributions to environmental protection and development:

- Increased capacity and awareness among various professionals, more so policy makers within the Government, enabling them to plan and appropriately target communities for development and policy interventions.
- The upcoming Climate Change policy, with from CBA project, is anticipated to further enable informed decisions in development planning, while increasing dialogue around climate change impacts the resulting strain on the country's resources, which further intensifies poverty and general suffering of the population.

The CBA project has also made the following contributions to gender equality and the empowerment of women as follows:

- Increased number of women and youths participating in activities that culturally were recognised for males
- Increased number of women managing project and decision-making

The Country Team concludes that the CBA project has made significant achievements in addressing the goals of UNDP GEF CBA consistent with CPS and Project Document for some of the poorest and most vulnerable communities in Jamaica. However, several challenges remain in the priority areas – agriculture sector and coastal zone with focus on public awareness, capacity building and climate science. We therefore recommend that a National Programme of Community-Based Adaptation in Jamaica that is directly in line with the national priorities of the Government of Jamaica, as articulated in Jamaica’s National Development Plan – Vision 2030. National Outcomes under this Plan include: Outcome #13 – *Sustainable Management and Use of Environmental and Natural Resources*; National Outcome #14 – *Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change* and; Outcome #15 – *Sustainable Urban and Rural Development*.

# **GEF SPA CBA COUNTRY PROGRAMME REPORT – (JAMAICA)**

**FEBRUARY 2008 – DECEMBER 2012 COUNTRY OUTCOME REVIEW**

## **PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW**

Jamaica was one of 10 participating countries in the United Nations Development Programme/Global Environment Facility (UNDP/GEF) Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) Project (2007-2012), receiving a country allocation of USD 266,220 inclusive of USD12, 825 for capacity building. The reporting period for Jamaica has been one of success but with challenges. The GEF SPA Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) programme in Jamaica was developed in the context of increased climate change risks which will have many lasting negative adverse impacts on the country. These include but are not limited to increased storm surge, coastline erosion, saline contamination of coastal aquifers, and adverse impacts on all socio-economic sectors, especially the agriculture sector and coastal zone related activities such as tourism.

The (CBA) initiative addressed a number of these challenges at the local level through both capacity building initiatives and improved natural resource management. This was accomplished through the implementation of five (5) demonstration projects and one (1) knowledge management project that enabled the targeted ecosystems to become more resilient to climate variability and change and increased public awareness among community groups and key stakeholders. The agriculture and the coastal zone were targeted sectors for project interventions with thematic focus on prevention of land degradation and biodiversity conservation based on the Country Programme Strategy. These were two of five sectors identified in Jamaica's First and Second National Communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

In addition to vulnerability and adaptation assessments done during preparations of the communications, these sectors were also examined by the National Capacity Self-Assessment Project (NCSA) of the GEF. A special focus was also placed on one aspect of the coastal zone (coral reef monitoring) by the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC) project. This was a regional initiative in which Jamaica participated (1997-2001).

The lessons learnt from these community-based interventions are being replicated among other communities with similar challenges, efforts are being pursued to have these initiatives scaled up at the national level, thereby providing opportunities for incorporation into national adaptation and planning policies. **Table 1** below summarizes the activities undertaken during the reporting period.

<b>Implementing Agency and Parish Location</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Focal Areas</b>	<b>CBA Grant (USD)</b>	<b>Co-financing (Cash) (USD)</b>	<b>Co-financing (kind) (USD)</b>
Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust (JCDT) <i>St. Andrew &amp; Portland</i>	Reducing climate change driven erosion and landslide risks	Land Degradation	50,000	73,158	5,134
Bunkers Hill Community Development Committee <i>Trelawny</i>	Land preservation measures in Cockpit Country's Martha Brae watershed	Land Degradation	47,000	15,000	30,300
Glengoffe Community Development Committee	Glengoffe climate change adaptation	Land Degradation	42,000	9,000	30,132
Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (CCAMF) <i>Clarendon</i>	Increasing community adaptation and ecosystem resilience in Portland Bight.	Biodiversity	50,000	0.00	56,200
Climate Studies Group <i>St. Andrew</i>	"Tell It" – Disseminating Caribbean CC Science Stories	Knowledge Management	20,500	2,264	13,000
Portland Environmental Protection Agency (PEPA) <i>Portland</i>	Climate change adaptations in the Rio Grande watershed.	Land Degradation and Biodiversity	43,895	15,204	51,233
<b>Total Grant and co-financing</b>			<b>253,395</b>	<b>114,626</b>	<b>185,999</b>

*Table 1 - Summary of Project Activities with grant allocation and co-financing during 2008-2012 –CBA Jamaica*

### **Implementing Partners**

As outlined in the country programme strategy, the six (6) CBA projects were implemented by locally registered NGOs/CBOs and Academia - two (2) CBOs, three (3) NGOs and one (1) academia, with varying levels of capacity in project implementation. These groups have been in operation between 10 and 24 years.

