



AUDITOR GENERAL'S
DEPARTMENT OF JAMAICA



Jamaica's Progress Towards Implementation of Key Climate Change Adaptation Actions and Plans.

Performance Audit Report

Ministry Responsible for Climate Change:

Ministry of Water, Environment and Climate Change (MWECC) – 2025-present

Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC) – 2016-2025

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Auditor General's Overview

Climate change has imposed material and compounding risks to Jamaica's people, infrastructure, natural resources and fiscal sustainability. Vision 2030 National Development Plan (NDP) positions adaptation as a core national development priority under Goal 4, requiring that resilience and hazard risk reduction be systematically embedded in planning, investment and service delivery. In keeping with my mandate to provide independent assurance on the effectiveness of public administration and the use of public resources, I commissioned a performance audit of Jamaica's progress towards developing a National Adaptation Plan and the implementation of key adaptation actions led by the ministry with responsibility for climate change, now the Ministry of Water, Environment and Climate Change (MWECC), formally the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC), through its Climate Change Branch (CCB). The audit assessed the adequacy of the Government of Jamaica's (GOJ) institutional, legal, and financing frameworks, as well as the effectiveness of coordination, stakeholder engagement, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and project implementation.

Overall, the GOJ made meaningful progress in establishing foundational elements for climate action, including policy direction, institutional arrangements, vulnerability risk assessments for five priority areas, and the mobilisation of grant funding for climate-resilient projects. However, the pace and effectiveness of implementation were insufficient to deliver the intended resilience outcomes. For instance, the climate change legislation remained outstanding and mainstreaming of climate risk into sector plans and strategic business planning was slow, which limited the translation of assessed risks into funded measurable actions. Delays in procurement and staffing also hindered delivery of the National Adaptation Plan for Jamaica, and sub-national adaptation efforts were constrained despite approval for Green Climate Fund financing. Monitoring and reporting arrangements were also not sufficiently institutionalised as the national Measuring, Reporting and Verification System initiative experienced significant procurement and capacity constraints and closed with low disbursement and limited outputs.

The recommendations in this report are intended to strengthen the governance, financing, coordination and performance management systems required for climate resilience. I encourage the responsible entities to address the identified gaps and to foster a more integrated, accountable and results-driven approach to climate resilience planning and execution, ensuring that adaptation commitments are translated into timely, measurable actions, supported by reliable data, and demonstrable results for Parliament and the public.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the management and staff of MEGJC, MWECC, and other stakeholders for the cooperation and assistance extended to the audit team throughout the audit process.



Pamela Monroe Ellis, FCCA, FCA
Auditor General



Executive Summary

Vision 2030 Jamaica National Development Plan (NDP) positions climate change adaptation as a foundational element of national development, embedding resilience and sustainability into policy, planning, and investment. Under Goal 4: Jamaica has a healthy natural environment, Vision 2030 NDP prioritizes (i) the sustainable management and use of environmental and natural resources (National Outcome 13) and (ii) hazard risk reduction and adaptation to climate change (National Outcome 14). Linking adaptation to Vision 2030 NDP ensures Jamaica's long-term growth strategy directly addresses climate risks and protects natural assets.

In line with the Auditor General's mandate to hold the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) accountable for effective policy execution and prudent use of funds, the Auditor General's Department (AuGD) assessed Jamaica's progress towards the implementation of climate change adaptation plans and actions led by the ministry with responsibility for climate change, executed through the Climate Change Branch (CCB) within then Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC), now re-designated to the Ministry of Water, Environment and Climate Change (MWECC)¹. The audit examined adaptation planning and actions undertaken between 2018/19 and 2024/25, against the Paris Agreement and the Climate Change Policy Framework for Jamaica and whether stakeholder roles and responsibilities were sufficiently coordinated for effective implementation.

Report structure

1. Part One: Introduction.
2. Part Two: The legal and institutional frameworks for climate change; development of vulnerability risk assessments; mainstreaming climate change into national and sectoral plans; and progress on Jamaica's National Adaptation Plan.
3. Part Three: Implementation of adaptation projects and the financial arrangements used to fund climate activities.
4. Part Four: Monitoring and reporting arrangements covering climate-related outputs, activities, and outcomes.

¹ Office of the Cabinet – Government of Jamaica Assignment of Subjects and Departments, Agencies and other Public Bodies, 2025 November 03





What We Found

The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) made meaningful progress in laying the foundations for climate change adaptation; however, the pace and effectiveness of implementation was insufficient to achieve national resilience goals. The GOJ established the Climate Change Branch (CCB)² and coordination platforms, Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN) and Climate Change Advisory Board (CCAB); completed five sectoral, 15 location- and 14 parish-specific vulnerability risk assessments; initiated the development of a national measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) system; mobilized funding for resilience projects; and met its Paris-Agreement reporting obligations. However, the enabling legislation to enforce climate action remained outstanding; mainstreaming of climate change into national planning instruments and sector plans was not systematic; the National Adaptation Plan for Jamaica was delayed by procurement issues; and coordination weaknesses persisted, particularly in the CCFPN's composition and regularity of meetings and in linking Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and local authorities. Project implementation lagged, and the absence of a climate-finance classification system and central data repository limited transparency and performance management. Taken together, the GOJ's adaptation effort advanced but was not sufficiently consistent, enforceable, or scaled to be commensurate with the country's risk profile and national priorities.

Legal and Institutional Frameworks

1. **GOJ established the necessary institutional framework to support the implementation of climate change plans and actions but lacked the legal authority and mechanisms to enforce climate actions.**
 - i. In 2015, the GOJ developed a Climate Change Policy Framework (CCPF) designed to guide the country's efforts in addressing the impacts of climate change through adaptation and mitigation measures. The CCPF, which was revised in September 2023, provided a strategic approach to mainstreaming climate change considerations into national development planning and sectoral policies. This was in line with Vision 2030 National Development Plan's (NDP) National Outcome 14-3, which required *the creation of mechanisms to fully consider the impacts of climate change and 'climate proof' all national policies and plans*. The aim was to build resilience, reduce vulnerabilities, and contribute to global efforts to combat climate change. Included in the CCPF was a 5-year implementation plan, detailing policy objectives, key activities, timeline for implementation as well as, leading and supporting institutions. The CCPF required the GOJ to develop climate change specific legislation to strengthen the governance framework for climate change mitigation and adaptation and to institutionalize the CCB coordinating role regarding climate change matters. However, despite having the necessary institutional framework to support climate initiatives, the GOJ has yet to enact legislation to reinforce its climate change governance structure.

Currently, the GOJ has broader environmental management laws that govern natural resources, water, and biodiversity protection, but these laws are not specifically designed to address climate change. Notwithstanding, we noted that the GOJ developed guidelines for the formulation of national policies that required the application of a climate change lens in the development and implementation of policies, plans, and programmes. This approach was to ensure that, where relevant, appropriate measures for climate change mitigation and/or adaptation were systematically integrated. Accordingly,

² Previously named the Climate Change Division (CCD).

several policies and sub-policies were developed or revised to enhance the capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change. In addition, MWECC indicated that it has made the climate change legislation a strategic priority in its plans and will use a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to manage it effectively.

Vulnerability Risk Assessments

- ii. **MEGJC conducted vulnerability risk assessments (VRAs) for 5 of 12 planned sectors to identify climate hazards and risks and develop responsive strategies for adapting to the identified impacts.** Jamaica's Vision 2030 NDP recognized the need to address climate risks as a national development priority and called on vulnerable sectors to engage in their own adaptation planning. Under the CCPF, the GOJ was also required to conduct and periodically update vulnerability and risk assessments for key sectors, climate-vulnerable groups, and ecosystems. These assessments were intended to inform risk-based strategies that strengthen national resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate-related hazards. Further, Jamaica's Third National Communication (NC3) signalled the GOJ's commitment to develop climate change strategies and action plans across 12 sectors, with vulnerability assessments prioritising five for early focus. However, consistent with the NC3's explicit intention that a strategy and action plan would be devised for all 12, we expected MDAs to actively support the development and phased completion of strategies and action plans for each sector, not just those prioritised.

By 2021, MEGJC had completed VRAs and developed corresponding adaptation plans for the five sectors: water, tourism, coastal resources, health, and housing, reflecting partial implementation of the GOJ's intended sector-wide programme. However, MWECC noted that it is collaborating with the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) towards a comprehensive National Adaptation Planning Process in Jamaica (Ja-NAP), which will cover various sectors when completed. The Ja-NAP is expected to further enhance the work on VRAs and adaptation plans for the country's economic sectors by 2026. In addition, GOJ developed 15 location-specific Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Plans in 2022 and in June 2025 and August 2025, had reported on 14 parish-specific Climate Risk and Vulnerability Risk Assessments (CRVRAs) conducted.

Strategic Direction

- iii. **The GOJ's progress has been slow in mainstreaming climate change into its national and sectoral plans.** The CCPF emphasized the need for the development of climate change sectoral strategies and actions plans and the mainstreaming of climate change considerations into development plans, policies, projects and programmes. By October 2025, climate change considerations were incorporated into three of 12 sector plans, reflecting increased institutional capacity to mainstreaming climate resilience and mitigation into sectoral planning and policy development. These included the 10-year National Forest Management and Conservation Plan (2016-2026), a National Water Sector Policy and Implementation Plan (2018), and the National Housing Policy and Implementation Plan (2023).
- iv. Consistent with its obligations under the Paris Agreement, and to strengthen the national adaptation planning and implementation framework, MEGJC took steps to create a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Jamaica to identify, prioritize, and implement medium to long-term strategies aimed at reducing climate change vulnerabilities. The development of the NAP required the initial preparation of vulnerability risk assessments for five priority sectors and other geographic vulnerability tests, which were completed in 2021 and 2022 respectively. MEGJC also initiated the Ja-NAP project titled 'Towards a comprehensive national adaptation planning process in Jamaica', which supported a phased approach

to adaptation planning. Phase 1 of the project focused on national adaptation planning and Phase 2, on sub-national adaptation planning (Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL). The primary goal of the NAP was to establish an inclusive, systematic, and participatory framework that strengthens resilience while, the LoCAL programme aimed to increase the resilience of Municipal Corporations (MCs).

- v. **Procurement failures delayed the completion of Ja-NAP.** In October 2022, MEGJC secured US\$1.009 million in grant funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to finance phase 1 of Ja-NAP, with the PIOJ as the implementing agency. The grant agreement outlined eight outputs to enable the completion of the NAP by 2025; however, only two of the eight outputs were partially achieved to date. The PMU was established in August 2023, to include the Project Manager (National Coordinator), the Project Administrator, NAP Capacity Building Specialist, and NAP Communication Specialist. However, the Procurement and Accountant specialists were yet to be engaged, requiring PIOJ to provide support. As at December 2024, Jamaica received US\$480,000, from which \$22.9 million (equivalent to US\$148,858) was expended on project management cost, audio visual and printing, local consultancy, and IT equipment. We found that there were delays in establishing the project management unit (PMU) and contracting consultants critical to the implementation of the project. Review of the GCF Readiness Project Report (dated March 2024) revealed that procurement efforts failed due to low compensation packages and the ineligibility of potential consultants which contributed to delays in key project deliverables and overall project implementation and execution. Further, we noted that the grant agreement was amended three times. In September 2023, the timelines for submitting interim progress and financial reports were revised. In November 2024, additional revisions were made to the procurement plan, project implementation schedule, logical framework, and grant budget. Subsequently, in January 2025, the budget was increased by US\$426,265, bringing the total allocation to US\$1.435 million and the project timeline was extended to November 2026. In January 2026, MWECC reported the engagement of several key personnel to support the NAP process³.

Stakeholder Engagement and Coordination

- 2. The GOJ established various bodies tasked with coordinating, implementing, monitoring and providing transparency to national responses to climate change. The Climate Change Branch⁴ was responsible for coordinating the implementation of the CCPF, including the coordination and monitoring of relevant MDA's as they developed and executed sectoral action plans and related climate resilience building activities. The CCB also served as the focal point for aligning existing and proposed climate change initiatives. To address the cross-cutting nature of climate change, the GOJ also created coordination mechanisms for climate action: the Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN), which links MDAs and local authorities for horizontal and vertical coordination, with Municipal Corporations and Parish Disaster Committees incorporated; and the Climate Change Advisory Board (CCAB), which provided a platform for scientific/technical information exchange and policy coherence (including advice to the Minister and CCB, research agenda priorities, and support for public education and behaviour-change).

Horizontal Coordination

- i. We identified shortcomings in the CCFPN, both in its composition and frequency of meetings, limiting its ability to inform MEGJC of climate change activities across MDAs. While the CCPF required CCFPN's membership to include MDAs with representation from civil society groups and the private sector, the Terms of Reference (TOR) restricted membership to nominated MDA representatives. Further,

³ Ministry confirmed that contracts had been issued to a NAP Capacity Building Consultant, a Gender Specialist, a Communication and Knowledge Management Officer, a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, and a NAP Specialist

⁴ Portfolio assigned from MEGJC to MWECC in November 2025.

contrary to the TOR's requirement for quarterly meetings, the CCFPN did not meet regularly. Our review of CCB's records (April 2017 to July 2024) showed no stand-alone CCFPN meetings with only one instance of a joint CCAB-CCFPN session in December 2019. This lapse reduced opportunities for cross-sector coordination, follow-up on actions, and systematic information-sharing across MDAs and local authorities. Similarly, the CCAB was expected to convene at least 32 times between November 2016 and July 2024. However, our review of attendance registers and minutes of meetings showed that 14 meetings were held. Together, the absence of regular coordination and reporting by the CCFPN and the lower than planned CCAB meetings, may have impacted negatively the integration of climate change considerations into national and sectoral planning.

- ii. Under the TOR, the CCFPN was responsible for coordinating the periodic flow of information to the CCB on all climate change related projects and initiatives developed or implemented by their respective MDAs, through quarterly meetings and reports for onward briefing to MEGJC. In the absence of meetings, it was not evident that MEGJC requested updates from MDAs on climate change projects, activities and targets to assess project performance. In response to these shortcomings, MEGJC reported the following corrective actions: resumption of the CCFPN quarterly meetings with membership expanded to include the private sector, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and civil society; revision of the CCFPN TOR and renewed activity for the CCAB and CCFPN.

Vertical Coordination

- iii. MEGJC demonstrated efforts to incorporate Local Government's participation into the national climate action framework. However, the steps taken were largely project-based and were limited to ensure alignment between Local Government strategies and national climate goals, and to foster active participation in climate-resilience effort. Review of the NC3 and other MEGJC records, revealed that training sessions and workshops were conducted with representatives from local authorities, including Municipal Corporations, to build capacity for climate change adaptation. In 2023, MEGJC in partnership with United Nation Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) initiated steps towards executing the Local Climate Adaptive Facility (LoCAL) , to provide a country-based mechanism to increase awareness and response to climate change at the local level, integrate climate change adaptation into Local Governments' planning and budgeting systems in a participatory and gender-sensitive manner, and increase the amount of finance available to local governments for climate change adaptation. The project, approved for GCF financing with a \$150 million budget for 2023–2025, had not commenced as at October 2025 as legal clearance for the grant agreement between UNCDF and the GCF was still pending.
- iv. Review of MEGJC records indicated that engagement with stakeholders, including youth and other vulnerable groups, largely occurred through event-based activities rather than through a standing, institutionalised mechanism. These included the CCB's "Uncut Conversations on Climate Change" dialogue series, periodic panel/post-COP engagements, and the CC Connect newsletter, which primarily disseminated updates and announcements. Notably, in November 2024, the CCB and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) convened a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Youth Engagement Workshop to amplify youth voices and inform a more child-centric NDC. The workshop, which brought together approximately 100 students and youth group representatives across Jamaica, was conducted to address a gap identified by a UNICEF study on NDCs, which showed that less than half of the NDCs examined were considered child sensitive. Additionally, on 2024 July 16, MEGJC hosted a virtual town hall on the Overarching Policy for Jamaica's Protected Areas System, combining expert inputs from MDAs with opportunities for the public to submit comments via the Ministry's website and social media. This engagement aimed to inform the development of the Green Paper and subsequently

revised the policy document. However, while these activities demonstrated outreach and consultation, they evidence project-based engagement and do not, on their own, evidence a standing, structured mechanism for ongoing joint policy development and decision-making.

Financing Arrangement and Project Implementation

3. **MEGJC prioritized and allocated funding to climate resilient projects, programmes, and initiatives, utilizing local and international funding sources.** Between 2019 and 2025, the GOJ secured \$13.4 billion (approximately US\$95.8 million) to support the implementation of 22 climate-resilient projects aimed at strengthening national capacity for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Of this amount, \$4.1 billion was designated for five adaptation-focused projects. Expenditure for four of these projects was managed by the donor/or appointee, one by PIOJ, while administration for the remaining project's expenditure was to be determined. Review of MEGJC records showed that two project were completed, one was in progress but had exceeded the planned completion dates, and the remaining two had not started (**Table 1**).

Table 1 - Status of Priority Adaptation Projects

No.	Project	No. of Outputs	Implementation Status		
			✓	⚠	⊘
1	Towards a Comprehensive National Adaptation Planning Process in Jamaica (Ja-NAP)	8	1	1	6
2	Piloting the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) in Jamaica	3	-	-	3
3	Water is life: Actions and Tools for Enhancing Resilience in Rural Small Holder Farming Watershed Communities in Jamaica	-	-	-	Rescoped
4	Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (EnGenDER)	4	4	-	-
5	Enhance Multi-Scalar Mapping and Research of Food Security Risk, Due to the Impacts of Climate Change on Rural and Urban Environments.	7	7	-	-

✓ Achieved

⚠ Partially Achieved

⊘ Not Achieved

Source: MEGJC Reports

- i. **While noting that one project was completed, the implementing bodies for the other projects, had either not commenced the required actions to achieve project outputs, and where started, the achievements were minimal.** The overall slow implementation of planned strategies and the identification of challenges prevented the realization of targeted milestones, outcomes, and expected impacts as initially planned. The delays in project implementation within the agreed timeframe, hindered the Government's goal of becoming climate resilient, in line with the country's strategic objectives. For instance, the activities for the Multi-scalar Mapping project were originally planned for the period 2022-2023. However, review of MEGJC records showed that the project was halted and re-scoped due to the donor agency's updating of its programme of work for its strategic planning period. The rescoped project, which commenced in March 2024 and scheduled to end by March 2025, was extended and completed in July 2025. As for the Ja-NAP project, only one of eight planned outputs have been achieved and another partially completed, indicating slow advancement and potentially undermining the timely attainment of the broader objective - developing a climate resilience framework that is inclusive, structured, and participatory.

