

Jamaica's Accreditation as a National Implementing Entity to the Adaptation Fund Board

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Outline

- Country Profile
- The Accreditation Process
- Jamaica's NIE Climate Change Adaptation Programme

Country Profile

Geographical Setting - Location



Geographical Setting



Geographical Setting

- **Third** largest island in the Caribbean
- Area - 10,939.7 square kilometers (4,244 square miles).
- 236 km (146 miles) long and 35-82 km (22-51 miles) wide.
- Topography - highland interior with mountain ranges, limestone plateau and hills along the length of the island.

Geographical Setting

- Interior surrounded by flat and narrow coastal plains, less than 3.2 km (2 miles) wide along most of the north and south coasts
- Three interior plains with have fertile soils; prime agricultural lands.
- Wetlands with mangrove forests along some of the coastal plains.

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Main Economic Sectors

- Distributive Trade
- Tourism
- Bauxite
- Financial services
- Agriculture

Sustainable Development Issues



Main Sustainable Development Issues

- **Social**
 - Crime
 - Poverty
- **Economic**
 - Indebtedness
 - Slow/negative growth
- **Governance**
 - Institutional Capacity
 - Monitoring and enforcement
 - No single SD strategy

Main Sustainable Development Issues

- **Environment**
 - Management of natural & man-made hazards
 - **Climate change and Sea-level Rise**
 - Land use management
 - Unbalanced regional development
- Biodiversity conservation
- Forestry & watershed management
- Energy (cost and supply -95% dependence on imported oil)
- Management of wastes
- Low and ineffective use of S&T

Climate Change & Sea-level Rise - Context

- 60-75% of Jamaica's population resides within 2 km of the coast
- Coastal zone contains approx. 75% of industries & service sector; generates 90% of GDP
- Most of the island's infrastructure, including 2 airports, some hospitals & major road network located within the coastal zone


Climate Change & Sea-level Rise - Context

- Coastal and marine ecosystems are at threat from climate change and sea-level rise
 - livelihoods (16 000+ fishers)
 - coastal protection



Climate Change & Sea-level Rise - Context

- Between 2001 and 2008, 8 major events caused damage and losses estimated at US\$1.1b
- Significant impact on:
 - Human welfare
 - Economic activities
 - Infrastructure
 - Property losses
 - Natural resources



Selected Hydrometeorological Disaster Impacts

EVENT	Year	Category	Cost (\$JB)	Impact (% GDP)
Hurricane Michelle	2001	4	2.52	0.8
May/June Flood Rains	2002	-	2.47	
Hurricane Charley	2004	4	0.44	0.02
Hurricane Ivan	2004	3	36.9	8.0
Hurricanes Dennis & Emily	2005	4	5.98	1.2
Hurricane Wilma	2005	5	3.6	0.7
Hurricane Dean	2007	4	23.8	3.4
Tropical Storm Gustav	2008		15.24	
Tropical Storm Nicole	2010		17.0	
Total			107.3	

Source: Compiled by the PIOJ with data from various agencies







Role of Adaptation

- Adaptation – main area of focus to address climate change impact
- Not a simple task due to the complex nature of climate change & its wide ranging impacts

Jamaica's NIE Accreditation

The Planning Institute of Jamaica

Some functions:

- Initiate and co-ordinate development policies, plans, programmes for the economic, financial, social, cultural, and physical development of Jamaica
- Undertake research on national development issues

The Planning Institute of Jamaica

- Manage external co-operation agreements and programmes
- Collaborate with international development partners in the identification and implementation of development projects

PIOJ's Divisional Structure

- Director General's Office
- Economic Planning and Research
- Social Policy, Planning and Research
- External Co-operation Management
- Sustainable Development & Regional Planning
- Corporate Services
- Corporate Affairs, Marketing and Communication

PIOJ & Climate Change Adaptation

Vision 2030 – National Development Plan

Goal 14: Climate Change & Disaster & Risk Reduction

- 14-1 Improve resilience to all forms of hazards
- 14-3 Develop measures to adapt to climate change
- 14-4 Contribute to the effort to reduce global rate of climate change

NIE Accreditation Timeline

- Invitation issued by AFB – October 2009
- Nomination process Jamaica – fiduciary standards circulated – December, 2009
- Discussion of requirements – December 2009 - February 2010 – aim was to apply by March 2010
- Formal invitation to PIOJ – 5 February, 2010

NIE Accreditation Timeline

- Application submitted – 12 March, 2010
- After review - Site visit July 2010
- Decision – September 2010

AFB Fiduciary Standards

- Among the principles established for the Adaptation Fund (Decision 5/CMP.2) is “sound financial management, including the use of international fiduciary standards.”
- At its 7th meeting the Board adopted fiduciary standards governing the use, disbursement and reporting on funds issued by the Adaptation Fund covering 3 broad areas.