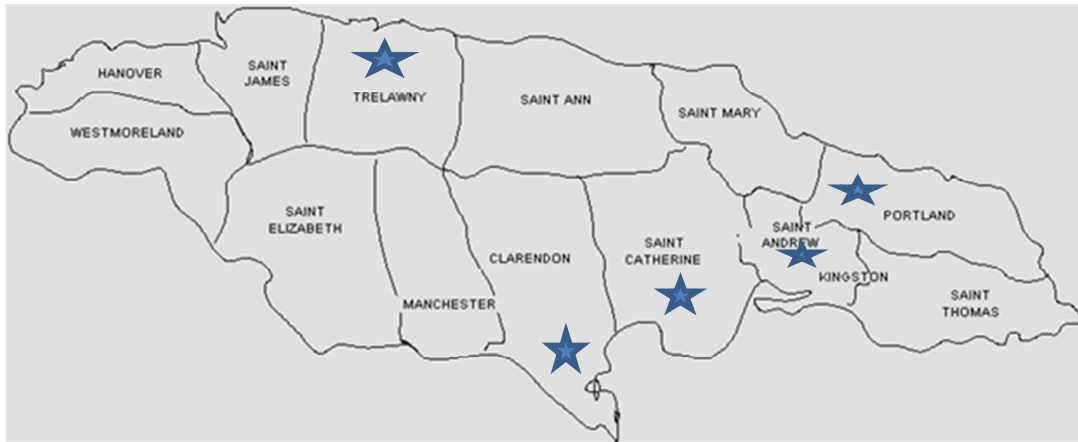


### ***Geographic Focus***

Five of the six projects implemented were located in five of 14 parishes. The physical location of project sites were selected based on the rationale outlined in the CPS and two (2) Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA) objectives: addressing high vulnerability to climate change and securing global environmental benefits (in land degradation and biodiversity conservation). Areas where projects were implemented are of national and global significance in varying species of flora and fauna that are under severe threats from both natural disasters and human activities. The geographic locations consist mostly of the very poor and vulnerable who depend mainly on farming and fishing for their main source of livelihoods. Due to the great significance of these targeted geographic areas, there were no changes since the approval of the CPS as such projects were implemented in the following areas:

- Blue and John Crow Mountains spanning the parishes of Portland and St Andrew in the east of the island
- Portland Bight Protected Area spanning the parishes of Clarendon and St Catherine in south central Jamaica.
- Cockpit Country - Trelawny in the west of the island
- Glengoffe in St. Catherine in the hilly interior north east of Jamaica
- Rio Grande Watershed in the parish of Portland eastern end of Jamaica

The communities of Woodford and Cascade are located in the Blue and John Crow Mountain range dominated by natural forest. The communities of Bellevue, Cornwall Barracks and Moore Town are in the lower reaches of the Blue Mountains and the Rio Grande Watershed which is one of Jamaica's major natural freshwater reservoirs. Bunkers Hill is located in the Cockpit Country and within the Martha Brae watershed, a major source of drinking water for the resident population and tourism developments along the north coast of the island. Glengoffe is an environmentally sensitive community in the hilly interior and is an important feeder source for the Wag Water River. The communities in the Portland Bight Protected Area contain important marine resources such as mangroves, fish sanctuaries and varying species of flora and fauna. This area is also one of three (3) Ramsar sites in Jamaica. The major source of livelihood in this area is fishing.



★ *Map of Jamaica highlighting the parishes where CBA projects were implemented*

### ***Targeted Beneficiaries & Ecosystems***

The targeted beneficiaries were the most poor and vulnerable to climate change impacts with strong focus on women, youth, indigenous groups (the Maroons) and persons with disabilities. These were persons had little or no income opportunities. Over 3000 persons directly benefited from the projects implemented with a gender ratio of 60% male and 40% female, this gender ratio is reflective of the nature of the project activities and the consensus arrived at among the group on the gender roles during project implementation.

The benefits to the targeted ecosystems for projects in the agricultural sector were rehabilitation of over 175 hectares of degraded lands, now sustainably managed with planting of lumber and fruit trees with long term economic benefits such as income generation. Other benefits were the behavioural change of community members in how they do farming. In that new farming techniques were adopted thus contributing more to the soil quality which ultimately yield better crops. Some of the interventions are already demonstrating benefits; however other benefits will become evident over the long term.

The benefits to the targeted ecosystems were generated from the intervention of one project, outcomes of which were greater public awareness, increased capacity to manage environmental resources and community members trained to conduct Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA).

Based on the geographical location of these communities, drought is a major problem and hence water harvesting systems were of significant benefit to these communities. The Portland Bight area is deemed one of Jamaica's biodiversity "hot spots" the home of several species of endangered and endemic species of flora and fauna. One of the benefits of the project was the revision of the community's management plan to reflect climate change adaptation impacts and measures to be taken. Also was the development of a teacher's resource manual on climate change adaptation to be taught in schools.

### **Volunteerism and CBA**

The concept of volunteerism is traditional to Jamaica and played a vital role in the establishment of community management structures and institutions throughout the country's history. Voluntary exchange of labour was a common practice in rural agricultural communities. However, these traditions are being challenged by current social and economic developments. One noticeable trend among communities where CBA projects were implemented is the average age of volunteers which tended towards middle age and older persons.

#### Programme Level

One measure of the success of the CBA is the high level of voluntary input that it attracted. At the national level, project management and coordination depended heavily on the services of the UN Volunteer who also served as Community Development Advisor to the project. This voluntary input was provided in the areas of project support in terms of administrative support, monitoring of project activities, reviewing of progress reports, participating and facilitating workshops with implementing partners among others. This role is equivalent to that of a full time Programme Assistant for the GEF Small Grants Programme. During the reporting period the monetary value of the UNV support is approximately USD60,000.

#### Implementation Level

In addition to providing programme level support, the UN Volunteer provided support at the community level which approximated some USD6,000 through the facilitation of training sessions in areas such as with proposal writing, conflict resolution, leadership, financial reporting, volunteerism and inclusive participation.

Volunteerism among implementing partners have played a critical role in project implementation, where most groups provided in-kind support, matching or exceeding the project's 1:1 co-financing requirement. In-kind support was also provided by key stakeholders from both public and private sectors who gave their technical expertise during the implementation process. Despite the challenge in calculating volunteerism, the Country Team was able to place a value that is in excess of USD300,000.

## **OUTCOMES AND IMPACT**

The objective of the CBA programme in Jamaica is to integrate climate change risks into sustainable community management of natural resources. As stated in the Country Programme Strategy (CPS) activities in the agriculture sector could include slope stabilization methods and erosion control mechanisms, use of water conservation methods and/or technologies and use of protected soil-less agriculture techniques. Activities in the coastal zone could include reforestation of mangroves in areas where coastal erosion will be enhanced by climate change and increasingly extreme events of climate variability.

### **CPS Outcomes within Sectors**

During the reporting period, six (6) projects were implemented in the agriculture sector and coastal zone. Outcomes of these projects were measured using the three impact indicators below as outline in the CPS.

- (1) The number of measures that address the additional risks posed by climate change deployed as part of sustainable resource management activities
- (2) Percentage of area concern in which climate change risk management activities, in the context of sustainable resource management are implemented
- (3) Number of local and national level policies adjusted as a result of lessons from CBA projects.