For the projects that had not yet commenced, MEGJC reported that the project originally titled "Water is Life: Actions and Tools for Enhancing Resilience in Rural Smallholder Farming Watershed Communities in Jamaica", with an initial budget of US\$9.7 million, was retitled "Climate Resilient

Ecosystems in the High Priority Watersheds of Jamaica" and refocused as an ecosystem restoration and management initiative, with a revised budget of US\$8 million. Records for the LoCAL project indicated that implementation had not commenced due to the absence of legal clearance for the proposed grant agreement between UNCDF and the project financier GCF. Under the EnGenDer⁵ project, all planned outputs/components for Jamaica's regional activities were successfully completed during the 2023/24 financial year. This included activities that were initially delayed but were fully implemented within the extended timeline up to August 2024. Notable achievements included the draft National Transport Policy, a March 2023 Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment for Port Royal, a Behavioural Change Strategy and Action Plan, and climate-smart fisheries training for 891 individuals. As part of the GOJ's COVID-19 response, \$20.3 million was disbursed in income support and 1,200 hygiene packages were distributed to vulnerable households.

- ii. The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) has not established a climate-finance classification system to define, identify, and distinguish between direct and indirect climate-related financing. However, the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) does not prescribe a specific classification system, and provides flexibility for developing countries, including SIDS such as Jamaica. It emphasises transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability, with reports subject to technical expert review and multilateral consideration. Article 13.10 states that developing country parties should provide information on support needed and received, and the ETF Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (Decision 18/CMA.1, para. 4) indicate that least developed countries and small island developing States may submit such information at their discretion. In that regard, a national classification framework is a good-practice enabler to transparently track, categorise, and report climate finance provided, mobilised and received for mitigation and adaptation.

At the national level, the expectation for such a classification system is reinforced by Jamaica's climate-finance tracking and policy initiatives led by the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC), and the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MOFPS). These initiatives recognise the need for standardised definitions, tracking mechanisms, and reporting structures to improve transparency, avoid over- or under-reporting, and demonstrate alignment between climate priorities and financial allocations. Further, MEGJC did not maintain a central repository or database to allow for the collection, tracking and updating of climate change data. This was important to inform stakeholders on climate risks, vulnerabilities, financing of, and expenditure on, adaptation actions and plans to support decision making, and on progress towards full implementation of climate change initiatives. Currently, climate change data including funding and financing expenditure is decentralized among various MDAs, depriving stakeholders of information regarding the GOJ's national response to climate change.

- iii. PIOJ developed an International Climate Finance Strategic Framework (ICFSF) in October 2023 to mobilize funding for both mitigation and adaptation, aimed at establishing clear methodologies for climate-proofing national budgets⁶. The main goal of the ICFSF is to optimize the allocation of Official Development Assistance (ODA) for addressing climate change challenges. It did so by outlining commitments, identifying gaps, and proposing strategic directions on how to allocate external resources toward addressing climate change in sectors such as water resources, coastal resources, and tourism. This framework assisted International Development Partners (IDPs) to align their programs and budgets with the GOJ's climate objectives for the 2024–2027 period. Unlike climate financing

⁵ Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean.

⁶ PIOJ engaged a consulting firm to develop the ICFSF framework.

mechanisms dependent on loans, the ICFSF specifically focused on ODA support. Further, the PIOJ, with support from a Canadian consultancy company, mapped IDP-funded climate projects against the GOJ's climate commitments to identify gaps in adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) progress. Together they assessed institutional capacity gaps and outlined seven strategic priorities for IDP support (2024–2027). However, despite this structured approach, challenges persisted in tracking and classifying existing climate finance. In response, MWECC indicated that it would collaborate with the PIOJ and other stakeholders to advance the implementation of the ICFSF to ensure effective climate finance mobilization.

Monitoring and evaluation framework

4. MEGJC initiated the development of a national measuring, reporting, and verification (MRV) system to enhance the GOJ's climate transparency and support implementation of its NDCs under the Paris Agreement. This effort was implemented through the Global Environmental Facility's (GEF) Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project "Strengthening Jamaica's Capacity to Meet Transparency Requirements under the Paris Agreement", executed by the CCB in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The MRV system was necessary to address the GOJ's limited capacity to effectively monitor, report, and verify climate actions and finance, as well as to generate strategic data for policy-making. The project, a 2-year initiative launched in June 2020 with a US\$1.3 million grant, faced significant delays due to slow procurement and staff recruitment. Although a one-year extension was granted to June 2023, progress continued to be hindered by high staff turnover and institutional capacity constraints. A second extension was denied after the project failed to meet IDB's disbursement criteria with only 34.7 per cent of funds disbursed against the required 60 per cent. Owing to the lack of financial activity recorded, the project was subsequently closed. By closure, only three of nine outputs were completed. Key consultancies for remaining outputs, including MRV system design and national training, were contracted too late for meaningful implementation.
 - i. The CCPF mandated that all MDAs responsible for implementing specific activities or programs related to climate change, to provide the CCB with all relevant information and reports necessary to ensure effective collaboration, coordination, integration, monitoring, and evaluation of climate change initiatives, as required. However, while MEGJC established adaptation targets and performance indicators to systematically monitor implementation progress of adaptation actions, it did not institute appropriate mechanisms to obtain information from MDAs and NGOs on the progress towards achievement of climate change adaptation efforts. We found no evidence that MDAs submitted reports or regularly informed MEGJC about the progress and status of their climate initiatives. Further, the operations of multiple NGOs and community-based organizations involved in various aspects of adaptation actions were decentralized, hindering the seamless collation of data and coordination of strategic adaptation actions. In the absence of a mechanism to systematically collate and track the achievement of stated objectives, we were unable to determine how the CCB assessed the impacts and results of planned adaptation activities, on a whole-of-government basis.
 - ii. The Financial Management Regulations (section 75) mandates MEGJC to provide Cabinet and the Financial Secretary with quarterly performance reporting on the targets set in its corporate and operational plans. The CCPF also required MEGJC to monitor and evaluate climate change-related activities, projects, and programmes, with annual reporting to the Cabinet and Parliament. We selected 16 unique targets for assessment to determine their status and level of achievement, where the outputs were specific to climate change adaptation and measurable within the related financial years. Our review of the CCB's operational plans for 2022/23 and 2023/24 showed that adaptation targets and their corresponding performance measures were developed. At the time of the audit, MEGJC was in the process of finalizing the quarterly report for the April to June 2025 period that included climate

actions; however, whereas MEGJC's records showed that one of the targets was met within the planned timeframe and another in the subsequent financial year, we were unable to determine the performance achievement of the other 13 targets as the information was not included in the quarterly performance report submitted for review.

Reporting framework

5. The GOJ fulfilled its international reporting obligations under the Paris Agreement by submitting the required reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including its Adaptation Communication, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Communications (NCs), Biennial Update Report (BUR), and Biennial Transparency Report (BTR).

What Should Be Done



1. Dedicated Climate Change Legislation

The GOJ should expedite the enactment of dedicated climate legislation that: (i) establishes the CCB as the GOJ's lead coordinating body for climate change with clear enforcement authority to require timely data and reports from MDAs; (ii) defines the roles and accountability of MDAs for sector adaptation planning and delivery; and (iii) mandates routine reporting to Cabinet/Parliament on adaptation progress. Doing so would strengthen governance, provide institutional clarity, and create a more robust and enforceable framework for the planning, implementation, and monitoring of climate actions.

2. Ja-NAP Implementation

MWECC should ensure that the amended grant timeline for Ja-NAP is met. Completion and mainstreaming of the VRAs will enhance the country's capacity to implement targeted, evidence-based adaptation strategies where they are most needed, thereby reducing risk and increasing resilience across key economic and environmental sectors. MWECC should prioritize the operationalization of the MRV system and accelerate the implementation of impact assessment activities under the Ja-NAP. A functioning MRV framework would strengthen climate transparency, inform adaptive decision-making, and provide the evidence base needed to scale successful interventions. Furthermore, mechanisms should be institutionalized to enable MDAs and NGOs to routinely report progress on climate initiatives to the CCB. This would ensure whole-of-government visibility over adaptation efforts, reduce duplication, and support more strategic resource allocation across sectors.

3. Improvement of Project Execution Capacity

To improve implementation outcomes, the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service should address systemic delays in project execution by strengthening procurement processes, offering competitive compensation to attract qualified professionals, and adopting performance-based monitoring frameworks. Improving execution capacity would help ensure that projects are delivered on time and within scope, thereby boosting the GOJ's credibility with development partners and enhancing future access to international climate finance.

4. Establish Centralised Tracking System for Climate Finance

A centralized climate data and finance tracking system should be established. This repository should capture data on project implementation, funding flows, expenditure where accessible (including donor-managed spending) and output/outcome status to promote transparency and support strategic decision-making. Such a system would enable the Government to better monitor adaptation progress, improve coordination among ministries, and meet domestic and international reporting obligations.



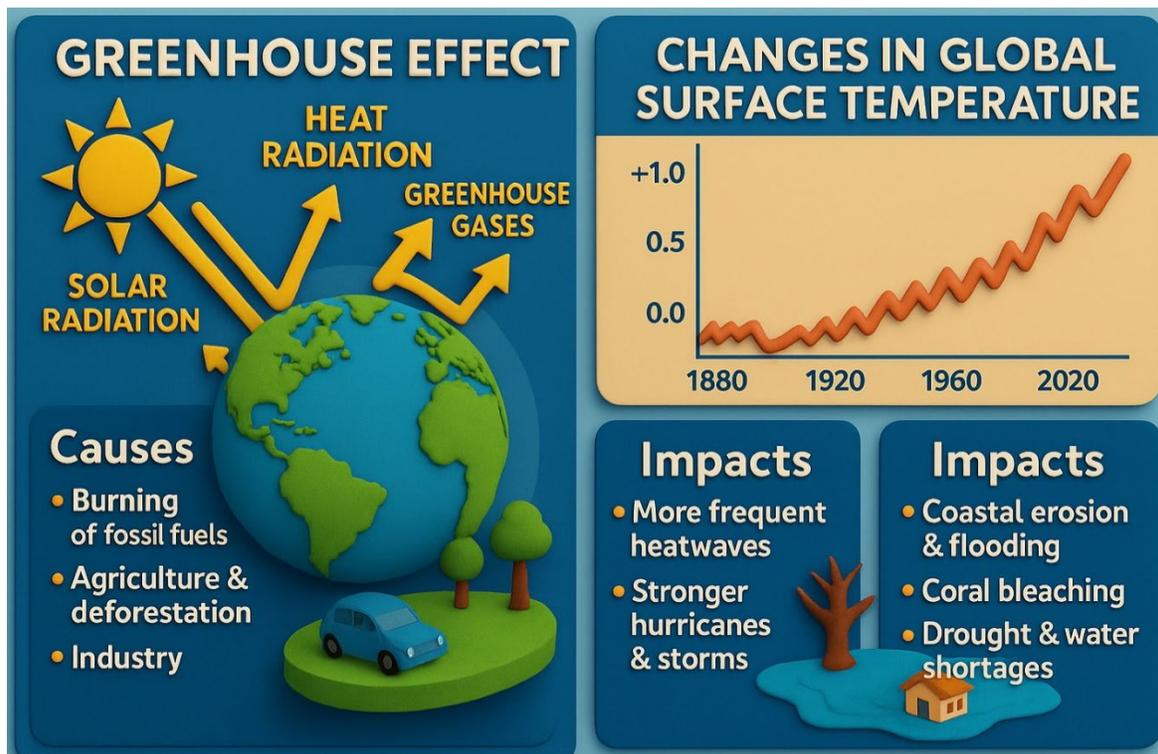
Part One

Introduction

Background and Overview

1.1. Climate change refers to long-term shifts in global temperatures and weather patterns that persist for an extended period, typically decades or longer due mainly to activities that produce greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. These gases trap heat, essentially raising the surface temperature of the earth and causing typical atmospheric conditions to become extreme (Figure 1).

Figure 1 - Shifts in Global Surface Temperatures and Weather Patterns



Source: AuGD assessment

1.2. At the international level, Jamaica is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which provides the overarching framework for global efforts to address climate change. The GOJ signed the Convention on 1992 June 12, ratified it on 1995 January 06, and the instrument of ratification was deposited at the United Nations (UN) in April 1995, thereby bringing the Convention into force for Jamaica in that year. The UNFCCC commits the GOJ to develop and periodically submit national reports on its actions to respond to climate change, implement national programmes and measures to control emissions, adapt to the impacts of climate change, promote the development and use of climate-friendly technologies, and the sustainable management of forests and other ecosystems. Further, the UNFCCC recognises both adaptation and mitigation as essential approaches to address climate change. Adaptation is the process of adjusting to actual or expected climate and its effects, whereas mitigation, addresses human interventions to reduce the sources of greenhouse gases (Figure 2).

Figure 2 - Features of the UNFCCC's Essential Approaches to Address Climate Change

Adaptation:

- Monitor risks
- Create early warning systems
- Developing drought-resistant crops
- Implementing water conservation techniques
- Enhance coastal protection
- Promote sustainable land management
- Improve infrastructure resilience
- Restoring wetlands and mangroves
- Educating and engaging communities

Mitigation:

- Phase out use of fossil fuels
- Increase energy efficiency
- Promote renewable energy sources (e.g., solar, wind, hydro)
- Sustainable land and forest use
- Enhance public transportation systems
- Encourage sustainable agriculture practices
- Improve waste management and recycling
- Develop and deploy carbon capture and storage technologies
- Support green building practices

Source: AuGD assessment

1.3. Jamaica is also a Party to the Paris Agreement, which is an implementing agreement under the UNFCCC. The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change that was adopted on 2015 December 12, during the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the UNFCCC in Paris, France. It aims to strengthen the global response to climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with an aspirational goal of limiting the increase to 1.5°C⁷. As a Party to the Paris Agreement, the GOJ committed to progressively increase the ambition of its mitigation and adaptation actions over time⁸.

1.4. Under the Paris Agreement, the GOJ must prepare, communicate, and maintain successive Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) outlining planned climate actions. The GOJ is also required to put forward its best efforts towards domestic mitigation measures to achieve its NDC objectives, enhance ambition with each successive NDC, and report regularly on emissions and implementation efforts to ensure transparency and accountability. Additionally, the GOJ must communicate actions to build resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate change, aiming to achieve the long-term goals of the Agreement, including limiting global temperature rise and enhancing Jamaica's ability to deal with climate change impacts.

Audit rationale, objective, scope and methodology

Rationale

1.5. Jamaica's development under Vision 2030 NDP hinged on its capacity to adapt to material climate impacts including more severe hurricanes and rainfall, prolonged droughts, and accelerating shoreline erosion. These risks cut across infrastructure, water security, agriculture, tourism, and coastal settlements, making adaptation a prerequisite for achieving Goal 4 and National Outcomes 13 and 14 (Figure 3). By linking climate change adaptation to Vision 2030 NDP, the GOJ aimed to better align its long-term development goals with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and reduce its vulnerability to climate impacts.

⁷ As of August 2024, 195 of 198 Parties to the Convention are Parties to the Paris Agreement.

⁸ Paris Agreement Article 4(3): Each Party's successive Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) will represent a progression beyond the Party's then current NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition.