AFB Fiduciary Standards

Three broad areas covered to satisfy the criteria for meeting Fiduciary Standards:

- i) financial integrity and management
- ii) Requisite Institutional Capacity
- iii) Transparency, self-investigative powers, and anti-corruption measures

1. Financial Integrity & Management

1. Accurately and regularly record transactions and balances in a manner that adheres to broadly accepted good practices, and are audited periodically by an independent firm or organization;
2. Manage and disburse funds efficiently and with safeguards to recipients on a timely basis;
3. Produce forward-looking financial plans and budgets;
4. Legal status to contract with the Adaptation Fund and third parties

2. Institutional Capacity

1. Procurement procedures which provide for transparent practices, including competition;
2. Capacity to undertake monitoring and evaluation;
3. Ability to identify, develop and appraise project;
4. Competency to manage or oversee the execution of the project/programme including ability to manage sub-recipients and to support project /programme delivery and implementation.

Transparency & Self-investigative Powers

- Competence to deal with financial mismanagement and other forms of malpractice.

1. PIOJ's Financial Integrity & Management

Document References Provided:

- Planning Institute of Jamaica Act (1984)
- The Financial Administration and Audit Act (1997)
- Planning Institute of Jamaica Accounting Systems & Procedures Manual
- Planning Institute of Jamaica Annual Report

1. PIOJ's Financial Integrity & Management

Document references provided:

- Planning Institute of Jamaica Auditor's Report & Financial Statement Year ended December 31, 2008
- PIOJ Budget Projections for Financial Year 2010 – 2011
- PIOJ's Specimen Detailed Trial Balance for 2009 for UNDP Project

1. PIOJ's Financial Integrity & Management

Some strengths:

- PIOJ – a statutory organization within the Office of the Prime Minister; headed by a Director General reporting to a Board of Directors comprising public & private sector; & NGOs
- Financial matters undertaken through an Accounting Unit headed by a financial manager
- Funds management & disbursement under the Financial Administration and Audit Act

1. PIOJ's Financial Integrity & Management

- Preparation of annual budget which is submitted to the OPM, Ministry of Finance for approval in the Annual Estimates of Expenditure
- Internal & External Audit
- Empowerment of the PIOJ – PIOJ Act empowers the PIOJ to engage in activities that foster sustainable development through collaborations with local and international partners

2. PIOJ's Institutional Capacity

- Documented references provided:
- Government of Jamaica Handbook of Public Sector Procurement Procedures;
- Contractor General Act;
- The Corruption (Prevention) Act 2000
- The PIOJ Act (1984)
- Project Summaries:
 - Inner City Basic Services
 - Montego Bay Convention Centre

2. PIOJ's Institutional Capacity

Some strengths:

- PIOJ – Government's interlocutor with the International Development Partners
- The Institute's core competencies cover a range of issues – macro-economy, real sectors, social sectors & external co-operation management; & sustainable development – multi-dimensional

2. PIOJ's Institutional Capacity

- National Authorising Office for the cooperation programme of the EU, with responsibility for executing all projects by the EC; also executes the UNDP programme ; implements technical co-operation initiatives financed by multilateral & bilateral agencies
- Co-ordinates development assistance

2. PIOJ's Institutional Capacity

- Secretariat for the Pre-Selection Committee, with responsibility for executing all project cycle management and undertaking financial and economic analysis of projects which are to be included in the Government's Public Sector Investment Programme

2. PIOJ's Institutional Capacity

- Substantial experience in procurement using national procedures & IDP procedures
- Participation in monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) exercises spearheaded by multi-lateral & bilateral agencies
- Developed system for the review of IDP-financed projects – quarterly, bi-annually, annually to address risk factors likely to constrain attainment of development objectives

3. PIOJ's Transparency & Self-investigative Powers & anti-corruption Measures

Document references provided:

- Government of Jamaica Handbook of Public Sector Procurement Procedures
- Contractor General Act
- Access to Information Act
- The Corruption (Prevention) Act
- PIOJ Act (1984)

3. PIOJ's Transparency & Self-investigative Powers & anti-corruption measures

Some strengths:

- Sound legal standing - subject to various Acts (PIOJ Act; Access to Information Act; Corruption (Prevention) Act 2000, the Contractor General Act, the Financial Administration and Audit Act); and Auditor General's rules
- Governing structure – Board of directors, Director General, Committee of Management

Transparency & Self-investigative Powers

- Internal auditor with reporting relationship to the Board
- Procurement Committee plays a role in anti-corruption measures

Jamaica's NIE Climate Change Adaptation Programme

NIE Thematic Priorities

- Water resources management
- Land management including reforestation
- Agriculture and food security
- Human health (improving disease control and prevention and monitoring of diseases and vectors)

NIE Thematic Priorities

- Infrastructure development
- Preservation of ecosystems
- Integrated coastal zone management
- Renewable energy

Selection Criteria

Consistency with priority areas identified in the:

- Second National Communication to the UNFCCC
- National Climate Change Policy & Action Plan
- Vision 2030 Jamaica National Development Plan

Who Qualifies?