### Agriculture Sector

Over the reporting period four individual CBA projects were approved and supported by the CBA country programme in the following areas of the country, the Blue and John Crow Mountains, Rio Grande Watershed, Glengoffe and Cockpit Country, two of which are hotspots while the others are deemed vulnerable area, with grant funds of USD182,895 directly benefited over 3000 individuals.

Projects have included generating income of over USD20,000 per year. The area conserved through sustainable use of non-timber forest products by small farmer's lands is over 175 acres. Individual projects have addressed sustainable agricultural practices especially in the area of soil and land management namely the Glengoffe (CBA/JAM/SPA/09/07) which won national award for best community as well as a global award from UNV - ***“volunteering matters for sustainable development”***, Portland Environment and Protection Agency - conservation of biodiversity and reforestation (CBA/JAM/SPA/10/01), Bunkers Hill on land reclamation (CBA/JAM/SPA/09/04) and Jamaica Conservation Development Trust with slope stabilization and protected agriculture (CBA/JAM/SPA/08/02). The project areas provided habitat for one (1) endemic and rare species (giant tail butterfly) and vulnerable species of vertebrates.



**Photos:** top left - CBA/JAM/SPA/10/01 – PEPA – reforestation with endemic plants  
Bottom left - CBA/JAM/SPA/09/04 - Bunkers Hill – construction of culvert  
Top right - CBA/JAM/SPA/08/02 – JCDT – Greenhouse with vegetation  
Bottom right - CBA/JAM/SPA/09/07 – Glengoffe – recycled tyres used for gully plugging

### Coastal Zone

Over the reporting period one CBA project was approved and supported by the CBA country programme in the Portland Bight area of the country, a global hotspot as well as a nationally determined vulnerable area, with grant funds of USD50,000, which have directly benefited 382 individuals (149 females, 130 males and 104 children). The project (CBA/JAM/SPA/09/06) has increased the level of awareness of the impacts of climate change in the community and has impacted the behaviour of local citizens - especially those who are heavily dependent on fishing activities for their livelihoods, are now incorporating climate change challenges into their planning into their planning activities. The project has engaged community members in community policing in an effort to protecting their natural resources. The Caribbean Coastal Management Foundation was recognised nationally for their contribution to climate change education with the appointment of the Executive Director to the National Climate Change Advisory Board



*Photos: left to right – CBA/JAM/SPA/09/06 - CCAM – damaged mangrove and beneficiary of water harvesting system*

Over the reporting period, one CBA project that has been approved and supported by the CBA country programme in the country with grand funds of USD20,500, which benefited thousands of viewers nationally, regionally and internationally who watched the video – ***“Time to Adapt”*** - the main output of the project. The video generated a high level of public awareness on climate change impacts, risks and disasters. The project was implemented by the Climate Studies Group – CBA/JAM/SPA/09/05 entitled ***“Tell it” – disseminating Caribbean Climate Change Science and Stories.***

The objective was to communicate the investigations undertaken for three (3) adaptation projects executed in Jamaica, under the UNDP GEF CBA project, to local and international communities via: (1) high level impact science journals, (2) summaries for policy makers, (3) non-technical reports and (4) production of a video.

With the installation of three (3) automatic weather stations in Bunkers Hill, Portland Bight and Woodford, weather and climate data would be analysed thus providing scientific validation to the anecdotal data given by community members. During the implementation of this project, the selected community groups received training in climate change impacts and associated risks for the agricultural sector and the coastal zone.



*Photos: left to right - CBA/JAM/SPA/09/05 – one of three weather stations installed and training in session conducted in one of three communities*

### **SPA CBA Project Document Outcomes**

Results of the country programme were linked to the three outcomes below as outlined in the SPA CBA Project Document were also measured.

- (1) Enhanced adaptive capacity allows communities to reduce their vulnerabilities to adverse impacts of climate risks both incremental and discrete events.
- (2) National policies and programmes promote replication of best practices derived from CBA projects.
- (3) Cooperation among member countries promotes innovation in adaptation to climate change including vulnerability.

### ***Outcome 1***

One of the key ingredients to successful project implementation is adequate funding. Based on the nature of CBA projects funding is critical as most activities require funds for labour to carry out the activities for the acquisition of materials and services required to address the problems. With this said, volunteerism played a key role in this outcome by way of labour at the community level and training and community mobilisation from the country programme level by way of our UN Volunteer. With the involvement of voluntary services from community members and partners community members are more motivated in playing greater roles in being more involved in national issues that affect them as well as taking greater responsibility in managing their natural resources that they depend on for their livelihoods.

### ***Indicators***

***Reduction of vulnerability to climate change including variability:*** Over 175 acres of land was sustainably managed through reforestation and soil stabilisation activities carried out by individual projects. Four of the six projects contributed to this outcome in various ways namely: Agro-forestry (planting of timber and fruit trees), land and soil management (terracing, check dams, gully plugging), Strip cropping, cover cropping, crop diversification, protected agriculture (greenhouse farming), installation of water harvesting systems, composting, river bank stabilization and water channeling.

The achievement of this outcome was more evident at the Glengoffe community where several soil management techniques were used, training in conflict management; leadership farming techniques among others were conducted by two government agencies – Rural Agricultural Development Agency (RADA) - the extension arm of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Social Development Commission (SDC) – the agency that gives guidance to communities to effectively plan and develop strategies to achieve their desired future, as well as the UN volunteer. There has been significant change in how community members treat each other especially during natural disasters. Communities are more willing to assist each other.



Magnitude of global environmental benefits secured: The CBA interventions in Jamaica delivered global environmental benefits in the focal areas of the prevention of land degradation and biodiversity conservation. The project supported new approaches for land management to alleviate the increased erosion and land loss risks associated with climate change. All of the projects in the agricultural sector focused on land management including earth works.