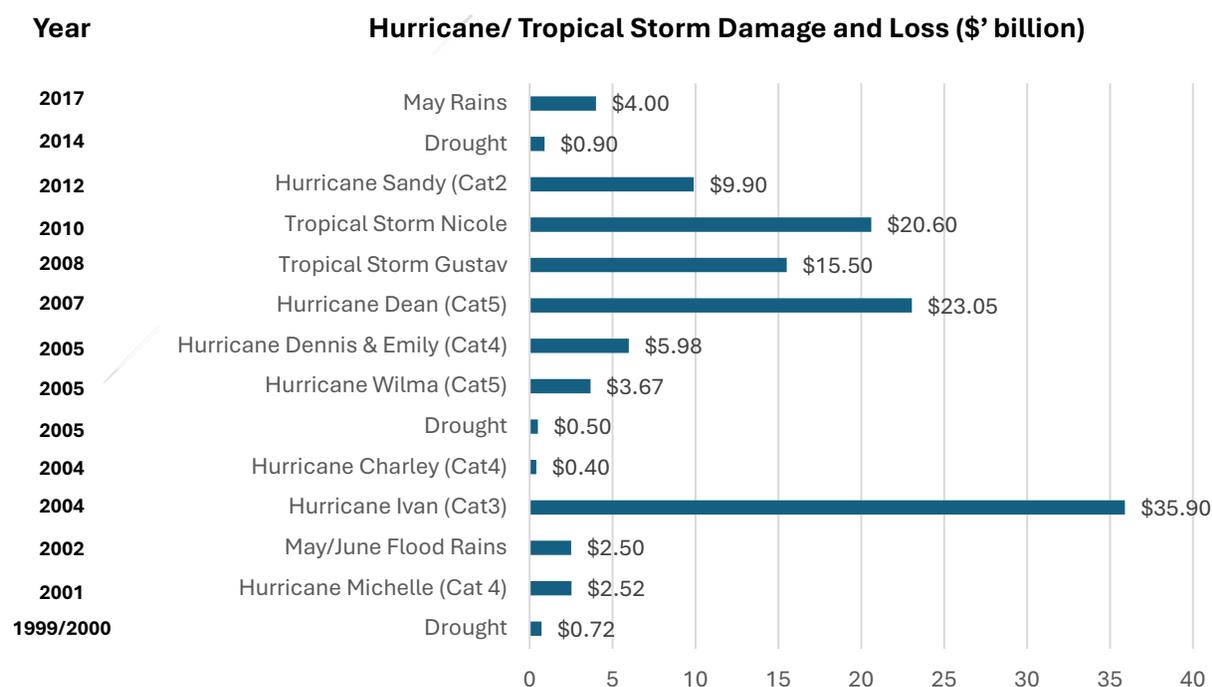
Figure 3 - Link between Vision 2030 and SDGs



Source: AuGD assessment

1.6. According to the Planning Institute of Jamaica’s (PIOJ) Damage and Loss Assessment Reports (1999 - 2017), the GOJ incurred \$126.14 billion in cumulative damages and losses across droughts, flood rains, tropical storms, and hurricanes (**Figure 4, Appendix 3**). The two decades were marked by repeated multi-billion-dollar events, for example Ivan (\$35.90 billion), Dean (\$23.05 billion), Nicole (\$20.60 billion), Gustav (\$15.5 billion), and Sandy (\$9.90 billion) alongside recurrent droughts (1999, 2000, 2005, 2014) totalling approximately \$2.12 billion. Taken together, the pattern indicated rising exposure and escalating losses consistent with more intense/extreme weather conditions, with widespread infrastructure impacts and large populations and productive sectors affected. A performance audit was therefore warranted to provide assurance on whether the GOJ had planned, financed, coordinated, implemented, and traced adaptation in a way that was commensurate with the country’s risk profile and national priorities.

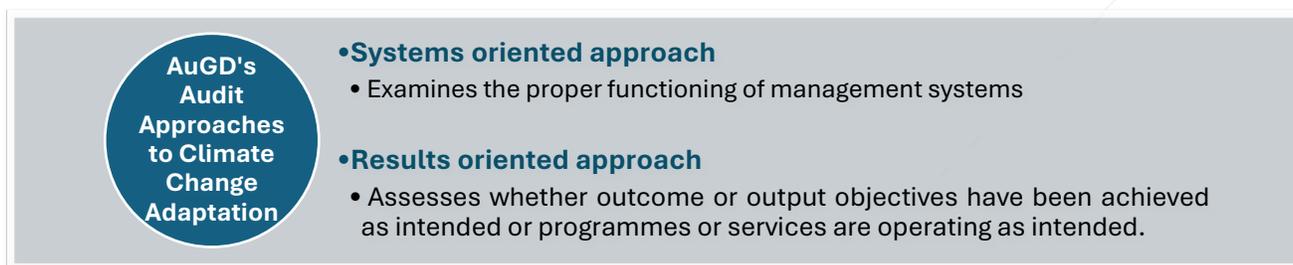
Figure 4 - Impacts of Severe Weather Events Affecting Jamaica



Objective

1.1. The main audit objectives were to assess the extent to which the GOJ took measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change to support the achievement of Goal 4, as well as determine the effectiveness of climate resilient projects and initiatives in key/priority sectors. The audit blends a systems-oriented assessment of policies, institutions, and processes with a results-oriented review of adaptation projects and initiatives in priority sectors (Figure 5).

Figure 5 - Audit Approach



Source: AuGD's Performance Audit Manual, 2023

Scope

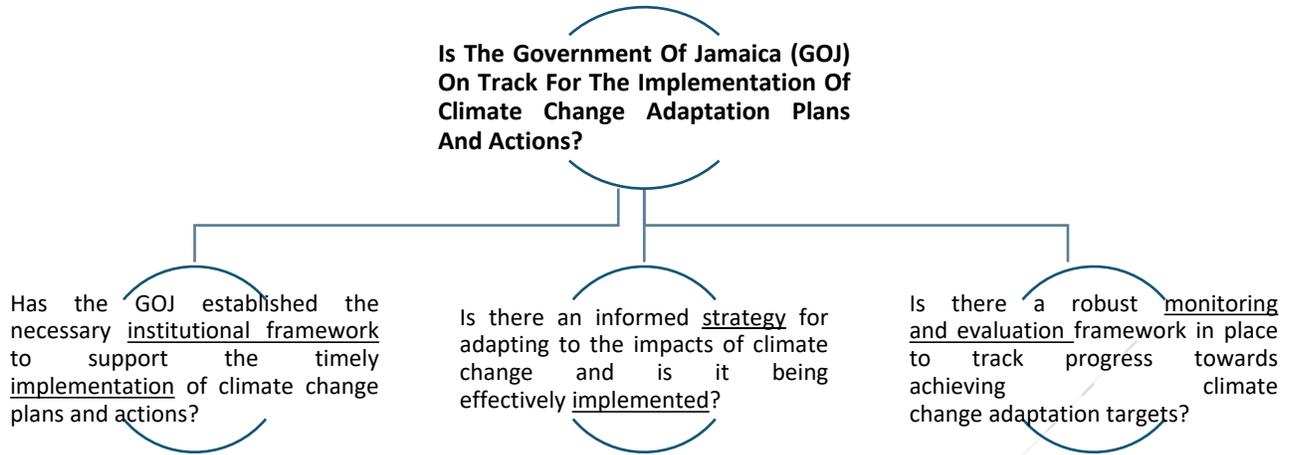
1.2. The audit covered the period 2018/19 to 2024/25 and examined adaptation efforts led by the ministry with portfolio responsibility for climate change, then Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC), and its coordination with relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and local authorities. It assessed the development of the National Adaptation Plan and related strategies; the use of VRAs; mainstreaming climate change into national and sectoral plans; the implementation of priority adaptation projects; climate finance arrangements; and the monitoring, evaluation and reporting of planned outputs and outcomes. The audit did not independently verify technical or scientific data; it relied on information produced by the relevant experts in the respective fields of study.

Methodology

1.3. The audit involved the use of several research and data collection tools and techniques, which included:

- Interviews of relevant officers at the MWECC, MEGJC/CCB
- Analytical review of documents and data maintained at the MEGJC/CCB and relevant MDAs
- Review of projects activities relating to climate change.

Audit Questions



1.4. Our audit was planned and conducted in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) issued by the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), as applicable to Performance Audits, and guided by our Performance Audit Manual (2023). We applied performance audit methodologies and data interrogation/analysis techniques, performed risk assessments, and developed issue analysis and questions to direct evidence gathering and support our audit conclusions. **Appendices 1 and 2** outline the key audit questions and corresponding criteria developed to achieve the audit objective.



Part Two

Institutionalisation

 At A Glance			
Strategic Objectives	Criteria	Key Findings	Assessment Against Criteria
Legislative Framework	The CCPF required the GOJ to develop climate change specific legislation to institutionalize the coordinating role of the Climate Change Branch (CCB) regarding matters relating to climate change.	The GOJ developed a strong climate governance framework, but the absence of climate-specific legislation with enforceable targets limited full implementation and accountability.	
Vulnerability Assessments	Risk Vision 2030 recognized addressing climate risks as a national development priority and called on vulnerable sectors to engage in their own adaptation planning. To reduce Jamaica's vulnerability and increase its capacity to respond to the harmful impacts of climate change, the CCPF required the conduct and periodical update of vulnerability assessments for key sectors and a national assessment of climate vulnerable groups, areas and ecosystems.	The GOJ advanced climate risk planning by completing vulnerability risk assessments and adaptation plans for key sectors and parishes, with remaining gaps to be addressed through Ja-NAP.	
Strategic Direction	The CCPF and the Paris Agreement emphasize the need for detailed, sector-specific strategies that integrate climate change into national planning instruments and sectoral policies.	The mainstreaming of climate change into national and sectoral plans, as well as the strategic business and operational plans of MDAs, has progressed slowly. Additionally, the Ja-NAP project was delayed, primarily due to procurement and staffing challenges.	
Stakeholder Engagement and Coordination	The CCPF outlined that the GOJ, in the development of strategies and approaches to address climate change, will engage interested and relevant stakeholders which include local communities, media, academia, research institutions, public and private sectors, civil society organizations as well as those most vulnerable to climate change impacts, including women, children and the poor. The CCPF required that membership of the CCFPN should be from ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) with representation from civil society groups and the private sector. The TOR for the CCFPN and the CCAB required that quarterly meetings should be held.	While MEGJC integrated local governments into the national climate framework and created mechanisms to boost local participation and public engagement, weak and fragmented horizontal and vertical coordination, particularly within the CCFPN and CCAB, along with parish-level capacity gaps and limited documentation and feedback from consultations hindered effective climate action.	
 Met the criteria	 Partially met		 Did not meet the criteria

In this PART we sought to determine whether the GOJ has a robust legislative and policy framework, informed by thorough vulnerability risk assessments to inform the development of national, sectoral and entity level strategic and operational plans.

Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

Climate Change Institutional Framework in Place, but Lacked Legal Backing for Action

2.1 GOJ established the necessary institutional framework to support the implementation of climate change actions and plans but lacked enabling legislation and enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance. In 2015, the GOJ introduced the Climate Change Policy Framework (CCPF) to guide national efforts in addressing climate change through both adaptation and mitigation strategies. The CCPF was revised in September 2023 to enhance its effectiveness, ensuring that climate considerations were integrated into national development planning and sectoral policies. Its primary goals were to build resilience, reduce vulnerabilities, and contribute to global efforts to combat climate change (**Table 2**). This aligned with National Outcome 14-3 of the Vision 2030 NDP, which called for the establishment of mechanisms to fully account for climate change impacts and to "climate-proof" all national policies and plans⁹. A key component of the CCPF was a five-year implementation plan, which outlined policy goals, key activities, implementation timelines, and the roles of leading and supporting institutions.

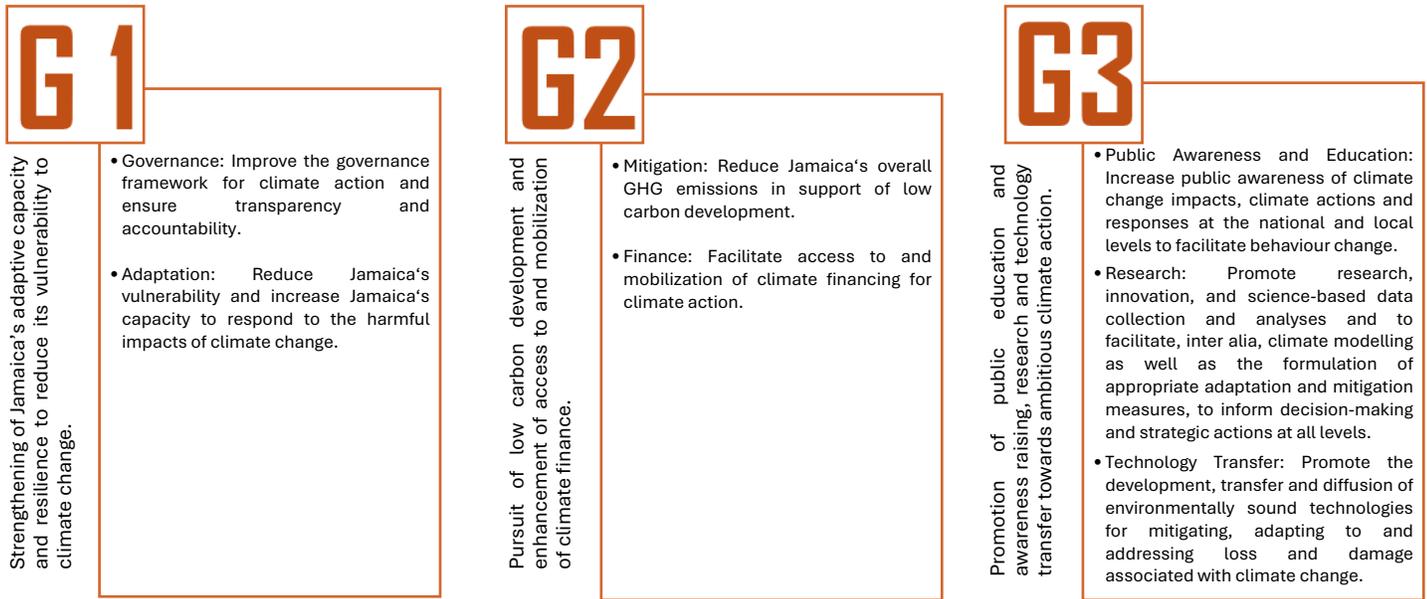
2.2 However, despite having the necessary institutional framework to support climate initiatives, the GOJ had yet to enact legislation to reinforce its climate change governance structure. The GOJ lacked the legal authority to enforce climate actions, establish binding emissions reduction targets, and ensure compliance with climate-related regulations. This legislative gap posed a risk to the long-term sustainability, coordination, and effectiveness of climate change initiatives across key sectors. The CCPF mandated the development of climate-specific laws to formalize the coordinating role of the Climate Change Branch (CCB) within then Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC). The CCPF required the GOJ to enact the legislation between 2018/19 and 2019/20. Further, to enhance climate change governance to facilitate mainstream of climate change considerations in sector policies, plans, and programmes, CCB's 2018/19 Operation Plan indicated that it would "secure resources to support drafting instructions for climate change legislation by September 2018".

2.3 Through a United States Agency for International Development (USAID) buy-in, the USAID-Comprehensive Action for Climate Change Initiative (CACCI) was to support Jamaican institutions in advancing their climate policy and finance goals by providing policy design and implementation support, institutional strengthening, alliances, and other interventions aligned with the GOJ's submissions to the Paris Agreement. As part of this support, USAID-CACCI was to develop technical inputs, provide legal support, and facilitate stakeholder consultations to assist the GOJ in developing climate change framework legislation. The anticipated period of performance was from November 2024 to September 2025; however, in November 2025, MWECC indicated that it:

...is currently in dialogue with the United Kingdom (UK) Government to secure support to develop the legislation. Technical and financial support to be provided by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), which has engaged the [name redacted] to secure local and international consultants. The aim is to prepare a concept paper to inform the preparation of drafting instructions. The process also involves extensive stakeholder consultations.

⁹ Vision 2030, NDP 14-3 - Vision 2030 Jamaica provides the framework to ensure that climate change issues are mainstreamed into national policies and development activities...One of the key areas for action is to embed climate change mitigation and adaptation in the physical planning system...Selected sector strategies are to create mechanisms to fully consider the impacts of climate change and 'climate proof' all national policies and plans; identify strategic priorities for adaptation to climate change; undertake research to identify sector-specific strategies for adaptation..

Table 2 - Climate Change Policy Framework Goals



Source – Climate Change Policy Framework, 2023

2.4 Currently, the GOJ operates under broader environmental management laws that govern natural resources, water, and biodiversity protection. While important, these laws are not specifically tailored to address the complex and evolving challenges posed by climate change. However, in 2017, the GOJ introduced policy development guidelines that required the application of a climate change lens during the formulation and implementation of national policies, plans, and programmes. The aim was to ensure that, where applicable, climate change mitigation and adaptation measures were systematically incorporated into policy and planning processes. Accordingly, several policies and sub-policies were developed or revised to enhance the regulatory authorities' capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change (Figure 6). These included:

Figure 6 - Policies and strategies that integrate climate change considerations



Source: AuGD compilation of MEGJC/CCB data

In November 2025, MWECC responded that:

Since its establishment, the MWECC has identified the development of the climate change legislation as a strategic priority and has been included in the Strategic and Operational Plans. A robust Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be adopted to ensure effective management.

Limited Progress in Sectoral Vulnerability Risk Assessments and Climate Integration Slows the GOJ's Adaptation Efforts

2.5 Jamaica's Vision 2030 NDP, identified addressing climate risks as a national development priority and called for vulnerable sectors to begin their own adaptation planning. The GOJ was also expected to conduct VRAs to identify climate-related hazards and develop risk-based strategies to strengthen resilience. This was in keeping with the CCPF requirement to *conduct and periodically update vulnerability assessments for key sectors and a national assessment of climate-vulnerable groups, areas and ecosystems to reduce Jamaica's vulnerability and increase its capacity to respond to the harmful impacts of climate change*¹⁰. In the GOJ's 2018 NC3 to the UNFCCC, the GOJ signalled its intention to develop climate change strategies and action plans for 12 sectors, explicitly stating that *"For each sector, a strategy and action plan will be established in accordance with the Climate Change Policy Framework and Action Plan. There are 12 sectors in total, and a strategy and action plan will be devised for all of them."* The 12 sectors included water, tourism, agriculture, health, coastal resources, and human settlements, transport, energy, forestry, fisheries, finance and waste management (**Figure7**).

2.6 In assessing implementation against GOJ's own national commitments and planning intentions in the NC3 and CCPF, we expected MDAs to support the development and phased completion for each of the 12 sectors. We noted that in 2021, MEGJC had conducted VRAs and developed adaptation plans for five sectors: water, tourism, coastal resources, health, and housing. The review of the five Adaptation Plans indicated that the documents were based on the analysis and findings documented in a Vulnerability Risk Assessment (VRA) report, which were based on a Comprehensive Approach for Probabilistic Risk Assessment (CAPRA)-compatible methodology. However, this progress reflected partial implementation of the GOJ's intended sector-wide programme of strategies and action plans across the 12 sectors. Notwithstanding, in 2022, MEGJC expanded its efforts by developing 15 location-specific Community Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Plans to address specific vulnerabilities at the local level. Further, in June 2025 and August 2025, under the United Nations Capital Development Fund's (UNCDF) Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility, Climate Risk and Vulnerability Risk Assessments (CRVRAs) were conducted for all 14 parishes. The CRVRAs provided parish-level profiles for hazards, exposures, vulnerability and adaptive capacity, risk indices and hotspots, and prioritised adaptation options to guide LoCAL investments.