Project proposals may be submitted by:

- Community-based Organizations (CBOs)
- Non-governmental Organisations
- Private sector entities
- Public sector agencies

Who Qualifies?

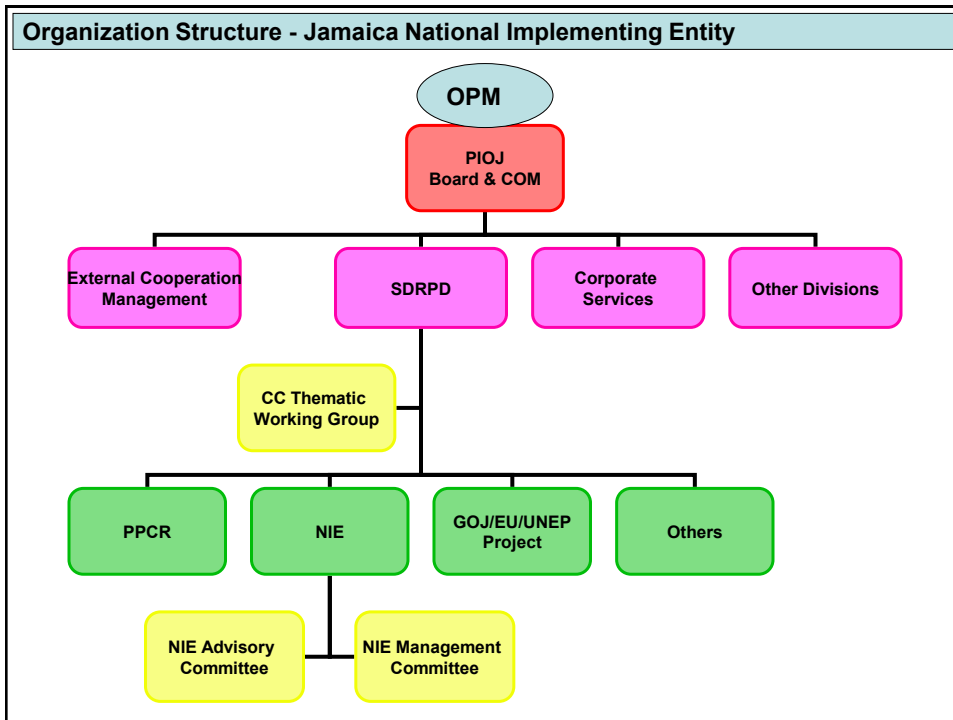
- Non-government agencies:
demonstrate that they have been in existence for a minimum of three years and have a sound management structure to implement and manage a project.
- Capacity to effectively implement the project and that the project is for the common/community rather than the individual/personal benefit

Who Qualifies?

To be selected projects must:

- show potential to contribute to poverty reduction and ultimately, national development
- be implementable within a 36-month period.

Programme Management



NIE Management Committee

Drawn from a wide cross section of stakeholders in the development field with particular reference to the priority areas identified.

- Comprises 10 members nominated by their respective agencies
- Determine proposal suitability and eligibility as national projects

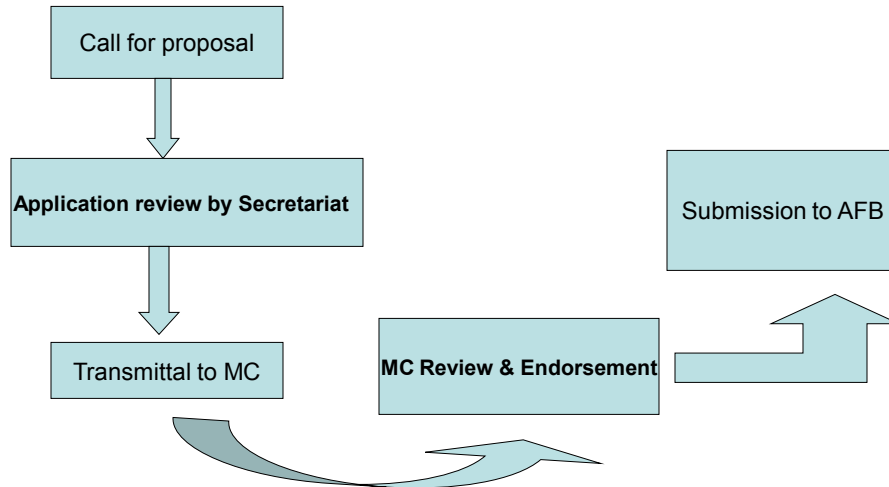
NIE Secretariat

- Provide administrative support to the Management Committee/Board
- Issue calls for proposals
- Undertake preliminary appraisal of proposals/concepts in accordance with AFB approved criteria.
- Submit approved proposals/concepts that meet the established criteria to the Committee/Board

NIE Technical Secretariat

- Technical expertise in priority thematic areas
- Provide technical advice to Management Committee

Decision Making Process



Lessons Learnt

- Documented Information
- Transparent Systems & procedures
- Support of IDPs
- Need to develop organizational goodwill
- Multi-disciplinary Approach

THE END