Biodiversity conservation efforts protected and improved habitats to make them less susceptible to coastal and terrestrial erosion. This was evident with the project implemented by JCDDT where project sites were located in the Blue and John Crow Mountains and CCAM who worked with community members in Portland Bight area, which includes the Hellshire Hills - the habitat of the famous and endangered Jamaican iguana with special focus on the conservation of marine biodiversity. The planting of forest, timber and fruit trees not only prevented land degradation but restored the habitats of several endemic and endangered species of flora and fauna as well as improved the ability of delicate species such as the Giant Swallowtail Butterfly to cope with the impacts of more intense extreme events especially hurricanes and other tropical cyclones. This was evident with the project implemented by the PEPA.

Conducting the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) sessions proved to be quite challenging for most communities – for example the final score for CCAM had to be voided due to a question being inadvertently overlooked during the session, also there was no data available on the initial score for Bunkers Hill. Nonetheless, the outcomes of the VRA were critical in assessing the vulnerability of these communities which showed significant reduction. This was evident during final evaluation of project and site visits. The VRA scores of each group are reflected in **Table 2** below.

NGOs/CBOs	Initial Score	Mid Term Score	Final Score
JCDDT	3.9	2.2	2.75
CCAM	1.6	2.8	Void
Bunkers Hill	No data available	4	4
Glengoffe	3.0	3.3	4
PEPA	3.25	3.25	Not yet done

*Table 2 – VRA scores of each participating group*

Number of strategies adopted to address drought and other categories of vulnerability: As stated above, several strategies were adopted to address drought. In Glengoffe the community adopted irrigation, CCAM adopted rainwater harvesting. While all the projects did not focus on addressing drought, during site visit exchanges, other groups have indicated their intentions to adopt some of these techniques going forward.

### ***Outcome 2***

Over the reporting period several programmes have promoted the replication of best practices derived from CBA projects. National policies are also being impacted as a result of CBA projects. These processes involved attending meetings, workshops, project sites among others. In most instances the Country Team requested the participation of NSC members who have put some of their daily activities to attend these events. The level of commitment and volunteerism on the part of NSC members should not go unnoticed. The CBA project has benefited from their wealth of expertise which has contributed significantly to the success of the project.

The Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change is currently setting up a Climate Change Department and the initiatives from both SGP and CBA projects are being incorporated in this process. CBA project initiatives were also incorporated into the Sustainable Land Management Policy. The GEF SGP Country team was invited to review the draft document where several recommendations were made and acknowledged. The United Nations Development Programme, through its Energy and Environment Unit played an integral in ensuring that the initiatives of the GEF SGP are recognised and that these initiatives are incorporated in policy processes where necessary.

### **Indicators**

Number of policies and programmes adopted or adapted on the basis of CBA experiences: Two policies that were being reviewed incorporated the CBA projects at the national level. The Sustainable Land Management – the JCDT was elected on the reviewing committee and has contributed significantly to these consultations using examples of CBA projects implemented in the Blue and John Crow Mountains where JCDT has management responsibility.

Another policy was the Climate Change which is ongoing. This is a huge policy with several components and CBA projects are being incorporated as best practices.

Number of policy makers engaged in the CBA project and process: This is by far the most successful highpoint of the CBA project in Jamaica. While the list could have been longer are the key policy makers engaged in the CBA project and process.

- Planning Institute of Jamaica, with representation on the NSC, conducts annual project review meeting of all bilateral and multilateral donor agencies in the Jamaica. Each year the GEF SGP is asked to make a presentation on programme activities. Data gathered are used in preparation of one of the Institute's main document, the *Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica* (ESSJ).
- Meteorological Service, with representation on the NSC, is the UNFCCC focal point with responsibility for preparing Jamaica's National Communications to UNFCCC. The focal point works closely with the GEF SGP Country team in addressing gaps outlined in the National Communications especially at the community level.
- Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change more so the *Environmental Management Division (EMD)* which is responsible for the development of policy, legislation and programmes for effective environmental management. The division is the designated authority for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and is headed by the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) who sits on the NSC.

The SGP Country team works very closely with the OFP who on many occasions have requested feedback on policy and programme inputs as well as to make recommendations of NGOs/CBOs to be included in national consultations.

- Association of Development Agencies, with representation on the NSC, is the most recognised umbrella NGO in Jamaica. The organisation's main role is strong advocacy on environmental, development and policy issues at the community level. This organisation has done outstanding work in lobbying the government for change. The organisation also conducts tailor-made capacity development training courses for local NGOs and CBOs not just locally but across the region. As a result several countries in the Caribbean have travelled to Jamaica to gain experience and knowledge on implementing CBA projects.

Number of lessons compiled and disseminated within and outside the country: Several lessons have been compiled by way of video, fact sheets on individual projects – printed and disseminated at workshops, during field visits to name a few. Additionally there have been media publication for example an article that appeared in local, regional and international print media entitled “*Five Jamaican Communities adapting to climate change*”. Successful stories have been posted on UNDP’s website media interviews have also been conducted. The Television Jamaica - Smile Jamaica interview done on October 2, 2012 and the “*Time to Adapt*” video (*see links below*) have by far, generated the most attention on CBA Jamaica. Below are the links to both events.

- <file:///C:/Users/Hyacinth%20Douglas/Desktop/cba%202012/project%20reports%20videos%20etc/Smile%20Jamaica%20-%20Climate%20Change%20and%20Agricultural%20Practices.htm>
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pkAlp-ozjUc>

### ***Outcome 3***

Over the reporting period CBA Jamaica has had the opportunity to meet with climate experts who are looking at how best to address climate change impacts, risks and disasters. The UNDP country office played a key role in ensuring the activities to the CBA projects are included in these processes. In July 2012 the UN Resident Coordinator and the head of ODPEM chaired the Western Caribbean Donor Group (WCDG) meeting, the objective of which was for group members to discuss strategies on how best to tackle climate change impacts and disaster risks in the region and to determine how to mobilise financial resources to support any proposed regional initiative. The GEF SGP was invited to be a part of this knowledge sharing opportunity.

In October 2012 the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) hosted a regional meeting in Jamaica and GEF SGP was invited. The purpose of the meeting was to strengthen regional and national corporations and develop capacity in addressing climate change impacts and disasters in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. The initiative has three main components plus a workshop scheduled for December 10-12, 2012 in Jamaica. Other partner agencies in this initiative are: Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (CCCCC) and Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA).