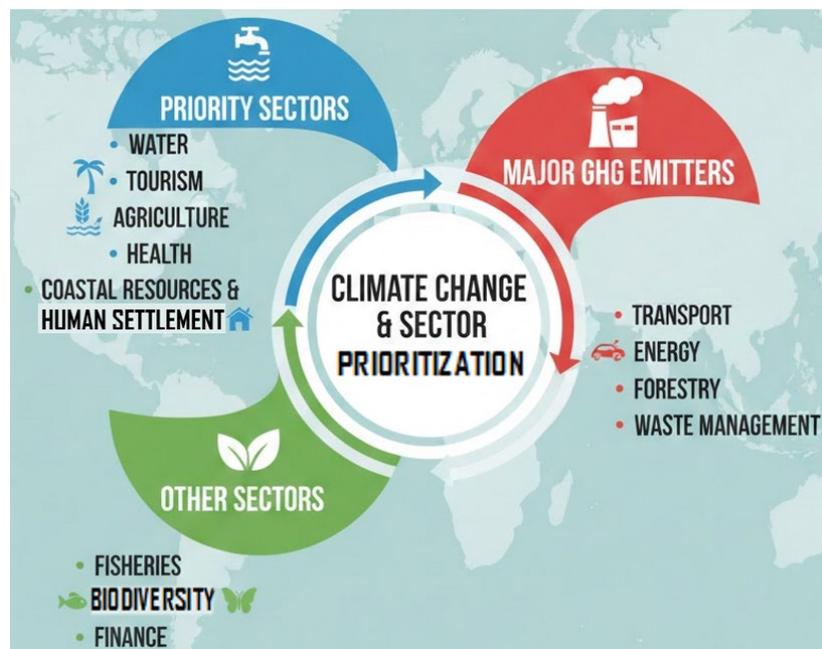
2.7 Our review of the VRAs revealed a structured methodology to assess and rank sector-specific climate risks, incorporating historical climate data, future climate projections, geographic exposure, particularly of coastal areas, and the socio-economic importance of assets within each sector. The reports categorized risks by potential impact levels and likelihood of occurrence, but without full sectoral coverage, critical gaps remain in the GOJ's climate adaptation framework. The absence of updated assessments and corresponding adaptation strategies for the remaining sectors may limit the GOJ's capacity to implement targeted, sector-specific climate adaptation measures across all vulnerable areas, weakening the country's overall resilience to climate impacts.

2.8 In September 2025, MEGJC stated that *"The Ministry, with the support of the Climate Studies Group Mona, has completed vulnerability risk assessments and adaptation plans for five (5) critical sectors namely: water, tourism, coastal resources, health and housing...the PIOJ, in collaboration with the Ministry, is preparing the Ja-NAP which will further enhance the work on vulnerability risk assessment and adaptation plans for the country's economic*

¹⁰ Climate Change Policy Framework - Section 3.5.2 – Adaptation (Objective 1.2)

sectors by 2026.” However, in November 2025, MWECC indicated that *there is no mandatory requirement for the MWECC to conduct 12 vulnerability assessments (VAs)* and in January 2026, MWECC further stated that Jamaica did not make a commitment to produce 12 vulnerability assessments (VAs), also referred to in the document as vulnerability risk assessments. Vulnerability assessment identifies weaknesses, while vulnerability risk assessment evaluates the risk posed by those weaknesses in the context of threats and organizational impact. The former Ministry (MEGJC) had identified 12 priority sectors and started a process where five VAs were produced. Though recognizing the importance of having VAs for all sectors, there was no specific commitment to produce 12.

Figure 7 – Sectors for Climate Strategies and Action Plans¹¹



Source: AuGD compilation of CCPF and NC3 data

2.9 The GOJ’s progress has been slow in mainstreaming climate change into its national and sectoral plans. The CCPF underscored the importance of developing climate change sectoral strategies and actions plans and the mainstreaming of climate change considerations into development plans, policies, projects and programmes. It further prescribed that the Ministry with portfolio responsibility for climate change and the CCB shall work with the Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN) to set timelines for the development of sector strategies and action plans and to review and ensure their approval by the respective sectors. However, as of October 2025, only three sector plans had been revised to reflect climate change considerations. This slow pace may have constrained the country’s ability to implement targeted adaptation interventions across its most climate-sensitive sectors. The updated sector plans included the 10-Year National Forest Management and Conservation Plan (2016–2026), the National Water Sector Policy and Implementation Plan (2018), and the National Housing Policy and Implementation Plan (2023)¹².

¹¹ Section 2.2 of the CCPF: The Climate Change Policy Framework outlines threats and potential impacts of climate change to these areas identified as a priority in the Third National Communication through vulnerability assessments and consultations: Coastal and Marine Resources, Water Resources, Human Settlements and Infrastructure, Agriculture and Fisheries, Tourism, Human Health, Biodiversity, Finance. Sectors that are major contributors to GHG emissions are examined in the Policy Framework along with their mitigation potential. These sectors are Transport, Waste Management, Forestry and Energy.

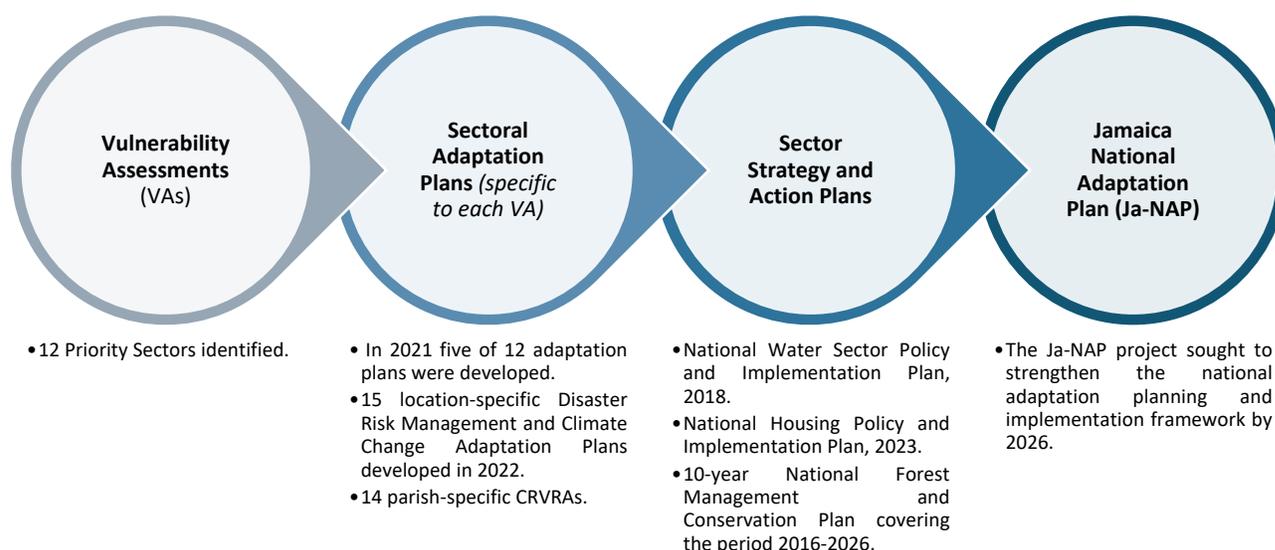
¹² The Water Sector Policy and Implementation Plan is supported by Water Resources Master Plan - an assessment of Jamaica’s water resources and demand for the period 2016-2019.

In November 2025, MWECC indicated that:

the CCB will continue to work with the CCFPN and the Policy Analysts Network (PAN) to mainstream climate change into the policy development process.

2.10 Following through on its commitments under the 2015 Paris Agreement and to enhance the national framework for adaptation planning and implementation, MEGJC took proactive steps to develop a comprehensive National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The NAP was designed to identify, prioritize, and implement medium- to long-term strategies aimed at reducing Jamaica’s vulnerability to climate change impacts. As part of this effort, MEGJC launched the Ja-NAP project, titled “*Towards a Comprehensive National Adaptation Planning Process in Jamaica*”, which adopted a phased approach to adaptation planning (**Figure 8**). Phase I focused on national-level planning, while Phase II emphasized sub-national planning through the Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility. The overarching goal of the Ja-NAP was to establish an inclusive, systematic, and participatory framework that enhances national resilience, while the LoCAL programme was designed to strengthen the adaptive capacity of Municipal Corporations (MCs).

Figure 8 - Mainstreaming Climate Change into Jamaica’s National and Sectoral Plans, and Development of the Ja-NAP



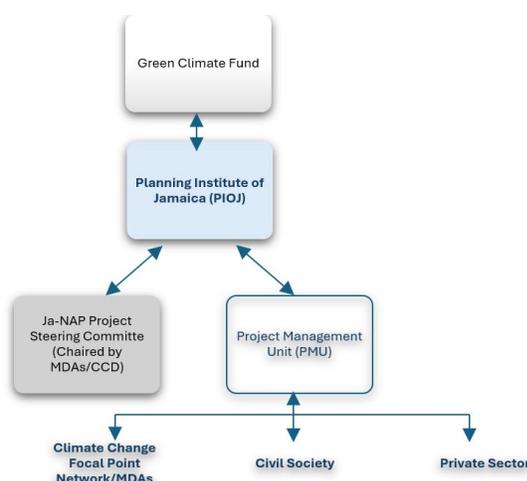
Source: AuGD compilation of data

Delays in Procurement and Staffing Hindered Timely Implementation of Ja-NAP Despite Progress in Governance, Capacity Building, and Strategic Revisions

2.11 In October 2022, MEGJC secured grant funding of US\$1.009 million from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to support Phase I of Ja-NAP. The PIOJ, serving as the delivery partner, was responsible for overseeing readiness support, financial management, procurement, and reporting in accordance with the bilateral grant agreement with the GCF. The project’s implementation arrangements included the establishment of a Project Steering Committee (PSC) and a Project Management Unit (PMU), both under the supervision of the PIOJ (**Figure 9**). The PSC was tasked with providing strategic oversight, offering guidance to the National Coordinator (Project Manager), and recommending the approval of project plans and revisions. The PMU was responsible for the day-to-day execution of the project and was expected to comprise six key positions.

2.12 We noted significant delays in the establishment of the PMU and the contracting of consultants essential to the project’s execution. A review of the GCF Readiness Project Report (March 2024) indicated that recruitment efforts were hindered by uncompetitive compensation packages and the ineligibility of prospective consultants, particularly in terms of qualifications, experience, and compliance with government requirements. These issues adversely affected procurement processes and delayed the delivery of key project outputs. As at August 2023, the PMU was established, comprising the National Coordinator, Project Administrator, NAP Capacity Building Specialist, and NAP Communication Specialist. However, as at March 2025, the Procurement and Finance Officer positions remained unfilled, requiring the PIOJ to provide interim support. Despite the delays, the Steering Committee was formally established, with Terms of Reference (TORs) developed by July 2024 and two meetings convened. Notable achievements up to that point included the submission of the Inception Report, the development of the NAP Communication Strategy, and the hosting of capacity building and sensitization sessions during July and August 2024.

Figure 9 - Ja-NAP Implementation Arrangements



Source: Ja-NAP Grant Agreement

2.13 In January 2026, MWECC reported that the NAP Capacity Building consultant, the Gender Specialist, Communication and Knowledge Management Officer, the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and the NAP Specialist were contracted (Table 3).

Table 3: Ja-NAP Project Update at January 2026

Consultant	Tasks	Progress	Contract Cost (\$)
NAP Capacity Building Consultant	Capacity Building session	Currently developing Toolkit for Policymakers for Climate Change Adaptation.	2,800,000.00
Gender Specialist	Capacity Sessions	Gender Mainstreaming Toolkit developed Will conduct training or civil society groups in March 2026.	3,550,000.00
Communication and Knowledge Management Officer	-	Currently developing training plan for Training of Communicators on Climate Change Adaptation.	3,885,000.00
NAP Specialist	Engaged to develop the National	Commenced data gathering to update five Vulnerability Risk Assessments (VRAs). The VRAs are critical to inform the development of the NAP.	29,446,376.00

	Adaptation Plan (NAP).	Will conduct five stakeholder consultation the first two weeks in February.	
Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	-	Conducted GAP Analysis of Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning frameworks for Climate Change and Related projects.	4,534,000.00
		To conduct an Institutional Assessment for Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation within priority sector.	
Total			44,215,376.00

Source: MWECC Ja-NAP project update at January 2026

2.14 The Ja-NAP grant agreement outlined 61 deliverables intended to support the completion of the NAP by 2025 (**Appendix 4**). However, to date, only one of the eight major outputs has been achieved and another partially completed, reflecting the limited progress made and posing risks to the timely realization of the overarching goal: the establishment of an inclusive, systematic, and participatory framework for climate resilience (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Status of Ja-NAP Project Outputs

PROJECT OBJECTIVES	Ja-NAP PROJECT OUTPUTS	STATUS
Develop a comprehensive national adaptation plan (NAP) for Jamaica.	1. Output 3.1.1: Public & private institutional coordination to facilitate adaptation planning processes is strengthened.	
	2. Output 3.1.2: Technical capacities of at least 100 public, private and civil society actors are enhanced.	
	3. Output 3.1.3: A comprehensive, participatory and systematic gender responsive NAP developed, validated, and published.	
	4. 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.	
	5. Output 3.2.2: Impact assessment of adaptation projects.	
	6. Output 3.3.1: Private sector engagement strategy.	
	7. Output 3.3.2: Recognition and mentorship programme.	
	8. Output 3.4.1: Financing strategy + investment plan for prioritized adaptation action completed.	
 Achieved  Partially Achieved  Not Achieved		

Source: AuGD compilation of data

2.15 The Ja-NAP agreement also required the conduct of four focus group or community meetings, as well as a validation workshop to support the development of the impact assessment and terminal evaluation reports. At the date of our review, no activity had commenced towards fulfilling these deliverables. The delay impacted the GOJ's progress towards producing an evidence basis for designing adaptation solutions for maximum impact.

2.16 Additionally, due to the late start and stalled implementation, the grant agreement was amended three times, with each amendment approved by the United Nations Office for Project Services, the designated grant management support agency for the GCF¹³:

- 1. Amendment No. 1 - September 2023:** Revision to timeline for interim progress reports and financial reports.

¹³ Project Cooperation Agreement between United Nations Office for Project Services and GOJ through MOFPS and PIOJ concerning the implementation of Ja-NAP

2. **Amendment No. 2 - November 2024:** Revision of the project implementation schedule, procurement plan, logical framework, grant budget and revision to timeline for interim progress reports and financial reports.
3. **Amendment No. 3 - January 2025:** Increased budget of US\$426,265 (42 per cent), raising the total allocation to US\$1.435 million and extending the project completion timeline to November 2026.

As at December 2024, the GOJ had received US\$480,000 in disbursements from the GCF. Of this amount, approximately US\$148,858 (\$22.9 million) was expended on project management costs, audiovisual and printing materials, local consultancy services, and information technology equipment.

Stakeholder Engagement and Coordination

Limited Coordination Undermined the Effective Development and Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation Strategies

2.17 Article 7 (5) of the Paris Agreement highlighted that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory, and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities, and ecosystems. Article 12 also prescribes that Parties shall cooperate to strengthen climate education, training, public awareness, participation, and access to information to support action under the Agreement. Consistent with these expectations, the CCPF embeds stakeholder engagement as both a principle and an operational requirement. It further calls for national public and stakeholder consultations to strengthen climate governance, while requiring platforms and information-sharing mechanisms to enable informed public participation, using accessible formats and prioritising children, youth, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, and supporting the active engagement of civil society and youth¹⁴. Together, these provided a standing structured arrangement from policy development to implementation, oversight, monitoring and evaluation.

2.18 Given the cross-cutting nature of climate change, the GOJ established various bodies responsible for coordinating, implementing, monitoring, and ensuring transparency in national climate responses. Chief among them, were the establishment of the CCFPN and the appointment of a Climate Change Advisory Board (CCAB). However, our review found ineffective coordination across government entities and key stakeholders, which weakened the overall coherence and effectiveness of national climate responses. While some mechanisms were in place, there was inadequate horizontal and vertical coordination among MDAs and local authorities, and insufficient engagement of the public, particularly vulnerable groups, in the development of climate adaptation strategies and action plans.

Horizontal Coordination

2.19 To support cross-sectoral coordination, the CCB was responsible for overseeing the two key coordination mechanisms - the CCFPN and the CCAB. These bodies were intended to foster collaborative, inclusive, and evidence-based climate action across government sectors. However, our review revealed that horizontal coordination remained weak and fragmented, primarily due to shortcomings in the structure and functioning of both the CCFPN and CCAB. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the CCFPN, dated March 2020, restricted membership to nominated representatives from MDAs, however, the CCPF indicated that representation would be invited from civil society groups and the private sector. The exclusion of these critical stakeholder groups diminished the diversity of perspectives within the network limiting broader stakeholder engagement and buy-in for national climate objectives. Furthermore, from April 2017 to July 2024, only one documented joint session of the CCFPN and CCAB was held (December 2019) with no evidence confirming that the CCFPN convened any standalone meetings. Moreover, the Minutes of a CCAB meeting convened in August 2017, indicated that the *CCFPN was experiencing*

¹⁴ CCPF – Sections 3.4 (Principles), 3.5.1 (Governance), and 3.5.5 (Public Awareness and Education)

instability in membership that threatens the continuity and ultimate strength of the Network. As a corrective measure, the CCAB recommended that focal point positions be formally incorporated into selected roles within MDAs. However, no evidence was found that this recommendation was implemented.