### *Indicator*

Adoption or adaptation of practices piloted through the CBA project and process: During the CERMES meeting, some of the initiatives done under the GEF SGP and CBA programme in this area were well received and recommendations for considerations to adopt some of these practices at the regional level were well received. The chairperson lauded the efforts of the GEF SGP/CBA and expressed interest in knowing more about the work of the programme.

### Project Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and reporting of project activities did not come with much challenge, this is due to the enthusiasm from all players from the community level to the programme level which include policy makers. Project activities were monitored on a regular basis especially with VRA sessions which played an essential role in assessing vulnerability. In most cases VRA sessions were done under the supervision/guidance of the Country team more so the UNV. Timely reporting from most grantees should be commended as this aided the CBA project in achieving its objective of completing programme implementation by December 2012. Additionally there were telephone and email exchanges to and from implementing groups on the progress of project activities including but not limited to clarifying issues, reporting on challenges and successes. Groups were encouraged to use the process of participatory monitoring – this involved the use of a group of stakeholders to monitor project status over prescribed periods of time, in addition to the participatory tool of community mapping.

Reporting from the country programme level was done on a quarterly basis where reports were submitted to the Project Management Unit (PMU) in New York as well as circulating to the NSC members. Reporting was also done at the national level where on an annual basis GEF SGP participated in project review meetings organised by the PIOJ to assess progress of programme activities and scout for initiatives on the ground that can be adopted at the national level or into policy. The uploading of project activities in relation to impact assessment was done using data from progress reports from our implementing partners. This process was one of a learning curve for the Country Team especially with the uploading of VRA data.

This is an area that needs improvement as the database can accommodate only one set of VRA data. Also, if volunteerism is to be valued and incorporated into these activities and on reporting templates, this way volunteerism can be better monitored and accounted for.

## CO-FINANCING AND PARTNERSHIPS

### Co-financing

One of the main criteria in awarding grants to implementing partners is the generation of 1:1 matching co-financing, which still remains the biggest challenge for NGOs/CBOs in project implementation. However despite the many challenges to secure co-funding over the review period, the Country Team was able to secure cash co-financing amounting to approximately US\$29,000 while grantees secured a combined (cash and kind) total of over US\$300,000. Efforts have made to secure additional funding with moderate success, however, with the lessons, visibility, the impact that the CBA project has had and the resources now available for climate change activities, there is much anticipation that this process will bear fruit for replication/upscaling/mainstreaming of project activities.

Co-financing at the community level came from individuals from the communities, government and private organisations who have volunteered their time and technical expertise. Details of the co-financing raised during the reporting period are outlined in **Table 3** below.

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Amount (USD)</b>	<b>Type of Agreement</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Environmental Foundation of Jamaica	24,000	Parallel Funding	The EFJ committed US\$50,000 Cash (grant funding) during a partnership agreement with the GEF Small Grants Programme
United Nations Volunteer	5,558	Programme Activities	Cash support for :UNV awards, mangrove replanting campaign and poster competition
Grantee/partners (government & private sector, individuals)	300,000	Commitments: Volunteers/other organisations	Representing cash and in-kind co-financing from Organisations within/outside the community who have contributed to project activities by way of volunteering and materials such as seedlings, training, meals among other things

*Table 3 - List of Co-financing raised over review period*

### Partnerships

The establishment and maintenance of partnerships were key factors in the success of the CBA Project in Jamaica. During the reporting period several partnerships were established that generated much attention to the project, in relation to policy impact, replication and upscaling of activities as well as participation in national consultations both the Country Team and implementing partners. These partnerships have evolved with the support of our National Steering Committee Members and the United Nations Development Programme in Jamaica.

To date the partnerships have resulted in the following:

- CBA initiatives on the ground are being used as excellent examples and have impacted policy change in the area of Climate Change. Currently, Jamaica is implementing a Pilot Programme for Climate Resilient (PPCR). The National Coordinator has been invited to participate in national consultations at various locations in the island.
- The Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change is currently setting up a Climate Change Department and the National Coordinator has been invited to be a part of this process which includes the revision of the Climate Change Policy
- Participation in the Planning Institute of Jamaica's (PIOJ) "*Annual Project Review Meeting*" – an avenue for GEF SGP (Jamaica) to report on programme activities in Jamaica. This opportunity also serves as method of programme promotion.

The key partnerships formed and their contributions to the CBA project over the reporting period are as follows:-

- **Forestry Department** (Government) – provision of lumber trees, training in agro-forestry to implementing partners
- **Rural Agricultural Development Authority** (Government) – provision of fruit trees, training in soil management and crop production
- **Social Development Commission** (Government)– Training in Governance, capacity building
- **National Environment and Planning Agency** (Government) – training, mangrove establishment, environmental monitoring
- **South Trelawny Environmental Agency** (NGO)– training, capacity building

- **National Works Agency** (Government) – training, construction management
- **Panos** - (regional NGO) – reporting on CBA stories, nationally, regionally and internationally
- **United Nations Development Programme** (IDP) – establishing policy linkages with the Government and technical programming support
- **United Nations Volunteer** (IDP) – building the capacities of local implementing partners, sharing global knowledge in enhancing and promoting volunteerism locally
- **Meteorological Service of Jamaica** (Government) – technical guidance and data on implementing CBA projects especially with projects addressing some of the gaps identified in the National Communications to UNFCCC.

## **MAINSTREAMING, TRANSITIONING/PHASING IN, UPSCALING AND REPLICATION**

There is always the very challenge of upscaling pilot project initiatives due in part to the availability of funding support. As part of the close-out process of the CBA project in Jamaica, the Country Team has contracted the services of a consultant to facilitate the preparation of a report that will outline in detail the project activities on good agricultural practices, lessons learnt, and gaps in capacity building of our implementing partners among others. This document will be circulated not just to the Government but to private sector organisations and donor agencies (local and international) in an effort to attract funding to up-scale activities on a national level.

Because of the success of the CBA project in Jamaica, activities have already been replicated and are now being mainstreamed into policies and programmes at the national level. The activities of CCAM - one of our implementing partners are being replicated/up-scaled in other communities, through funding of USD140,000 received from Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF). The Country Team along with the National Steering Committee members are exploring possible options of up-scaling the CBA activities into national programmes and are actively sourcing funding for up-scaling of activities nationally. At a recent national consultation workshop on the development of a national climate change policy and action plan for Jamaica the GEF SGP was lauded both at the session and in the draft document for its initiative in Community-Based Adaptation and Mitigation.



Most participants who knew of the programme indicated their full support for the GEF SGP mechanism and those who were not aware of the programme got the opportunity to know more about my way of verbal discussions with the NC and some NSC members who were present. Also the website was also given.

Several approaches will be taken in getting CBA Project activities incorporated in national programmes and policies. These are the establishment of networking between relevant agencies; maintain proper documentation of successes and outcomes and presentation of successes to relevant government and donor agencies. CBA project activities have been incorporated into the work of some state agencies that are involved in policy development and national and regional climate change programmes.

With the launch of the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) funded SIDS CBA project in Jamaica, there is every possibility that CBA activities will be incorporated in national policy and programmes. One of the main challenges that Government faces is finding money to support its mandate, this is where support from GEF SGP can play an integral role by working with local communities. Already some of the SPA CBA project activities are replicated in other areas of the island with similar challenges, under the SIDS CBA project for example rainwater harvesting and protected agriculture.

**The Planning Institute of Jamaica** is the lead agency in the development and monitoring of the *Vision 2030 National Development Plan*. This plan recognizes the importance of climate change as a major factor which could derail the development of the country. Each thematic area of the plan has a working group (consisting of some of our NSC members) and the strategic direction in relation to climate change is Community-Based Adaptation. The principle is participatory and inclusive and deliberate efforts are being made to engage civil society including CBOs.

The PIOJ coordinates developments including projects and interfaces with other government agencies. The intention is to mainstream climate change and develop the institutional structure to achieve high level coordination. Currently, the Institute is managing a national project *Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction* which is being implemented by various state agencies.

The reports of this CBA project have been shared with the PIOJ with a view to inform the organisation of the lessons learned and to encourage the adoption of the CBA approach in the implementation of this national project. At one of the recent consultations (attended by the NC) held, the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) tool was recommended as a very useful tool that could be used to collect baseline data especially at the community level. The CBA projects have been given much attention by policy makers.

The Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change is the lead agency of government for the development of policy in relation to climate change. A *Climate Change Advisory Board* was recently established within Ministry. The board pulls representation from key state agencies as well as from civil society and one of which is CCAM - one of the CBA implementing partners. The function of this Board is to coordinate all climate change related activities nationally and members are currently coordinating the activities for the implementation of the *Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience (PPCR)*.

Also within the Ministry is the **Environmental Management Division (EMD)** which is responsible for the development of policy, legislation and programmes for effective environmental management. The division is the designated authority for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and is headed by the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP). The division collaborates with the Meteorological Services (focal point – UNFCCC) in the capacity building and public awareness activities along with the PIOJ in the monitoring of the *Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Project*. The EMD is also consulted by other agencies engaged in environmental policy development. It is possible that some of the outputs of the CBA initiatives will be incorporated into these communication products. The head of the Meteorological Service is a member of the GEF SGP NSC and plays a great role in having the initiatives from the CBA project mainstreamed and transitioned into national initiatives.

**The Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM)** is an agency in the Office of the Prime Minister of Jamaica. The agency's current 3-year strategic plan addresses all hazards in a Disaster Risk Adaptation and Mitigation (DRAM) country programme with an emphasis on adaptation.

The agency has adopted a two-pronged approach- one structural in relation to the built environment and the other public education to effect behavior change. This agency will play a vital role in giving national scope to the CBA approach.

**The Forestry Department** and the **Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA)** are statutory bodies within the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. These agencies are responsible respectively for the management of Jamaica's forest reserves and agricultural production. Both deliver extension services to farmers (especially those in the deep rural areas of the country) and were main partners in the implementation of the CBA project. Going forward partnerships with these agencies will be strengthened through direct interface with the agricultural community, to ensure that the approaches and lessons of the CBA project are replicated throughout the country. Existing mechanisms such as Local Forest Management Committees (LFMC) and the Production and Marketing Organizations (PMO) will be utilized in achieving this objective.

**The Fisheries Division**, another agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, is responsible for the management of the island's fisheries. Climate change impacts have been incorporated into the national fisheries policy as there are clear indications of the adverse effects on the sector including the reduction of fish habitat and nursery areas and coral bleaching. This policy is soon to be submitted to the Cabinet with recommendations for legislation to effect enforcement. Under the CBA project, initiatives supporting capacity building and public awareness especially among fisherfolks have been incorporated in the policy namely: implementation of community reporting systems, training of fisherfolks on the impacts of climate change and the need and options for alternative livelihoods such as community-based tourism.

**The National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA)** has done extensive work in increasing resilience in the coastal zones. The agency has collaborated with CCAM, a GEF CBA project beneficiary, in mangrove restoration in the Portland Bight and has installed data loggers for the monitoring of sea water temperatures. The agency is responsible for the management of protected areas and building community awareness by working through NGOs.

Other agencies with which strong linkages have been built and will be further strengthened in an effort to advance mainstreaming and transitioning of CBA initiatives are:

- **Social Development Commission (SDC)** - statutory agency with responsibility for community development.
- **Jamaica Information Service (JIS)** – Statutory agency with responsibility for government communications
- **Private Sector Organization of Jamaica (PSOJ)** – Formal grouping of corporate interests with an Office(r) responsible for environmental matters.
- **Jamaica Tourist Board (JTB)** – Statutory agency with responsibility for tourism marketing. Expanding its portfolio to address climate change related matters.
- **Jamaica Hotel & Tourist Association (JHTA)** – Formal grouping of private sector tourism interests
- **Jamaica Agricultural Society (JAS)** – The national farmers’ organization
- **College of Agriculture, Science & Education (CASE)** – The highest level agricultural training institution
- **UWI Climate Studies Group** – public education on climate science

It is clear from the above review that there are adequate and appropriate institutional resources through which the approaches, outputs and lessons of the CBA project can become mainstreamed and transitioned into national policy and practice. The National Consultations on climate change being spearheaded by Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change are soon to be held which is the perfect opportunity to begin this process. The Ministry has recently requested a list of NGOs/CBOs that have implemented climate change (mitigation and adaptation) projects under the GEF SGP to be a part of the process which was submitted.