In November 2025, MWECC stated that:

The CCFPN is scheduled to meet quarterly. It should be noted that the MWECC is in the process of renaming and adding new membership to the CCFPN.

2.20 It was also not evident that the CCB requested updates from the CCFPN regarding climate change projects, activities and targets to determine project performance. This in a context where the CCFPN was responsible for coordinating the periodic flow of information to the CCB, on all climate change related projects and initiatives developed or implemented by their respective MDAs. While the CCAB featured broader representation, it too failed to operate in accordance with its TOR. Between November 2016 and July 2024, only 14 of the 32 scheduled meetings were convened, reflecting a compliance rate of just 44 percent (Table 5). This significantly limited the Board’s capacity to provide strategic policy guidance, advise the Minister, and respond to evolving climate challenges in a timely and informed manner. This lack of coordination and reporting constrained MEGJC’s ability to effectively monitor project performance and assess national progress in climate adaptation.

Table 5: Analysis of CCAB Board Meetings

Period	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1st Quarter	N/A	2017 Jun 14	2018 Jun 27	None held	None held	2021 Apr 28	None held	None held	2024 Apr 30
2nd Quarter	N/A	2017 Aug 23	None held	2019 Jul 24	2020 Jul 22	None held	None held	None held	None held
3rd Quarter	2016 Nov 23	2017 Dec 13	2018 Dec 20	2019 Oct 03 2019 Dec 18	None held	None held	None held	None held	
4th Quarter	2017 Mar 02	2018 Mar 28	None held	None held	2021 Jan 27	None held	None held	None held	

Source: AuGD compilation of data

In September 2025, MEGJC responded that:

Prior to 2024, there were significant human resource challenges in the CCB. This meant that maintaining the frequency of meetings for the Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN) was difficult due to the absence of technical experts to drive this activity. Several key senior personnel demitted office during the assessment period. Notwithstanding, efforts have been made to re-establish the CCFPN to enhance coordination, facilitate knowledge-sharing, and support the implementation of climate change initiatives across MDAs. A new Climate Change Advisory Board (CCAB) was also constituted.

Since July 2024, the CCFPN and the CCAB have been re-established and now meet quarterly. The Terms of Reference for both bodies are being revised to clearly define the roles and responsibilities of their members. Efforts are also underway to expand the membership of both the CCFPN and CCAB to include representatives from the private sector and civil society, ensuring broader stakeholder engagement in climate governance. Neither the TOR for the CCFPN nor that of the CCAB mandates that joint sessions between the two groups should be maintained. However, given the relevance of such an exercise, the CCB continues to explore the potential for this to regularly happen.

2.21 MEGJC provided the revised CCFPN TOR as well as the Minutes of a CCAB meeting held August 2024 and an agenda for a February 2025 meeting. For the CCFPN, MEGJC provided Minutes for meetings held in September 2024 and January 2025 along with an agenda for a planned meeting in April 2025.



In November 2025, MWECC further indicated that:

The Covid19 Pandemic negatively impacted the convening of meetings of the CCFPN and the CCAB. In addition to the pandemic, no members were appointed to the CCAB between the period 2022 and 2024.

Vertical Coordination

2.22 Recognizing the need to strengthen parish-level collaboration on climate action, the CCPF institutionalised mechanisms for coordination at the local government level. Information from the GOJ's NC3 and MEGJC records confirmed that training sessions and workshops were conducted with representatives from Municipal Corporations (MCs) to build adaptation capacity, signalling efforts to integrate local governments into the national climate framework. Notwithstanding these initiatives, gaps remained in parish-level coordination, technical capacity, decision-support tools, and documentation of collaborative actions. Meeting minutes, action plans, and reports were not available, undermining transparency, accountability, and continuity. MCs therefore required targeted capacity-building and resources to integrate climate considerations into local development planning and financing. Strengthening institutional capacity and providing consistent technical and financial support are essential to enabling local governments to actively participate in climate resilience planning and implementation.

2.23 To improve local climate adaptation planning and resource access, MEGJC, in partnership with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), initiated steps in 2023 to implement the Local Climate Adaptive Facility (LoCAL). *The LoCAL was launched by UNCDF in 2011 to promote climate change-resilient communities and local economies by establishing a standard, internationally recognized country-based mechanism to channel climate finance to local government authorities in developing countries¹⁵.* For Jamaica, LoCAL targeted three outputs: (i) raise awareness and strengthen capacities for subnational adaptation; (ii) integrate climate change into participatory, gender-responsive local planning and budgeting, and finance NDC/NAP-aligned investments; and (iii) deploy, at scale, a performance-based climate-resilience grant mechanism to channel climate finance to MCs and mobilise additional sources. The project was approved for GCF financing in the first quarter of 2023, with a proposed budget of \$150 million over two years (2023–2025). However, as at October 2025, implementation had not commenced due to the absence of legal clearance for the proposed grant agreement between UNCDF and the GCF. The agreement, which UNCDF received in December 2023, was based on an unfamiliar template that required legal review by both parties. According to MEGJC's records, the grant agreement document was transferred back to the GCF, which assumed direct responsibility for finalizing the Framework Agreement with UNCDF. As at May 2025, negotiations were ongoing with the latest set of comments shared with UNCDF for their review and feedback. Once all outstanding issues are resolved, the Framework Agreement is expected to be signed, enabling the GOJ to commence implementation.

2.24 Despite this delay, some progress was made. UNCDF conducted a country mission from 2023 November 6–17, which led to the finalization of the design for LoCAL Phases I and II, and the establishment of a Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant (PBCRG) system tailored for Jamaica. Two MCs, Clarendon and Portmore, were selected as pilot sites for the initial implementation. According to the LoCAL Mission Report (November 2023), the GOJ expressed interest in expanding the pilot to include four additional MCs in the 2025/26 fiscal year. Plans were also made to ensure participatory planning through collaboration between Parish Development Committees and MC planning units, thereby supporting bottom-up inputs in project selection aligned with climate change adaptation objectives.

In November 2025, MWECC indicated that:

As an interim measure, the Ministry in collaboration with the UNCDF, implementing entity for the project, has had to identify other sources of funding (US\$200,000) to allow for the implementation of some aspects of the project. To

¹⁵ UNCDF - Final Evaluation of the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL)

date, several assessments have been completed. Fourteen (14) parish specific vulnerability risk assessments were completed, led by the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development.

Public/Vulnerable Groups

2.25 The CCPF highlighted the importance of public participation in climate planning, especially among vulnerable groups such as youth, persons with disabilities, and local communities. It recommended the use of inclusive consultative processes and accessible media formats to ensure broad-based involvement in mitigation and adaptation measures. However, from our review of the 2015 and 2020 NDCs, we found no explicit reference to consultations with youth or other specific vulnerable groups. For example, the Adaptation Planning Process in the 2015 NDC generalised community-based adaptation and public awareness initiatives targeting *“the public in general, and vulnerable groups in particular”*, with no breakdown or details on this engagement. Similarly, the 2020 NDC described a year-long, multi-stakeholder process led by the CCB involving MDAs, development partners, the private sector and civil society; however, it did not specify participation by vulnerable groups or how their engagement would be sustained beyond NDC preparation.

2.26 In contrast, the GOJ’s 2025 NDC more explicitly framed inclusion as a core consideration. It highlighted gender mainstreaming and youth engagement as key elements of the NDC process and implementation, and recognised that climate impacts and adaptive capacity differ for groups including women, persons with disabilities, youth, the elderly and children. Consistent with this approach, the 2025 NDC reported that youth workshops informed the NDC, with recommendations integrated where appropriate, and that a broader multi-stakeholder engagement approach was used to address data gaps and identify implementation barriers. In this context, MEGJC’s records showed that the CCB and UNICEF hosted a NDC Youth Engagement Workshop in November 2024, which involved approximately 100 young people in activities designed to raise awareness of climate change and provide opportunities to contribute to the NDCs (**Appendix 5**). Additionally, MEGJC records also confirmed that the CCB implemented several other initiatives aimed at engaging stakeholders, including vulnerable groups. These included:

- Hosting of the annual ‘UNCUT’ Conversations and panel discussions on climate change.
- Dissemination of updates and requests for proposals via the CC Connect Newsletter and the MEGJC website.
- Execution of the Ja-NAP National Adaptation Planning Process Sensitization and Capacity-Building Workshops, organized in collaboration with the PIOJ. These workshops were held across six locations island-wide and involved 137 participants, with a focus on climate adaptation and gender mainstreaming.

In November 2025, MWECC highlighted that it:

is working with and will continue to strengthen our partnership with the youths to inform decisions relating to climate change.

2.27 Notwithstanding these positives, MEGJC’s records reviewed continued to indicate that stakeholder engagement, particularly public engagement and inclusion of vulnerable groups, were undertaken mainly through time-bound, policy-product consultations and outreach initiatives, rather than through a standing, institutionalised, multi-stakeholder mechanism that routinely enabled joint policy development, implementation oversight, and decision-making for climate change adaptation across sectors.

2.28 For example, the Overarching Policy for Jamaica’s Protected Areas System (Green Paper) stipulates that “climate change considerations must be a feature of the protected areas system for all the entities and partners involved in the establishment and management of protected areas.”¹⁶ In developing the Overarching Policy, MEGJC implemented a phased consultation programme engaging the public sector, private sector, and NGOs/civil

¹⁶ Section 1.5 - Climate Change and Protected Areas of the Overarching Policy

society/academia, culminating in a virtual town hall meeting on 2024 July 16. The sessions included expert inputs from MDAs and invited public feedback via MEGJC's website and social media. MEGJC's records also showed that the draft policy was made available online and through hard copies lodged at parish libraries and municipal corporations, with written comments requested through specified channels and deadlines. The Protected Area Systems (PAS) Policy emphasized resilience-building through strengthened communication, education, and stakeholder participation, and the consultation records referenced measures to broaden participation, including promoting youth involvement in PAS decision-making and applying mechanisms that considered youth and gender equity.

2.29 However, while these activities demonstrated consultation and transparency around specific policy products (including the PAS Green Paper and NDC updates), they did not, on their own, evidence a standing and structured mechanism that routinely enables vulnerable groups (including youth), communities, and other key stakeholders to participate in ongoing joint policy development and decision-making for climate change adaptation across the policy cycle. Further, a consultation series for a policy is not the same as an institutionalised mechanism with defined membership (including vulnerable groups), routine meetings, decision logs, feedback loops, and documented follow-through across implementation and monitoring and enforcement. Although the PAS governance framework referenced the Protected Areas Committee as a coordinating body for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the PAS policy/plans, this arrangement was sector-specific and did not substitute for a broader, cross-sector adaptation stakeholder engagement architecture consistent with the Paris Agreement's expectation of participatory and fully transparent approaches that take into account vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems.

2.30 While the GOJ has initiated various mechanisms to strengthen local participation and expand public engagement in climate action, implementation gaps persisted, particularly in local government coordination, documentation of stakeholder input, and timely project execution. The delayed start of the LoCAL project, limited integration of municipal corporations in national planning, and absence of transparent feedback mechanisms for public consultations undermined the inclusiveness and effectiveness of the GOJ's climate change adaptation efforts. Greater investment in local capacity-building, improved stakeholder documentation, and timely project execution are needed to ensure a more cohesive, participatory, and resilient climate governance framework.



Part Three

Financing Arrangements and Project Implementation

 At A Glance			
Strategic Objectives	Criteria	Key Findings	Assessment Against Criteria
Financing Arrangement	MEGJC to coordinate with other MDAs to ensure proper management of climate change funds and efficient implementation of related projects, programmes and activities	The GOJ developed an International Climate Finance Strategic Framework to mobilize funding and climate-proof national budgets. However, there was no climate finance classification system that distinguished between direct and indirect climate finance, a central climate data repository, and a formal framework for evaluating spending effectiveness, leaving climate-related expenditures fragmented across MDAs.	
Project Implementation		MDAs have commenced implementation of the required actions to achieve climate change project outputs, however, the achievements of targeted milestones, outcomes, and expected impacts have been minimal due to slow implementation of planned strategies.	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  MET the criteria </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Partially met </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Did not meet the criteria </div> </div>			

In this PART we sought to evaluate whether there was a well-informed strategy for adapting to climate change impacts driven by prioritizing funding and ensuring the efficient execution of climate-resilient projects within budget and timelines.

Financing Arrangement and Project Implementation

ICFSF Aligned Grant-Based Climate Support with National Priorities

3.1 In October 2023, PIOJ developed the International Climate Finance Strategic Framework (ICFSF) to mobilize funding for both mitigation and adaptation while establishing clear methodologies for climate-proofing national budgets¹⁷. The primary objective of the ICFSF was to optimize the allocation of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to effectively address climate change challenges by outlining commitments, identifying financing gaps, and proposing strategic directions for the use of external resources in priority sectors, including water resources, coastal ecosystems, and tourism. The Framework served as a guide for International Development Partners (IDPs) to align their financial support with the GOJ’s climate priorities over the 2024–2027 period. Unlike traditional climate financing mechanisms that rely heavily on loans, the ICFSF focused specifically on grant-based ODA support.

3.2 Further, in April 2024, PIOJ, with support from a Canadian consulting firm, conducted a mapping of climate-related projects supported by IDPs against the GOJ’s core climate change commitments. This exercise aimed to identify gaps in the GOJ’s progress towards meeting its adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) targets. In

¹⁷ PIOJ engaged a consulting firm to develop the ICFSF framework.

Part Three: Financing Arrangements and Project Implementation

parallel, the team assessed institutional capacity gaps across key government agencies with defined responsibilities for climate action. To address these deficiencies, seven strategic priority areas were outlined for IDP support, which included adaptation-focused and institutional framework priorities (**Figure 10**). However, while the ICFSF and accompanying analysis provided a structured approach to aligning external climate finance with the GOJ’s priorities, challenges remained in the effective tracking and classification of climate finance already mobilized. The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) has not established a climate-finance classification system to define, identify, and distinguish between direct and indirect climate-related financing. The Paris Agreement’s Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), while not prescribing a specific classification system and allowing flexibility for developing countries, including small island developing States (SIDS) such as Jamaica, emphasizes transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency, and comparability, with submissions subject to technical expert review and multilateral consideration. Article 13.10 provides that “developing country Parties should provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11.” The ETF Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (Decision 18/CMA.1, para. 4) further state that “the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit the information referred to in Article 13, paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10, of the Paris Agreement at their discretion.”

3.3 At the national level, the expectation for such a classification system is reinforced by Jamaica’s climate-finance tracking and policy initiatives, led by the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC), and the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MOFPS), to “develop monitoring tools for tracking climate financing across sectors¹⁸.” Currently, however, climate-change data, including information on funding and expenditure, are decentralised across multiple ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs), depriving stakeholders of comprehensive insight into the GOJ’s national response to climate change.

Figure 10 - Priority Areas for International Development Partner Climate Change Support (ICFSF 2024-2027)



¹⁸ Climate Change Policy Framework, 3.5.4 Finance, Objective 2.2 pg. 49.

Source: catalyste+ - Developing a Framework to Help Align Climate Finance Flows with Jamaica's Climate Resilience Needs

In September 2025, MEGJC indicated that:

The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) acknowledges the critical role of the International Climate Finance Strategic Framework (ICFSF) in optimizing the allocation of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to support climate action. MEGJC, in collaboration with the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) and other stakeholders, remain committed to advancing the implementation of the ICFSF to ensure effective climate finance mobilization. The ICFSF was developed by PIOJ with technical and financial support from Canada.

The implementation and monitoring of ICFSF will be undertaken by the Climate Finance Unit when it is established in the MOFPS. Additionally, MEGJC remains engaged with the relevant agencies to ensure that external financial resources are strategically aligned with Jamaica's climate resilience goals, particularly in priority sectors.

In November 2025, MWECC indicated that:

Since its establishment, the MWECC has included a Climate Finance Officer position on the proposed organizational structure, which is currently being reviewed by the MOFPS. This position falls under the Climate Change Branch.

\$4.1 Billion in Grant Funding Allocated for Priority Climate Action

3.4 Between 2019 and 2025, MEGJC secured funding from both local and international sources to support climate-resilient development. This comprised \$13.4 billion (approximately US\$95.8 million) to support the implementation of 22 climate-resilient projects aimed at strengthening national capacity for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Of this amount, \$4.1 billion (31 per cent) was designated for adaptation-focused projects, \$579 million (4 per cent) for mitigation initiatives, and \$8.7 billion (65 per cent) for projects with cross-cutting elements addressing both adaptation and mitigation goals (**Table 6**). Expenditure for three of the five priority adaptation projects was managed directly by the donor/or appointed agent, one by the PIOJ, while administration for the remaining project's expenditure was to be determined.

Table 6: Planned Adaptation and Mitigation Projects

Qty	Project Type	\$	% of Total Value	Responsible Entities
16	Crosscutting	8,735,025,218	65.2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation - Climate Change Branch Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development Forestry Department Jamaica Stock Exchange Bureau of Gender Affairs Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining Utility regulators and Ministries responsibility for Energy (Barbados, Belize, Guyana and Jamaica) Jamaica Social Investment Fund
5	Adaptation	4,083,917,100	30.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Institute of Jamaica Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation United Nations Development Program National Office
1	Mitigation	578,818,650	4.3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation - Climate Change Branch
22	Total	13,397,760,968	100%	

Source: AuGD compilation of CCB data

3.5 As at July 2025, two projects were completed, one was in progress, and the remaining two had not yet started. However, while the start date for one project was to be determined, we noted that the other four projects had exceeded their original planned completion dates (**Table 7**).