## LESSONS LEARNED AND CHALLENGES

### Lessons Learned

The very nature of the CBA project in Jamaica in that the initiative was a pilot project. There were many lessons learnt that have significantly contributed to the Country Team, community members, partners in all sectors and most importantly the country.

The main lesson learnt was the vast difference volunteerism make in project implementation and how communities can get so much done with very little financial support in a short period. One noticeable trait was the vast amount of knowledge that these communities have and how vulnerable their situations were and still did not make much of it. They found ways and means to sustain their family on very little.

There is still the need to strengthen the capacities of these implementing partners especially their governance structure. During project implementation the Country Team was able to contribute in this area, by working with targeted partners especially in the Government sector to conduct workshops, training sessions and project exchanges. There is a lot more to be done. With the intervention of the CBA project policy makers are more appreciative of the work of these NGOs/CBOs and are now willing to work with them. One of the contributing factors is the endorsement of Government and policy makers in that the project activities were tangible and beneficial to the communities in which the projects were implemented and by extension the country. The greatest benefit to the community and the Government was the fact that the CBA project funds were used to implement project that would have been normally funded by the Local Government budget.

Other lessons learnt are that the approach of a bottom up really works best when dealing with communities. Nobody knows a community more than the community members themselves. Because of the wealth of knowledge gain while conducting baseline data, the development of project proposals in terms of project activities was never a challenge. Even when some stakeholders doubt the capacity of some of NGOs/CBOs the groups proved themselves that they can implement successful projects once they apply the right strategy which is to establish key partnerships. And this most groups managed very well. Impacting policy with community-based initiatives is never an easy task, but once these initiatives are supporting the mandate of Government, they can be recognised and make an impact on the process.

Establishing and outlining the linkages of project activities with these NGOs/CBOs help in project implementation.

For example the Country Team in all cases stressed the linkages of project activities at the local level, then the national level as outlined in the Vision 2030 development plan, the CPS and at the global level. In other words local, national and global benefits will be generated from the work they do in their communities. The Country team made every effort to highlight outstanding project activities in the media, publication, national and international events in an effort to motivate and to build team morale among these groups.

Prior knowledge in proposal writing can make a big difference this was evident among community groups that have benefited from previous grants when compare to those that were benefiting for the first time. This has generated a need for ongoing training in proposal writing even though project documents differ among donors. Where necessary, the relevant permits for certain project activities should be obtained prior to project implementation as this will prevent lengthy delays in project implementation. Implementing partners were encouraged to include all the key stakeholders (especially those issuing permits for some project activities) at the project concept stage.

### Challenges

Implementing CBA projects required substantial funding, this was probably by far the biggest challenge that the project encountered both at the programme level and community level. Having a 1:1 matching fund is always a challenge for these community groups. Getting some communities to change their way of doing things was also a challenge as well as mobilizing them to participate in project activities. Limited human resource at the programme level was also a challenge as the GEF SGP operated most time without a Programme Assistant.

Having community groups implementing projects within one or two year timeframe is very challenging especially for those NGOs/CBOs who were implementing projects at the global level for the first time. Because climate change is not widely understood nationally, there were insufficient participatory methodological guidelines for developing or designing climate change adaptation projects. The pace of the CBA project was somewhat hampered by the need to coordinate project plans with the seasonal activities of the communities. Local climate data was difficult to obtain.

In most cases reliance on the knowledge of older community members was the only method of obtaining any form of data. Some communities found CBA project to be too scientific-based. Researchers and other technical specialists need to be on board from inception.

## OTHER IMPORTANT REPORTING

### *Evaluation Workshop – October 2, 2012*

As part of the closing out of the CBA project in Jamaica, the Country Team organised an evaluation workshop where approximately 40 persons were invited. The Minister of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change, Hon. Robert Pickersgill delivered the keynote address.

In attendance were representatives from the following agencies

- Forestry Department - Government
- Jamaica Information Service - Media
- Meteorological Office – UNFCCC focal point
- Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change, - Government
- National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) – Government
- Office of Disaster Planning and Emergency Management (ODPEM) – Government
- Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) – Government
- Private Sector Organization of Jamaica (PSOJ) – Private sector
- Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA) – Government
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – International NGO
- University of the West Indies (UWI) - Academia

The First Session of the Workshop was chaired by Dr Margaret Jones Williams of the UNDP.

Remarks were given by the following persons:

Ms Amsale Maryam - Deputy Chairperson - GEF SGP NSC

Ms. Akiko Fujii - Deputy Resident Representative – UNDP

Dr Angella Worges – Beneficiary - Glengoffe CDC

Project overview was done by Dr Charles Nyandiga, Global Coordinator (global perspective), Ms Hyacinth Douglas, National Coordinator (local perspective) and Mrs Michelle Curling Ludford, UN Volunteer. A five-minute excerpt from the *“Time to Adapt”* video was shown. The Honorable Minister in delivering his message reassured the gathering of his full support to the CBA project and his intention to incorporate the outputs and lessons learned of the CBA project into the national programmes and policy direction of climate change adaptation in Jamaica.



*Photos from the workshop: (left/ centre) The Minister –( centre to the right) participants*

For the plenary session, participants were grouped to assess whether the CBA project has achieved the objectives/outcomes as outlined in the CPS. Participants were guided to focus on the achievements, lessons learnt, challenges, opportunities for mainstreaming and recommendations. Special focus was on project relevance, impact, effectiveness, efficiency volunteerism and sustainability of the project.

### **Summary of Group Assessment**

#### Relevance

The activities were relevant and consistent with the overall goal of the CPS. Currently, more projects are geared towards climate change. Previously, projects were focused on rural development and community development.