Table 7: GOJ's Five Priority Adaptation Projects

No.	Project Title	Funding Source	Responsible Entity (Local)	Duration	Budgeted Amounts Approved		Expenditure to date (\$)	Status as at Jan 2026
					US\$	J\$		
1	Towards a comprehensive national adaptation planning process in Jamaica (Ja-NAP)	GCF	PIOJ	4 years (2020-2024)	1,009,114	151,367,100	22,898,981 ¹⁹	Ongoing
2	Piloting the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) in Jamaica	GCF	MLGRD	24 months (2023-2025)	1,000,000	150,000,000	-	Not started
3	Water is life: Actions and Tools for enhancing resilience in rural small holder farming water shed communities in Jamaica	GCF	To be determined	5 years	9,667,000	1,450,050,000	-	Not started (Rescoped)
4	Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (EnGenDER)	GAC DFID	UNDP (National Office)	4 years (2019 - 2023)	15,300,000	2,295,000,000	Data resides with UNDP	Completed (timeline extended to 2024 Aug 31)
5	Enhance multi-scalar mapping and research of food security risk, due to the impacts of climate change on rural and urban environments.	UNEP through CTCN	MEGJC	2022-2023	250,000	37,500,000	NP	Completed (timeline extended to Jul 2025)
GRAND TOTAL					27,226,114	4,083,917,100		

Source: AuGD's compilation of CCB's data

Gender-Responsive Climate Action Under EnGenDER Project

3.6 The Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate, and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (EnGenDER) Project aimed to integrate gender equality and human rights-based approaches into disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation, and environmental management across nine Caribbean countries, including Jamaica. The initiative sought to ensure climate adaptation and DRR actions were informed by gender inequality analyses, preventing further disparities and promoting inclusive policy interventions. The EnGenDER project was designed to support national climate resilience efforts, focusing on sector-level entry points such as

¹⁹ PIOJ's reported total spend as at 2024 December 31 - \$22.9 million (US\$148,858)

Part Three: Financing Arrangements and Project Implementation

NAPs and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). Implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the project was supported by a regional budget of US\$15.3 million (\$22.95 billion), of which Jamaica was approved a grant allocation of \$141.9 million (C\$1.3 million)²⁰. At the time of the audit, documentation reviewed indicated that total project disbursement for Jamaica stood at US\$509,126.27. Originally scheduled to run from March 2019 to February 2023, the project, which was granted a one-year extension to 2024 August 31, was successfully completed (**Table 8**). Regarding the expenditure report, MEGJC indicated that this information resided with the UNDP.

3.7 Notable achievements highlighted in the UNDP Final Project Report include the completion of a draft National Transport Policy (NTP) and Action Plan, which enhanced the institutional framework for inclusive and accessible transport systems. Gender and climate proofing of the CCPF, alongside the development of a policy brief, strengthened the NTP’s responsiveness to the needs of women, men, and vulnerable populations. The Jamaica 4-H Foundation implemented a nine-month gender-responsive pilot project, which improved the adaptive capacity of 891 youth farmers, fisherfolk, and agro-processors (aged 18–35) across four parishes. Of the direct beneficiaries, over 50 per cent were women, and 175 participants were trained and certified in areas such as crop and livestock production, fisheries, and agro-processing; 110 of whom received venture inputs, technical support, and business coaching. Further, a Behaviour Change Communication Strategy and Action Plan was completed to build capacity within climate change and disaster risk reduction agencies to integrate gender equality and human rights-based approaches into decision-making and community engagement. Additionally, 30 female survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) received psychosocial support and training in GBV risk mitigation, equipping them to develop safety plans for exiting abusive relationships.

3.8 As part of the GOJ’s COVID-19 response, the project also disbursed \$20.3 million (C\$186,000) to provide income support to individuals who lost wages and delivered 1,200 nutrition and hygiene packages to affected households, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, and women impacted by GBV.

Table 8: EnGenDer Project Outputs and Status

PROJECT OBJECTIVES	EnGenDer PROJECT OUTPUTS	STATUS
i. Advance the gender-responsive implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) at the sector-level according to national priorities, focusing on sectors that have the greatest beneficial impact for women and girls. ii. Support representation of the needs and perspectives of the most vulnerable populations in cross-sectoral, inclusive governance and national climate change planning. iii. Build government capacity for gender-responsive inter-sectoral access to climate finance, through innovative solutions. iv. Building on the work of other partners work at the national level to assist countries develop/strengthen gender-responsive and inclusive national recovery mechanisms and plans.	1. Output 1111 (00112772) - Technical support provided on gender equality policy mainstreaming to agencies with responsibility for development and implementation of gender-responsive and inclusive NAPs and NAMAS	☑
	2. Output 1112 (00112773) - Gender-responsive and inclusive NAP and NAMA priority interventions implemented in target sectors in collaboration with state and non-state sectoral actors.	☑
	3. Output 00122323 - Support to COVID-19 response initiatives through established national recovery and response frameworks focused on the socio-economic needs of the most vulnerable and which enhance gender-responsive recovery in 9 Caribbean countries	☑
	4. Output 1212 (00125712) - Technical assistance provided for implementation of behavioural change strategies to national climate change and DRR coordinating bodies.	☑
 Achieved  Partially Achieved  Not Achieved		

²⁰ According to *Jamaica’s Economic and Social Survey 2020*, under its cooperation programme with the Government of Canada through Global Affairs Canada, Jamaica was allocated a bilateral grant of C\$1.3 million (\$141.9 million under the Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (EnGenDER) Project. The assistance was intended to strengthen climate and disaster resilience among vulnerable groups, including women, girls, older men, boys, and persons with disabilities.



Source: AuGD's compilation of CCB's data

Delays in Enhance Multi-Scalar Food Security Mapping Project

3.9 The Enhance Multi-Scalar Mapping and Research of Food Security Risk project, facilitated through technical assistance from the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), aimed to increase Jamaica's adaptive capacity and resilience in the agriculture sector. The initiative included the development of a technological tool or software application to visually represent areas of food insecurity and spatial vulnerability across the island. The tool was expected to provide decision-makers with a comprehensive assessment of food security risks and help identify high-risk areas or "hotspots" for targeted intervention strategies. Ultimately, the project sought to strengthen Jamaica's food system resilience by anticipating climate-related risks and mitigating economic and environmental shocks, thereby contributing to broader human development goals. The project, valued at approximately \$37.5 million (US\$250,000), was originally scheduled for implementation during the period 2022–2023. However, a review of MEGJC records indicated that the project was halted and subsequently re-scoped due to adjustments in CTCN's strategic work programme. MEGJC further indicated that *"the delays were largely due to two matters: (i) updates in the donor agency's strategic planning framework, which required a re-scoping of the project; and (ii) UNEP had to issue several RFPs and went through several procurement phases before successfully soliciting a consulting firm to undertake the project."*

3.10 The revised project, which officially recommenced in March 2024 with an initial completion date of March 2025, was subsequently extended to July 2025. At the time of the audit, the CCB reported that initial deliverables under the re-scoped project were in progress, including the draft Detailed Work Plan, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, and the CTCN Impact Description. The Closure and Data Collection Report was also underway with other planned activities (Outputs 2–7) still being developed to achieve the project's full scope. In December 2025, MWECC subsequently provided documentation indicating that all planned outputs (Outputs 1–7) were achieved by July 2025, including completion of the implementation planning documents, baseline survey activities, database retrofitting to capture post-harvest processes, development of the interactive mapping/software application, and delivery of training and capacity-building activities (**Table 9**). Accordingly, the project's intended deliverables (identifying food-insecure and vulnerable communities, assessing drivers of vulnerability, and enabling targeted interventions through an evidence-based mapping tool), were ultimately realized, albeit later than originally planned. Notwithstanding completion, the extended implementation period (from the original 2022–2023 timeframe to July 2025) delayed the availability of the tool and associated analyses to support timely targeting of climate-smart interventions and food-security planning.

Table 9: Enhance Multi-Scalar Mapping Project Outputs and Status

PROJECT OBJECTIVES	ENHANCE MULTI-SCALAR MAPPING PROJECT OUTPUTS	STATUS
Identification of food insecure or vulnerable communities across the island, the reasons for food insecurity and vulnerability, and potential solutions to improve their situations.	1. Output 1: Development of implementation planning and communication documents. <i>Deliverable 1: i) Detailed work plan, ii) Monitoring and evaluation plan, iii) CTCN Impact Description, iv) Closure and Data Collection report</i>	✓
	2. Output 2: Develop and implement a baseline survey administered to a sample of rural and urban areas, including those which have benefited from climate smart interventions.	✓
	3. Output 3: Retrofit the various farmers databases to capture the post-harvest processes. This may include GIS data showing how produce is transported, where/how it is stored and processed.	✓
	4. Output 4: Develop an interactive map/ software application to spatially visualize current and future food security risks rates among communities, vulnerable groups and gender by parish within the context of changing climatic conditions.	✓

Part Three: Financing Arrangements and Project Implementation

PROJECT OBJECTIVES	ENHANCE MULTI-SCALAR MAPPING PROJECT OUTPUTS	STATUS
	5. Output 5: Training on sustainable land management and crop/livestock management.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	6. Output 6: Improve the economic resilience of farming systems through increased market access and sustainable production	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	7. Output 7: Capacity building to a specialized group that will provide oversight on the monitoring and maintenance of the database, as well as the ability to perform the analysis regularly.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
 Achieved  Partially Achieved  Not Achieved		

Source: AuGD's compilation of CCB's data

US\$9.7M Smallholder Resilience Project Re-scoped to Ecosystem Management in Priority Watersheds; Implementation Still Pending

3.11 The Water is Life: Actions and Tools for Enhancing Resilience in Rural Smallholder Farming Watershed Communities in Jamaica project, with a budget of US\$9.7 million, had not commenced and had no specific start date. The project, which was to be implemented by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCC), aimed to bolster the resilience of rural smallholder farmers within Jamaica's watershed areas. It was intended to implement sustainable water management practices, improve agricultural productivity, and enhance the livelihoods of farming communities that are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. However, based on feedback from the GCF, the project had a strong coherence with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Concept Note, ADAPTJAMAICA: Enhancing Climate Change Resilience of Vulnerable Smallholders in Central Jamaica. As such, the project was rescoped and retitled Climate Resilient Ecosystems in the High Priority Watersheds of Jamaica, now focused as an ecosystem restoration and management initiative targeting the Hope-Yallahs and Great River Watershed Management Units (WMUs). With a revised budget of US\$8 million, the project's new objective is to strengthen climate resilience through improved ecosystem health in these priority WMUs by:

- Enhancing climate-responsive planning and governance
- Implementing innovative ecosystem-based infrastructure and restorative measures; and
- Improving public awareness and stakeholder engagement in the management of critical ecosystem services.

MEGJC Secured Multi-Source Climate Funding but Lack of Financial Classification and Oversight Undermined Transparency and Accountability

3.12 Despite the GOJ's progress in securing international funding for climate action, the GOJ did not establish a clear distinction between direct and indirect climate financing. This lack of differentiation impaired accurate financial tracking, reduced transparency, and limited accountability in fund allocation and expenditure. It also hindered the recognition of cross-sectoral climate co-benefits, as there was no standardized approach for identifying and categorizing indirect climate finance. Moreover, there was no formal framework in place to evaluate the effectiveness of climate finance spending or to ensure its consistent alignment with the GOJ's long-term climate resilience goals. By properly classifying direct and indirect funding streams, MDAs can ensure that resources are strategically allocated to adaptation-specific initiatives, improve the accuracy of financial reporting, and enhance compliance with international climate finance requirements.

In September 2025, MEGJC responded that:

The MOFPS has been in dialogue with IADB to establish a budget tagging process to track project funding details and expenditure of climate finance. The MEGJC acknowledged the need for improved data management,

Part Three: Financing Arrangements and Project Implementation

classification, and transparency in tracking climate finance and adaptation expenditures. Recognizing the challenges associated with the decentralized nature of climate-related data across various MDAs, MEGJC committed to strengthening coordination and enhancing the availability of financial and project-related information. MEGJC committed to collaborating with relevant agencies and development partners to implement improvements and ensure a more structured and transparent approach to climate finance tracking.

In November 2025, MWECC also advised that

it remains committed to continuing the collaboration with relevant MDAs and development partners in enhancing climate finance tracking.

Part Four

Monitoring and Reporting

 At A Glance			
Strategic Objectives	Criteria	Key Findings	Assessment Against Criteria
Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	National measuring reporting and verification (MRV) system to monitor and evaluate the country's adaptation and mitigation activities to strengthen Jamaica's Capacity to Meet Transparency Requirements under the Paris Agreement.	Although MEGJC had initiated development of a national MRV system to strengthen Jamaica's climate transparency and NDC implementation, procurement delays, staffing and capacity constraints, and failure to meet disbursement targets led to the project's early closure with only a fraction of planned outputs delivered.	
Performance Management	MEGJC established adaptation targets and performance measures to systematically monitor implementation progress of adaptation actions.	MEGJC, through the CCB, had established adaptation targets and performance measures and was required under the Financial Management Regulations and the CCPF to monitor, evaluate, and report on climate-related activities to Cabinet and Parliament, including through quarterly performance reports. However, of 16 adaptation targets reviewed for 2022–2024, only one was achieved within the planned timeframe and another in the subsequent year, while the status of the remaining 13 could not be verified due to incomplete quarterly reporting and the absence of required annual reports to Parliament, which limited effective tracking, oversight, and public accountability.	
Reporting	CCPF required the Ministry responsible for climate change to monitor and evaluate climate change related activities, projects, and programmes, with annual reporting to the Cabinet and Parliament CCPF mandated that all MDAs responsible for implementing specific activities or programs related to climate change, provide the CCB with all relevant information and reports necessary to ensure effective collaboration, coordination, integration, monitoring, and evaluation of climate change initiatives, as required.	Although the CCPF required MDAs to report climate-related activities to the CCB, the CCB did not establish mechanisms to systematically obtain and consolidate information from MDAs and NGOs, which resulted in limited reporting, fragmented adaptation data, and MEGJC's inability to assess adaptation results on a whole-of-government basis.	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  MET the criteria </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Partially met </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Did not meet the criteria </div> </div>			

In this PART, we aimed to determine if a robust monitoring and evaluation framework exists to track progress towards climate change adaptation targets, guided by established targets and KPIs.

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Inconsistent Monitoring and Incomplete Reporting Obscured Progress on Climate Adaptation Targets

4.1 MEGJC was required to prepare quarterly performance reports to Cabinet and the Financial Secretary on the performance of the approved targets stated in its corporate and operational plans, in compliance with section 75 of the Financial Management Regulations. The CCPF, Section 3.8(a), also mandated the Ministry responsible for climate change to monitor and evaluate related activities, projects, and programmes, and to report annually to Cabinet and Parliament. This included the development of monitoring indicators for mainstreaming climate change across sectors such as water, health, tourism, agriculture, transport, and coastal resources. MEGJC, through the CCB, established adaptation targets and performance measures to systematically monitor the implementation of climate change adaptation actions.

4.2 Our review of CCB's operational plans and quarterly performance presentations confirmed the establishment of performance targets for adaptation²¹. For example, the CCB's 2022–2023 operational plan identified four adaptation targets with measurable performance indicators, tracked through quarterly reports. (Table 10, Appendix 6). Although the quarterly presentation report for July to September 2022 did not specifically address the adaptation target of enhancing the GOJ's ability to fulfil its commitments under the UNFCCC, we noted that a series of workshops were conducted to strengthen national capacity to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. These workshops, held between 2021 and 2022, involved members of the National Transparency Working Group, the Climate Change Branch (CCB), UNFCCC and other key stakeholders. The sessions focused on improving institutional arrangements, stakeholder engagement, and technical capacity for data collection and emissions reporting. Key challenges discussed included limited technical expertise, data accessibility issues, and institutional overlaps. The workshops also promoted efforts to improve GHG emissions calculations, develop the National Forest Monitoring System, and incorporate climate data into national geospatial platforms. Additionally, the use of emerging technologies, such as blockchain, was explored to enhance data integrity and stakeholder trust in MRV processes.

Table 10: Monitoring of Climate Adaptation Targets

	Climate Adaptation Targets as per Operational Plan (2022-2023)	Target included in Quarterly Reports		Achievements Reported (Yes/No)
		Jul – Sep 2022	Oct – Dec 2022	
1	Improved mechanisms for implementation and monitoring of the Climate Change Policy Framework and the NDC.	Y	Y	Y
2	Enhanced Institutional framework to support Climate Change Adaptation.	Y	Y	Y
3	Enhanced ability to fulfil commitments under the UNFCCC	N	Y	Y
4	Support the implementation of the GCF Readiness Support Projects.	Y	Y	Y

Source: AuGD's assessment of MEGJC/CCB adaptation project data

4.3 However, a broader review of 16 unique adaptation targets for 2022–2024 revealed that only one was achieved within the planned timeframe, while another was met in the subsequent year²². While noting that MEGJC was in the process of finalizing the quarterly report for the April to June 2025 period, the achievement status of the other 13 targets could not be verified due to the absence of updates in quarterly reports submitted for review. Additionally, MEGJC did not submit the required annual reports to Parliament up to March 2025, which further

²¹ PowerPoint presentations prepared by CCB

²² Although the Plans listed 17 adaptation related targets, one target related to two major activities

highlighted a lack of consistent tracking and transparent reporting that limited the ability to assess implementation progress and impact hindering oversight and public accountability (**Appendix 7**).

In September 2025, MEGJC stated that it:

recognizes the importance of monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on climate change-related activities, projects, and programs in alignment with the Climate Change Policy Framework (CCPF). The Ministry has submitted quarterly performance reports which includes an overview of climate-related actions to the Cabinet Office. Due to staff and budgetary constraints however, the Ministry is unable to complete the annual national report as anticipated in the CCPF. Given the complexity of the matter, the Ministry intends to take a phased approach to the preparation of the annual reports.

Absence of Centralized Reporting Limits Whole-of-Government Assessment of Climate Adaptation Progress

4.4 The CCPF also outlined that all MDAs with climate-related responsibilities must submit relevant information to the CCB to enable effective coordination, monitoring, and evaluation. However, we found no evidence that MDAs regularly reported on adaptation initiatives to MEGJC or that MEGJC actively monitored the progress of these initiatives. The lack of a centralized mechanism to systematically collect and assess adaptation efforts across government resulted in fragmented reporting. Similarly, the contributions of NGOs and community-based organizations were not centrally captured, hindering a whole-of-government assessment of adaptation outcomes. Notwithstanding, the GOJ demonstrated commitment to its international reporting obligations by submitting the required reports, such as the National Communications, Biennial Reports, and NDCs to the UNFCCC (**Table 11**).

Table 11: Jamaica’s International Reports Submitted Under the UNFCCC

	Report Titles	Submission Requirement	Applicability for Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	Submission deadlines	Submission Dates
1	Jamaica’s Adaptation Communication (August 2022)	Paris Agreement: submit and update periodically, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications and/or documents.	-	Aug 2022	Oct 2022
2	Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) - 1 st	Paris Agreement: Initial submission required 2015	-	2015	Apr 2017
3	Nationally Determined Contributions Updated submission	Paris Agreement: Parties are required to update every five years	-	2020	Jul 2020
4	Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0	Paris Agreement: Parties are required to update every five years		2025	Sep 2025
5	First National Communications (NC1)	Paris Agreement: Three years of entering the Convention	Deadline flexible for SIDS	1998 ²³	Nov 2000
6	Second National Communications (NC2)	Paris Agreement: Four years after the first submission		2002	Dec 2011
7	Third National Communications (NC3)	Paris Agreement: Four years after the second submission		2006	Jan 2019
8	National Communications (NC) – 4th	Paris Agreement: Four years after the third submission		2023	Not submitted
9	Biennial Update Reports – BUR1 ²⁴	Cancun Agreement: Every two years, starting from December 2014.		Dec 2014	Nov 2016
10	Biennial Transparency Reports	Paris Agreement: Every two years, starting from December 2024.		Dec 2024	Dec 2024

Source: AuGD’s compilation of MEGJC and UNFCCCs’ data

²³ Jamaica signed the UNFCCC on June 12, 1992, and ratified the UNFCCC on January 6, 1995, with its accession entered into force on April 6, 1995.

²⁴ Non-Annex I Parties, consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, should submit their first BUR by December 2014, and every two years thereafter. The least developed country Parties and Small Island Developing States may submit BURs at their own discretion.



In November 2025, MWECC responded that it:

acknowledges the need for a structured and systematic approach to gathering and assessing climate change adaptation efforts across MDAs, other key stakeholders, and community-based organizations.

Recognizing the challenges in data collation and coordination on a whole-of-government basis, MWECC has been actively working to strengthen its engagement with MDAs and other key stakeholders to improve the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of adaptation initiatives. The Climate Change Focal Point Network has been re-established to enhance inter-agency coordination and information sharing, ensuring that adaptation activities are regularly tracked and reported.

MWECC will engage all the MDAs for them to appoint and/or confirm the Climate Change Focal Point member for their respective entities.

4.5 MEGJC took steps to strengthen the GOJ’s climate transparency framework by initiating the development of a measuring, reporting, and verification (MRV) system. MEGJC CCB’s 2022–2023 operational plan identified the establishment of the MRV system as a key deliverable for tracking progress on climate change adaptation and mitigation targets to support the implementation of Jamaica’s NDCs and other transparency-related commitments under the Paris Agreement. The MRV initiative was formally implemented through the project “Strengthening Jamaica’s Capacity to Meet Transparency Requirements under the Paris Agreement”, funded by the Global Environmental Facility’s (GEF) Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) and executed by the CCB in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The need for an MRV system arose from the GOJ’s inability to effectively monitor, report, and verify mitigation and adaptation actions, related policies, and climate finance in a concise and robust manner, as well as its limited capacity to produce strategic forecasting and scenario analysis to inform policy-making. This was further compounded by challenges such as informal institutional arrangements, insufficient reliable data, weak methodological frameworks, and limited local technical capacity and expertise.

4.6 The project, which was launched in June 2020, was a 2-year initiative that was funded through a non-reimbursable grant of US\$1.3 million from the GEF, with co-financing of US\$159,000 from the GOJ and US\$21,500 from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). However, the project experienced delays primarily due to MEGJC’s slow procurement and contracting, including a 10-month delay in appointing a Project Manager (mid-April 2021) and the engagement of the Administrative Assistant halfway into the second year. Owing to these challenges, a 1-year extension was granted to June 2023. During this extension period, the CCB also experienced high staff turnover with the departure of the Principal Director, one of two Senior Technical Officers, the Administrator, and the Project Administrator. In April 2023, the CCB requested a second extension to June 2024; however, the request was denied due to the project not meeting key disbursement criteria. Specifically, IDB’s policy required that at least 60 per cent of the grant amount (equivalent to US\$780,000) be disbursed, and disbursements or third-party commitments having occurred within the 12 months preceding the extension request. At the time of the second extension request, only 34.7 per cent of the GEF grant (or 29.5 per cent of the total project budget) had been disbursed. Despite IDB’s request on 2023 May 03 for evidence of new disbursements and commitments, no additional disbursements or payments had been made by 2023 June 05.

4.7 Consequently, the project remained far below the disbursement threshold, and with no recent financial activity demonstrated, the extension was rejected and project closure initiated. The GOJ’s budgeted contribution of US\$159,000 comprised US\$30,000 cash and US\$129,000 in-kind. The cash was not mobilised as the related activities did not start, and the in-kind portion (office space, telephone (CUG) bills, CCB personnel hours), was not quantified (**Table 12**). The project finalised only three of its nine outputs, with five consultancies - covering five of

the remaining six outputs - contracted only one or two months before project closure. These included firms engaged to design and establish the MRV system (Output 2.1), develop GIS infrastructure and finalize the GHG inventory (Output 2.2), design and implement the Knowledge Platform (Output 3.1), and deliver the national training programme (Output 3.3).

Table 12: Project Logic Model

Outcome: A strengthened transparency framework on climate change for Jamaica.							
RESULT	End of Project Target	End of Project Status	GEF		GOJ		
			Budget US\$	Spend US\$	Budget US\$	Spend US\$	
Component 1: Strengthening of Jamaica's transparency framework as described in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement			123,000	121,580	67,200	-	
1.1. Participatory mechanisms for public investment decisions and/or service production or delivery developed.	National transparency working group established as a Participatory Mechanism.	✓	2,000	13,780	NS		
1.2. Institutional capacity analysis conducted	Eight	✓	71,000	54,900	NS		
1.3. Diagnostics and assessments completed.	Five	✓	50,000	52,900	NS		
Component 2: Improving Jamaica's technical capacity to establish a robust domestic MRV system			560,000	112,118	22,200	-	
2.1. Transparency and accountability mechanisms developed.	One	⊘	196,000	41,293	NS		
2.2. Methodologies designed/strengthened.	Three	⚠	364,000	70,825	NS		
Component 3: Improving knowledge sharing and capacity building for the effective coordination amongst national agencies in the implementation of transparency-related activities			500,000	139,531	53,200	-	
3.1. Virtual platforms designed	Centralized National Climate Knowledge Platform (CNCKP) for transparency designed and implemented.	⊘	355,000	86,501	NS		
3.2. Tools designed/strengthened.	National electronic guidebook on transparency management process developed.	⊘	20,000	-	NS		
3.3. Training products developed.	National training programme established for officials, private sector and non-governmental organisations in the IPCC GHG software and guidelines and carbon accounting.	⊘	75,000	53,030	NS		
3.4. Individuals Trained.	42	⊘	50,000	-	NS		
Component 4: Project Management and Administration			117,000	77,727	16,400	-	
TOTAL			1,300,000	450,956	159,000		
Burn Rate (%)				34.7%			
Achieved Partially Achieved Not Achieved NS - Not Stated							

Source: AuGD Analysis of Project Final Report (JA-T1165)





Appendices

Appendix 1: Audit Questions

Key Question: Is the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) on track for the implementation of key climate change adaptation plans and actions?

Level two Questions	Level three questions that underpin this
1. Has the GOJ established the necessary institutional framework to support the timely implementation of climate change plans and actions?	1.1. Are Jamaica's legislation, policies, plans, and programmes relevant/appropriate to guide adaptation measures?
	1.2. Has the ministry responsible for climate change conducted vulnerability risk assessments to identify climate change risks and develop responsive strategies to mitigate the identified impacts?
	1.3. Is there effective coordination across government entities and key stakeholders in the development and implementation of climate change adaptation policies, strategies and actions?
2. Is there an informed strategy for adapting to the impacts of climate change and is it being effectively implemented?	2.1. Has GOJ formulated actions it will take to address impacts, risks and vulnerabilities?
	2.2. Has MEGJC/CCD prioritized and allocated funding to climate resilient projects, programmes and initiatives?
	2.3. Were the identified priority climate change actions executed efficiently (within budget and timelines)?
3. Is there a robust monitoring and evaluation framework in place to track progress towards achieving climate change adaptation targets?	3.1. Has MEGJC/CCD established targets and KPIs to systematically monitor implementation progress of adaptation actions against milestones?
	3.2. Has MEGJC/CCD assessed the impacts of adaptation actions/measures?
	3.3. Is there regular reporting on performance by the Ministry responsible for climate change to key stakeholders?

Appendix 2: Audit Criteria and Source

Question	Criteria	Source
<p>1.1. Are Jamaica’s legislations relevant/ appropriate to guide adaptation measures?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We expect that the GoJ updated Laws and policies to provide regulatory authority to respond to impacts of climate change. • We expect the laws, regulations and policies to be consistent with the Paris Agreement, Biennial Reports, NDCs, etc. • Legislation should be enacted to strengthen the governance framework for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The enactment of this legislation should, inter alia, institutionalize the role and functions of the responsible authorities for coordinating action on climate change (e.g., Climate Change Branch and Climate Change Advisory Board), establish emission reduction targets for key economic sectors which will be reviewed every 5 years and to promote engagement of public participation in relation to climate action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable Acts and policies relating to environmental management. • Climate Change Policy Framework of Jamaica, 3.5.1
<p>1.2. Has the Ministry responsible for climate change conducted vulnerability risk assessments to identify climate change risks and develop responsive strategies to mitigate the identified impacts?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We expect the Ministry responsible for climate change to carry out and periodically update vulnerability risk assessments for key sectors and to identify and categorize the vulnerable by gender, age, abilities, etc. • It is expected that all countries that signed the 2015 Paris Agreement engage as appropriate in adaptation planning processes to develop a national adaptation plan. • It is expected that all countries with an adaptation plan have identified impacts. • Adaptation planning process should include the assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability, with a view to formulating nationally determined prioritized actions, taking into account vulnerable people, places and ecosystems. • Consistent with SDG 1.5, GOJ through the Ministry with Responsibility for Climate Change, should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters (SDG 1.5). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paris Agreement, Article 7, Part 9c • SDG 1.5 • SDG 13.1

Question	Criteria	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries (SDG 13.1). • Strengthening of Jamaica’s adaptive capacity and resilience to reduce its vulnerability to climate change. ✓ Governance: Improve the governance framework for climate action and ensure transparency and accountability. ✓ Adaptation: Reduce Jamaica’s vulnerability and increase Jamaica’s capacity to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change 	
<p>1.3. Is there effective coordination across government entities and key stakeholders in the development and implementation of climate change adaptation policies, strategies and actions?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In line with SDG 17.14, Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD), we expect MEGJC to encourage formal governance arrangements and informal working methods that support effective communication between ministries and departments, and between ministries and other public sector bodies under their aegis. • We expect MEGJC to promote PCSD at different levels of government and work with key stakeholders to develop tools that support local and regional governments in applying PCSD in their legal frameworks, plans and actions for localising the SDGs. • The Ministry responsible for climate change will collaborate with relevant stakeholders at the local, national, regional, and international levels to improve the governance framework related to climate action to ensure transparency and accountability. • In adopting the “leave no-one behind principle”, we expect the Ministry with responsibility for Climate Change to champion building the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations against climate change. • Adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory, and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities, and ecosystems. • The Ministry responsible for climate change shall promote consultative processes to enhance public participation in climate action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 17.14 • OECD Recommendation on policy coherence, III (1) (c), III (2) (a). • Climate Change Policy Framework of Jamaica, 3.5.1, 3.5.5 • Agenda 2030 • SDG 1.5 • Paris Agreement Article 7 (5)

Question	Criteria	Source
<p>2.1. Has GOJ formulated actions it will take to address impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry responsible for climate change and CCB will develop a monitoring and evaluation strategy to ensure accountability in the implementation of the Policy. This includes the development of monitoring and evaluation indicators to guide the progress towards mainstreaming climate change considerations into priority areas. Each Party shall, as appropriate, engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions, which may include...monitoring and evaluating and learning from adaptation plans, policies, programmes, and actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paris Agreement, Article 7, Part 9, a-e SDG 13.1 & SDG 13.2 Climate Change Policy Framework, 3.5.1 – 3.5.5 MEGJC – Strategic Business Plans (SBP) and its Climate Change Branch (CCB) Operational Plans
<p>2.2. Has MEGJC/CCB prioritized and allocated funding to climate resilient projects, programmes, and initiatives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We expect MEGJC, CCD to identify funding needs, source and directly or indirectly finance (direct/indirect) adaptation activities. We expect that projects, programs and initiatives funded have been assessed as climate resilient. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimates of Expenditure Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) - MEGJC – Strategic Business Plans (SBP) Adaptation Fund Programme (2013)
<p>2.3. Were the identified priority climate change actions executed efficiently (within budget and timelines)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We expect that the principle of effectiveness concerns meeting the objectives set and achieving the intended results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GUID 3910 GOJ Procurement Guidelines
<p>3.1. Has MEGJC/CCD established targets and KPIs to systematically monitor implementation progress of adaptation actions against milestones?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry responsible for climate change and CCD will develop a monitoring and evaluation strategy to ensure accountability in the implementation of the Policy. This includes the development of monitoring and evaluation indicators to guide the progress towards mainstreaming climate change considerations into priority areas. Each Party shall, as appropriate, engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions, which may include... Monitoring and evaluating and learning from adaptation plans, policies, programmes, and actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Policy Framework, 3.8 (b) Paris Agreement Article 7.9 (d)
<p>3.2. Has MEGJC/CCB assessed the impacts of adaptation actions/measures?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We expect MEGJC to assess whether the climate change objectives set were met and the intended results achieved. We expect MEGJC to assess Jamaica’s progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GUID 3910 Paris Agreement Article 7.14 (d)
<p>3.3. Is there regular reporting on performance by the Ministry Responsible for Climate Change to key stakeholders? (including</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry with portfolio responsibility for climate change will be required to monitor and evaluate climate change related activities, projects, and programmes, with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Policy Framework, 3.8 (a)

Question	Criteria	Source
<p>international requirements to report to the UNFCCC?)</p>	<p>annual reporting to the Cabinet and Parliament.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All MDAs with responsibility for implementing specific activities or programmes to address climate change shall share with the CCB all relevant information and reports necessary for the proper collaboration, coordination, integration monitoring, and evaluation of climate change initiatives, as required. • We expect the MEGJC to comply with the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC reporting requirements to prepare adaptation communications, national communications, biennial reports and biennial update reports, nationally determined contributions, international assessment and review and international consultation and analyses reports. Each Party shall regularly provide the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement. (b) Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4. 	