The portfolio of CBA projects is aligned with the environmental and developmental priorities as outlined in the Vision 2030 Plan. Disaster Risk Programmes implemented by ODPEM (i.e. awareness of the impacts of climate change) was integrated into community development during implementation of CBA projects.

### Effectiveness

The CBA project was very effective especially at the community level as the project has brought greater public awareness, formulation of key partnerships, and stimulated great interest among the donor community.

### Efficiency

While participants felt that the project was implemented in an efficient manner, there were some factors that contributed some level of hindrances to the implementation of the project: Political interference, processing of permits and availability of timber trees.

### Volunteerism

Volunteerism is a powerful mobilising force and an essential community asset which made a significant contribution to the success of the CBA project. This became apparent when peoples' needs were taken into consideration during implementation. Community groups gave of themselves for the greater good of the community, as such they were able to see the financial benefits/savings during project implementation.

### Sustainability

Participants felt that project activities are sustainable as the cross-cutting issues such as livelihoods and capacity building are very practical and meaningful to community members. Most communities are already reaping the benefits of the CBA intervention. For example protected agriculture with the use of greenhouse, agro-forestry with the planting of fruit trees and behavioural change resulted from training on the impacts of climate change. With the establishment of a Climate Change Department and the involvement of CBA initiatives this will also motive groups to sustain the activities.

### ***Official Field Visit to the Glengoffe Project Site – September 28, 2012***

Leading up to the evaluation workshop, the Country Team organised a site visit to the Glengoffe project site for the Minister of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change and the UNDP Resident Representative (RR) in an effort for them to see first-hand CBA activities in Jamaica. The event was covered by the *Daily Gleaner* newspaper, Television Jamaica (TVJ) and the Jamaica Information Service (JIS). The Minister and the RR were very impressed with what they saw and lauded the community for the level of commitment and dedication that went into making this initiative a success. The Minister pledged his commitment to have activities incorporated in the national plan. He has also indicated to the Country Team that he would like to visit the Bunkers Hill project site soon.



***Photos from the site visit to Glengoffe- the Minister and UNDP Resident Representative***

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The below recommendations were garnered from the group discussions at the workshop. Having considered and evaluated the project, the participants made the following recommendations:

1. The issue of climate change should be seen as a fundamental importance to the Jamaica Vision 2030 development plan.
2. The CBA approach to climate change adaptation should be up-scaled into national policy and programmes.
3. The Government should establish a dedicated fund to assist communities in addressing climate change impacts and the risks they pose.

4. With regards to grant funding, the requirement of 1:1 matching co- financing with 50% being cash, be removed but rather it be acceptable for grant funding to be matched with in- kind contributions, thereby allowing for 100% cash funding to be provided by donors.
5. A database of potential donors should be created and strong efforts made to seek funding support from the widest possible pool of donors.
6. The CBA project should be used as a model for other projects with similar interventions in relation to climate change.
7. The lessons learned from the CBA project should be collated, consolidated and disseminated to the widest possible audience in order to influence policy and best practices in relation to climate change adaptation both at the national and local levels.
8. In the development of national policy in relation to climate change, the government should adopt a preventative rather than interventional approach as it has been shown that small investments in assisting communities to adapt can preempt the expenditure of considerably sums in mitigation measures.
9. The relevant agencies of government that deals directly with climate change related matters should be strengthened with the provision of adequate human and other resources.
10. The Climate Change Advisory Board should be given well-defined terms of reference and resources to aid the coordination process of climate change activities that are being done nationally.
11. An electronic platform e.g. an e-group should be established to facilitate networking among persons involved in climate change adaptation.
12. A syllabus on climate science and the impacts and risks should be included in the curriculum of all educational institutions.
13. Schools and the education sector should be targeted with the message of climate change adaptation in order to increase awareness among the younger generation.
14. Appropriate methodologies (e.g. competitions, games etc.) and vocabulary be developed to engage students' interest in climate change adaptation.
15. Teachers should be engaged and their knowledge on climate change issues enhanced by facilitating training, providing educational kits, access to experts and other resources.
16. Voluntary input in this project should be appropriately valued and recognized.

Other recommendations that could be considered are:

- Initiative should be up-scaled to a National Programme of Community-Based Adaptation that is directly in line with the national priorities as articulated in the Vision 2030 Plan – under Goal #4
- Have national level training workshops – i.e. on climate risks and forecast application
- Build institutional and technical capacity to establish linkages between the scientific community and farmers - very essential.
- Implement methodologies to measure volunteerism during project implementation
- The matter of land ownership should be seriously considered as in most cases lands were either leased or encroached on. In some cases these circumstances do not allow for proper management of our natural resources as some community groups have indicated that they will not participate in long term investments on lands that do not belong to them despite occupying them for many years.
- Administrative support should be increased to reflect at least 25% of grant amount to account for the operational expenses of the NGOs/CBOs, in order to encourage a more dedicated team of professional advocates/operatives working in the environmental field.

## CONCLUSION

The CBA Project in Jamaica is already demonstrating results especially in relation to policy impact. The AusAID funded SIDS CBA will focus on building and consolidating networks of support and partnerships, increasing awareness on climate change impacts especially among the most vulnerable and replicating the activities among other communities with similar challenges. Despite the complexity of climate science and the variability that comes with climate change, every effort will be made to ensure that sufficient and appropriate participatory methodological guidelines for developing and or designing climate change adaptation projects are done. In summary, the Country Team remains optimistic as we continue to address the environmental and development challenges in an effort to make a difference in the lives of our communities and enhance our environment by protecting our natural resources not just in Jamaica but across the region.

## Resource Materials

Government of Jamaica, 2000.	Jamaica's Initial National Communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Meteorological Service, Jamaica, 2000
SNC, 2011	Jamaica's Second National Communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Meteorological Service, Jamaica, 2011
CPS (Jamaica), 2008	Country Programme Strategy
Vision 2030, 2009	Jamaica's National Development Plan
SGP Database	Access to IAS data on implementing Partners
PEPA	Final Progress Report
CCAM	Final Evaluation Report
Glengoffe CDC	Final Evaluation Report
Bunkers Hill	Final Evaluation Report
CSG	Final Progress Report
JCDT	Final Evaluation Report