Appendix 3: Impacts of Severe Weather Events that Affected Jamaica as reported by PIOJ

No.	Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	Year	Damage and Loss (\$' billion)	Impact	Scale of Exposure
1	May Rains	2017	4.00	100 roads affected island-wide; power and water disruptions (approximately 12,000 electricity customers lost service); productive sectors hit—especially agriculture (>10,000 farmers affected; >1,000 hectares of crops damaged); health-service disruptions; one death reported	2.7 million people across 11 parishes; 73 communities directly affected
2	Drought	2014	0.90		
3	Hurricane Sandy (Cat2)	2012	9.90	Social sector most affected; infrastructure damages to roads/bridges - approximately 65% with heaviest effects in St Thomas, Portland, St Mary, St Ann; electricity/water/telecom services disrupted.	681,018 people across 123 communities; 17,198 households affected; 807 houses destroyed; 1 death.
4	Tropical Storm Nicole	2010	20.60	Infrastructure bore over 88% of costs; extensive road/bridge damage with approximately 543 main roads affected; water/electricity systems disrupted;	507,831 people in 130 communities affected; 27 shelters opened; 16 deaths
5	Tropical Storm Gustav	2008	15.50	Severe damage to roads/bridges and water mains; agriculture hard-hit, esp. bananas/plantains with approximately 70-85% crop loss; approximately 7,000 houses damaged.	446,008 people across 76 communities affected; 102 shelters opened; 20 deaths reported
6	Hurricane Dean (Cat5)	2007	23.05	Productive sector with over 50% of costs, led by agriculture (bananas, sugar, coffee); coastal road/sea-defence damage; approximately 70,000 houses and 518 schools damaged; utilities disrupted	179,552 people across 169 communities; 213 shelters opened; 6 deaths
7	Drought	2005	0.50		
8	Hurricane Wilma (Cat5)	2005	3.67	Widespread flooding and landslides, severely disrupting roads/bridges (eg. Bog Walk Gorge, Yallahs fording; Mandela Highway); crop and livestock losses with approximately 19,973 farmers affected; 95 National Water Commission schemes affected; telecom outages reported.	362,002 people affected across 106 communities in 10 parishes; 7 shelters opened; 1 death (+2 indirect)
9	Hurricane Dennis & Emily (Cat4)	2005	5.98	Infrastructure hardest hit, especially roads/bridges; water and sanitation and electricity/telecoms also affected; agriculture & fisheries sustained notable losses; widespread flooding/landslides.	331,672 people affected; 66 shelters opened; 7 deaths
10	Hurricane Ivan (Cat3)	2004	35.90	Extensive damage to housing, transport, and environment; major declines in agriculture/livestock; utilities (electricity, water, telecoms, transport) incurred revenue losses and higher operating costs.	369,685 people directly affected; 17 direct deaths (+14 indirect); 38 shelters opened.
11	Hurricane Charley (Cat4)	2004	0.40	Damage to roads and agriculture sector	
12	May/June Flood Rains	2002	2.50	Island-wide flooding and landslides eroded roads/embankments and damaged water/sanitation systems; Infrastructure (roads/bridges, drains/culverts) and agriculture (crops, livestock, farm roads) bore most losses; St. Elizabeth, Manchester, Clarendon, St. Catherine, St. Thomas declared disaster areas; 35 houses destroyed; damages to water supply systems, electricity generation services and telephone services	1,310,550 people affected; 9 deaths; 8 shelters opened.
13	Hurricane Michelle (Cat 4)	2001	2.52	Severe flood rains and landslides in northeastern Jamaica, notably Portland and St. Mary with major road/bridge damage in the Spanish and Swift River watersheds; 40,000+ experienced electricity/water disruptions.	4,000 people affected; 5 deaths
14	Drought	1999/ 2000	0.72		

Total Damage/Loss	126.14
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Appendix 4: Grant Agreement Deliverables for Ja-NAP Completion by 2025

Outcomes/Targets	Outputs	Deliverables	Status
<p>Outcome 3.1: Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened.</p> <p>Target 1: 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.</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1: Public & private institutional coordination to facilitate adaptation planning processes is strengthened.</p>	<p>1. 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)</p> <p>2. Deliverable 3.1.1.2a: Terms of Reference for private sector bodies established to integrate adaptation.</p> <p>3. Deliverable 3.1.1.2b: Report from Private sector forum</p> <p>4. Deliverable 3.1.1.3: Report of training workshop for 50 persons</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
	<p>Output 3.1.2: Technical capacities of at least 100 public, private and civil society actors are enhanced.</p>	<p>5. Deliverable 3.1.2.1a: Training Curriculum and toolkits;</p> <p>6. Deliverable: 3.1.2.1b: One Training Workshop Report (60 persons)</p> <p>7. Deliverable 3.1.2.2a: One CSO Training Workshop Report</p> <p>8. Deliverable 3.1.2.2b: One Private Sector Training Workshop Report</p> <p>9. Deliverable 3.1.2.3a: Memorandum of Understanding MOU(s) with institutions of higher learning to develop/expand an adaptation curriculum</p> <p>10. Deliverable 3.1.2.3b: A developed/expanded curriculum on adaptation</p> <p>11. Deliverable 3.1.2.3c: Minutes of meeting with academia (25 persons)</p>	
<p>Target 2: 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.</p>	<p>Output 3.1.3: A comprehensive, participatory and systematic gender responsive NAP developed, validated, and published.</p>	<p>12. 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)</p> <p>13. Deliverable 3.1.3.2a: Stakeholder Engagement Plan (inclusion of gender actors who represent the voices of women and youth)</p> <p>14. Deliverable 3.1.3.2b: Communication Strategy</p> <p>15. Deliverable 3.1.3.2c: One Knowledge product on communication for adaptation planning</p> <p>16. Deliverable 3.1.3.2d: Communication products</p> <p>17. Deliverable 3.1.3.2e: Report of the two national communicators workshops (face to face and virtual targeting ~ 50 women:50 men)</p> <p>18. Deliverable 3.1.3.3a: Criteria for prioritizing adaptation option;</p> <p>19. Deliverable 3.1.3.3b: Five multi-stakeholder workshop reports for priority setting exercise undertaken (one multi-stakeholder workshop per priority sector/sub-sector).</p> <p>20. 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).</p> <p>21. Deliverable 3.1.3.4b: Completed NAP</p>	<p>Not yet started</p>



Outcomes/Targets	Outputs	Deliverables	Status	
<p>Outcome 3.2: Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact.</p> <p>Target 1: Adaptation indicators and a database for monitoring these indicators are established working along with the CBIT project by M14.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>22. Deliverable 3.2.1.1a: Gap analysis of data and information systems;</p> <p>23. Deliverable 3.2.1.1b: Case study of best practices for integration into the M&E system under the CBIT project.</p> <p>24. Deliverable 3.2.1.2: Report on the technical capacity assessment of state and non-state entities for the five priority sectors</p> <p>25. Deliverable 3.2.1.3a: Terms of Reference for the M&E working group;</p> <p>26. 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)</p> <p>27. Deliverable 3.2.1.4a: List of adaptation indicators.</p> <p>28. 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)</p> <p>29. Deliverable 3.2.1.5: User manual for system</p> <p>30. Deliverable 3.2.1.6: Report of one day Training workshop with 40 persons.</p>		
	<p>Output 3.2.2: Impact assessment of adaptation projects.</p>	<p>31. Deliverable 3.2.2.1a: Report of list of options</p> <p>32. Deliverable 3.2.2.1b: Annotated Table of Contents for report</p> <p>33. Deliverable 3.2.2.2a: Reports from the four-focus group/community meetings</p> <p>34. Deliverable 3.2.2.2b: One Validation workshop for draft impact assessment report</p> <p>35. Deliverable 3.2.2.2c: Impact assessment report</p> <p>36. Deliverable 3.2.2.2d: Terminal evaluation report</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.3: Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed.</p> <p>Target 1: A formalized structure exists and is effectively engaging the private sector and is guided by an engagement strategy by M23</p>	<p>Output 3.3.1: Private sector engagement strategy.</p>	<p>37. Deliverable 3.3.1.1: Stakeholder map of private sector actors by enterprises (by sectors) and financiers</p> <p>38. Deliverables 3.3.1.2: Cost-benefit analysis report</p> <p>39. Deliverables 3.3.1.3a: Terms of reference for champions</p> <p>40. Deliverables 3.3.1.3b: List of private sector champions</p> <p>41. Deliverables 3.3.1.3c: Meeting minutes from private sector meeting regarding selection of climate champions for adaptation</p> <p>42. Deliverables 3.3.1.3d: Business cases for adaptations (utilizing the CBA under Activity 3.3.1.2)</p> <p>43. Deliverables 3.3.1.4a: Two Stakeholders consultations</p> <p>44. Deliverables 3.3.1.4b: Stakeholder consultation reports with recommendations</p> <p>45. Deliverables 3.3.1.5: Validated Private Sector Engagement Strategy with an indicative action plan and responsibilities (based on one meeting with 60 persons)</p>		
	<p>Output 3.3.2: Recognition and mentorship programme.</p>	<p>46. Deliverables 3.3.2.1a: Program manual (inclusive of mentor recruitment)</p> <p>47. Deliverables 3.3.2.1b: Guide for mentors</p> <p>48. Deliverables 3.3.2.1c: Report of Two-day Training workshop for mentors 25 persons</p> <p>49. Deliverables 3.3.2.1d: Report of the 3 peer-to-peer learning sessions</p>		

Outcomes/Targets	Outputs	Deliverables	Status
<p>Outcome 3.4: Adaptation finance increased.</p> <p>Target 1: 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.</p>	<p>Output 3.4.1: Financing strategy + investment plan for prioritized adaptation action completed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50. Deliverables 3.4.1.1a: Funding gap assessment 51. Deliverables 3.4.1.1b: Assessment report on options for public and private for adaptation investment (based on one brainstorming workshop with 60 persons) 52. Deliverables 3.4.1.1c: Validated NAP Financing strategy and investment Plan to implement each priority within the nap (based on validation workshop 80 persons) 53. Deliverables 3.4.1.2a: Portfolio of Project concepts/ideas 54. Deliverables 3.4.1.2b: Report of Multi stakeholder workshop with 80 persons 55. Deliverables 3.4.1.2c: Report of Donor Coordination meetings with 25 persons 56. Deliverables 3.4.1.3a: Multi-criteria to guide selection of the priority projects 57. Deliverables 3.4.1.3b: Report of the Stakeholder workshop to selection the two priority Concept Notes with 60 persons 58. Deliverables 3.4.1.3c: Two concept notes for adaptation projects 59. Deliverables 3.4.1.3d: Report of workshop to present concepts for final feedback (80 persons) 60. Deliverables 3.4.1.4: Report of the Two-day Training Workshop 60 persons 61. Deliverables 3.4.1.5: Summary report of the two-day Ja-NAP Expo event 200 persons 	

Appendix 5: Stakeholder Engagement and Workshops

Report Ref.	Training Date(s)	Training details	Participants	Number of Participants	Organized by/ Lead entity	Source
Training – Local authorities (municipal corporations)	2023 Nov 15	Workshop on the “Subnational LoCAL Performance-Based Climate Resilience Financing Mechanism in Jamaica (Ja-NAP Local) Project”.	NEPA, SDC, PPOJ, CCB, MLGCD, Bureau of Gender Affairs, MCGES, Public Finance, UNCDF and a, Consultant.	100+	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Country Mission Programme LoCAL-JAMAICA Dates: 2023 Nov 6-17
Stakeholder engagement – vulnerable groups	2024 Jul 29 – 2024 Oct 09	The focus of the trainings was to introduce persons to the project, build climate change adaptation & gender mainstreaming capacity over 6 workshops held island wide. Of the 137 participants 35 were male and 102 female.	GOJ, Academia, Private Sector, Community Groups, NGOs & Civil Society Organizations.	137	MEGJC/CCB and the PIOJ	Final Training Report: Ja-NAP National Adaptation Planning Process Sensitization and Capacity Building Workshop
	2024 Nov 01	NDC Youth Engagement Workshop aimed to involve young people in climate action and policy-making, ensuring their voices and ideas are included in the development and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).	Young people who engaged in various activities and discussions to enhance their understanding and involvement in climate-related initiatives.	100+	NDC Partners	Youth Engagement NDC Partnership
	2024 Jul 16	Overarching Policy for Jamaica’s Protected Areas System workshop held March 2024.	Experts from MDAs shed light on the content of the Overarching Draft Policy, with a view to finalising the Green Paper and submitting it to Cabinet for consideration as a White Paper and eventually a policy.	TBD	MEGJC	Virtual Townhall Consultation on The Overarching Policy For Jamaica’s Protected Areas System (Green Paper) 2024 Jul 16

Appendix 6: Review of CCB’s Quarterly Presentation/Reports

TARGETS	ACHIEVEMENTS REPORTED	
	July - September 2022	October - December 2022
<p>Improved mechanisms for implementation and monitoring of the Climate Change Policy Framework and the NDC:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Report drafted on Regional Green Bonds market assessment and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Bond Listing rules. • Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan completed and launched July 2022. • Drafted Concept Notes for funding and facilitated the presentation at the Green Climate Fund Global Conference in Korea on September 2022. • Jamaica Stock Exchange under the Green Bond project convened the Caribbean Environmental, Social and Governance Workshop held July 2022. • Feasibility Study completed for Regional Climate Finance Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System. 	<p>Nil</p>
<p>Enhanced Institutional framework to support Climate Change Adaptation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 of 8 deliverables completed for gaps and capacity needs assessment. • Jamaica Systemic Risk Assessment Tool (J-SRAT) Officially Launched and Training Programme held. • Validation workshop held for the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) and the Technology Action Plan (TAP). • Continuous provision of technical support to a number of projects e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Skills to Access the Green Economy Program (SAGE), (ii) Pilot Program for Climate Change Resilience-Adaptation Program and Financing Mechanism), (iii) Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience. (iv) City Adapt; (v) Jamaica Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project. • Jamaica co-hosted 2022 peer learning summit on gender-responsive NAP processes in partnership with the NAP Global Network Secretariat (the International Institute for Sustainable Development) held July 26-28, 2022, in St James. • Facilitated discussions among Jamaican culture and heritage partners to identify climate change concerns, particularly that which can be supported by technical assistance by UNESCO under the Santiago Network for loss and damage. It was agreed that the discussion can be broadened to disaster risk reduction to include non-climate hazard risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participated in the annual Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt; advocating Jamaica’s climate change position and needs at the international level. • Presented at the Jamaica/United States Strategic Dialogue held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade. Discussions held around potential areas that can be considered in technical assistance to be provided by the United States Government.
<p>Support the implementation of the GCF Readiness Support Projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating a Gender Responsive Approach to Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Jamaica. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Launched the Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (GCCSAP) with the Bureau of Gender Affairs. 2. An Expenditure Review Briefing Paper providing recommendations on how the Government of Jamaica can incorporate the implementation of the GCC SAP into the budget is being developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Report drafted on Regional Green Bonds market assessment and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Bond Listing rules. • Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan completed and launched July 2022. • Institutionalizing a common framework for climate finance MRV to enhance complementarity and Coherence for climate action in CARICOM States. • MRV prototype developed and regional training session held demonstrating its use. • Urban Rapid Assessment Survey conducted with Municipal Corporations for Regional Climate Finance Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System. • Concept Notes presented at the Green Climate Fund Global Conference in Korea on September 2022. • Six expressions of interest received for GIS consultancy support for the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Readiness Preparation in Jamaica Project • Gender Responsive Approach to Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Jamaica, Project closed December 12, 2022, and in the process of finalizing close out report.

Appendix 7: 16 Adaptation Targets

Major Activities / Initiatives	Output / Targets Assessed	Achievement (2022–23)	Achievement (2023–24)	Achievement (2024–25)
i) Designing policies and guidelines to facilitate the listings of Green Bonds in Jamaica and to guide the integration of climate financing strategies into national reports, policies, projects and programmes	1. Draft regional policies and guidelines for Green Bond Market prepared	-	-	-
ii) Creating a gender inclusive subnational Focal Points to formalise the CCFPN Parish network adapting existing structures building off the national network model	2. At least one Focal Point identified in each Parish; Active support and monitoring of the implementation	-	-	-
iii) Strengthening Jamaica's Capacity to Meet Transparency Requirements under the Paris Agreement	3. Designing a climate change GIS mapping infrastructure 4. Designing a Centralized Knowledge Platform for Transparency 5. Designing and delivery of national training program on IPCC GHG Software guidelines and carbon accounting 6. Designing of the MRV & M&E tools 7. Draft MRV System developed	-	-	-
iv) Development of the 2050 Long-Term Emissions Reduction and Climate Resilient Strategy for Jamaica (LTS).	8. LTS – 2050 Pathway finalized and submitted to Cabinet for approval ²⁵	-	-	LTS – 2050 Pathway finalized and approved by way of Cabinet Decision 29/24, dated 2024 Sep 09
v) Climate Financing Strategy Implementation [externally funded projects]	9. CCRI - JSRAT Tool finalized 10. Green Bond Market Assessment and Roadmap for readiness developed 11. Development of investment portfolio under CCRI – JSRAT 12. Draft regional guidelines for the green bond market developed 13. Complete Institutional Assessment report	JSRAT launched in May 2022.	-	-
vi)	14. One concept note prepared for capacity building at the local government 15. Stakeholder consultations on adaptive initiatives	-	-	-
vii) Supporting the Execution Development of the NDC Implementation Plan and the 2050 Pathway in Jamaica and development of the LTS 2050	16. Compilation of technical reports developed under Climate Action Enhancement Package Program (Synthesis report) and published 17. Refer to Target 8 (LTS 2050 Pathway)	-	-	LTS – 2050 Pathway finalized and approved by way of Cabinet Decision 29/24, dated 2024 Sep 09

²⁵ The LTS 2050 Pathway was listed under activities iv and vii; accordingly, the target was counted once for achievement purposes and cross-referenced in our analysis.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AuGD	Auditor General's Department
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAB	Climate Change Advisory Board
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CCB	Climate Change Branch
CCFPN	Climate Change Focal Point Network
CCPF	Climate Change Policy Framework
CRVRA	Climate Risk and Vulnerability Risk Assessment
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FDCO	United Kingdom Government's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
ICFSF	International Climate Finance Strategic Framework
IDP	International Development Partners
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
J-SRAT	Jamaica Systemic Risk Assessment Tool
Ja-NAP	Towards a Comprehensive National Adaptation Planning Process in Jamaica
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MC	Municipal Corporation
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEGJC	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation
MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MoHW	Ministry of Health and Wellness
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MWECC	Ministry of Water, Environment and Climate Change
MRV	Measuring Reporting and Verification
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NC	National Communication
NDP	National Development Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PAS	Protected Area Systems
PBCRG	Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant
PIOJ	Planning Institute of Jamaica
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RVA	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
SBP	Strategic Business Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
UNCDF	United Nation Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID-CACCI	United States Agency for International Development Comprehensive Action for Climate Change Initiative
VRA	Vulnerability Risk Assessment

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- A National Water Resources Master Plan for Jamaica, 2022
- Adaptation Program and Financing Mechanism for PPCR Jamaica (Project Profile)
- Beach Access and Management Policy for Jamaica, 2020
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- Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) Country Mission Programme Report
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- Minutes of Meetings of the Climate Change Advisory Board and Climate Change Focal Point Network
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- Towards a Comprehensive National Adaptation Planning Process in Jamaica (Ja-NAP) Readiness Proposal, 2021
- Validated Community Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Plans, 2022
- Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan
- Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan - Jamaica’s Development Progress towards its 2030 Goals, 2024
- Vulnerability Risk Assessment Reports for Health, Housing, Tourism, Water and Coastal

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3. National Spatial Planning Information Technology Platform of Jamaica <http://data.nspit.licj.org.jm/>
4. <https://www.undp.org/jamaica/projects/fourth-national-communication-biennial-update-report>
5. Jamaica's Submissions to the UNFCCC <https://unfccc.int/reports?f%5B0%5D=corporate+author%3A259>
6. What climate commitments has Jamaica submitted?
https://www.climatewatchdata.org/countries/JAM?end_year=2021&start_year=1990
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