

Jamaica

CGE side-event

Tuesday 18 June

13:15 - 14:45



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June 18, 2019

Outline of Presentation

- Reports
- Key Challenges
- How were Challenges Addressed
- Emerging Needs
- Next steps



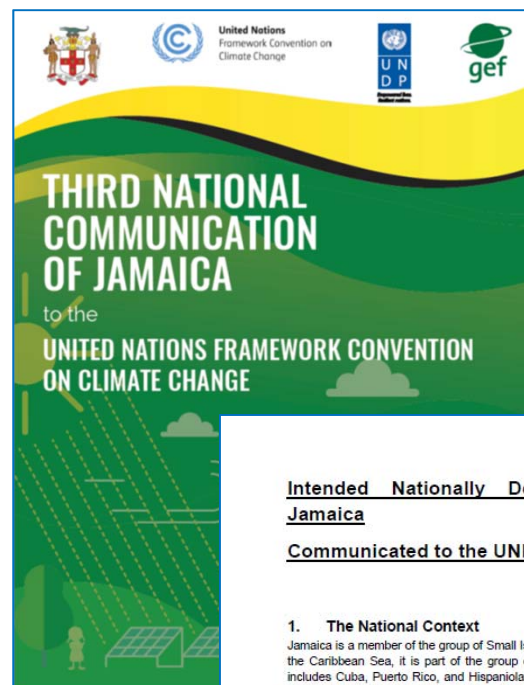
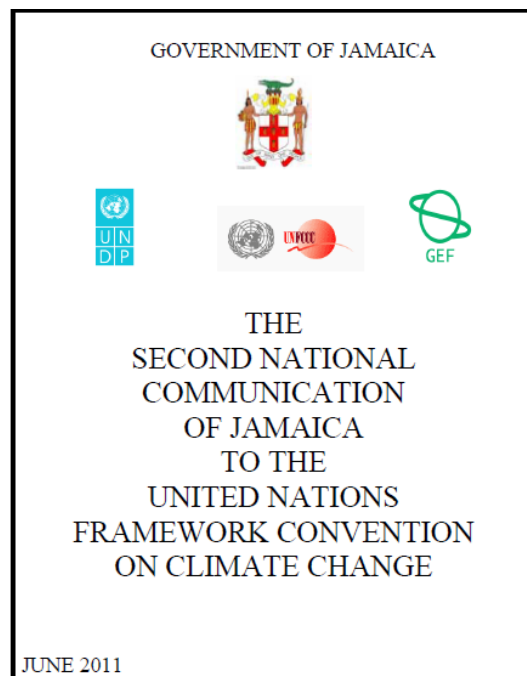
Introduction - Reports

Reports

- National Communications 2000 2011 2018
 - Jamaica now designing a program for 4NC and 2BUR
- Submitted Biennial Update Report 2016
- International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) –
Technical Analysis of 1st BUR submitted Nov 2016
- Facilitative Sharing of Views (COP23/CMA2 – 2017)
- INDC 2015 → 1st NDC 2017 (on PA ratification)



Pictorials of Report



Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of Jamaica

Communicated to the UNFCCC

1. The National Context

Jamaica is a member of the group of Small Island Developing States (SIDS). An island nation in the Caribbean Sea, it is part of the group of islands known as the Greater Antilles that also includes Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hispaniola, and of the Caribbean sub-region more generally. Jamaica acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995.

As a small island developing state, Jamaica is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change not only in terms of our natural resources, but also its economic development, as sectors such as tourism, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and water are climate sensitive, as is social wellbeing. Jamaica's susceptibility to natural disasters has proven to be a major threat to the stability of human settlements and infrastructure.

At the international level, as a Party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol, Jamaica has been active in negotiations pressing the case of small island developing states (SIDS) for there to be substantial reductions in the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) and for adequate funding to be made available to assist SIDS which are not responsible for the high levels of GHG emissions. Despite not being a major emitter, Jamaica is nonetheless playing its part in reducing its GHG emissions through 'no regrets' mitigation actions, which can lead to reduced emissions as well as cost savings and social and environmental benefits for the country. Jamaica will also focus in the UNFCCC negotiations on approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events, as where there are constraints and limitations to adaptation, then other means of addressing economic loss and damage from climate change impacts will have to be found.

Vision Statement: Jamaica achieves its goals of growth and prosperity for its people while meeting the challenges of climate change as a country with enhanced resilience and capacity to adapt to the impacts and to mitigate the causes in a coordinated, effective and sustainable manner.



Two Key Challenges Experienced

1. Technical and human capacities to complete the reports including no domestic transparency system
 - Tracking & MRV
 - Shortage of technical sector-specific experts – methodology (few GHG experts at international & national level available)
 - Lack of understanding of use of IPCC methodology by local stakeholders (database development)
 - Current data collection efforts do not allow for Tier 2 (except energy sector)
2. National fiscal policy constraints (inability to disburse resources in original project timeframe)
 - Financial prudence
 - Budget space
 - Not institutionalized (no contribution in national budget)



How were Challenges Addressed

- Technical support through the UNDP
 - Training initiative from residual from 3NC
- Financial access of GEF allotment (expedited facility but amount is fixed)
- Project-by-project workflow
 - PMU hosted in Climate Change Division
 - GHG inventories developed on project basis
 - 4-5 year cycle (based on availability of funding)
- Procuring of local and international specialists

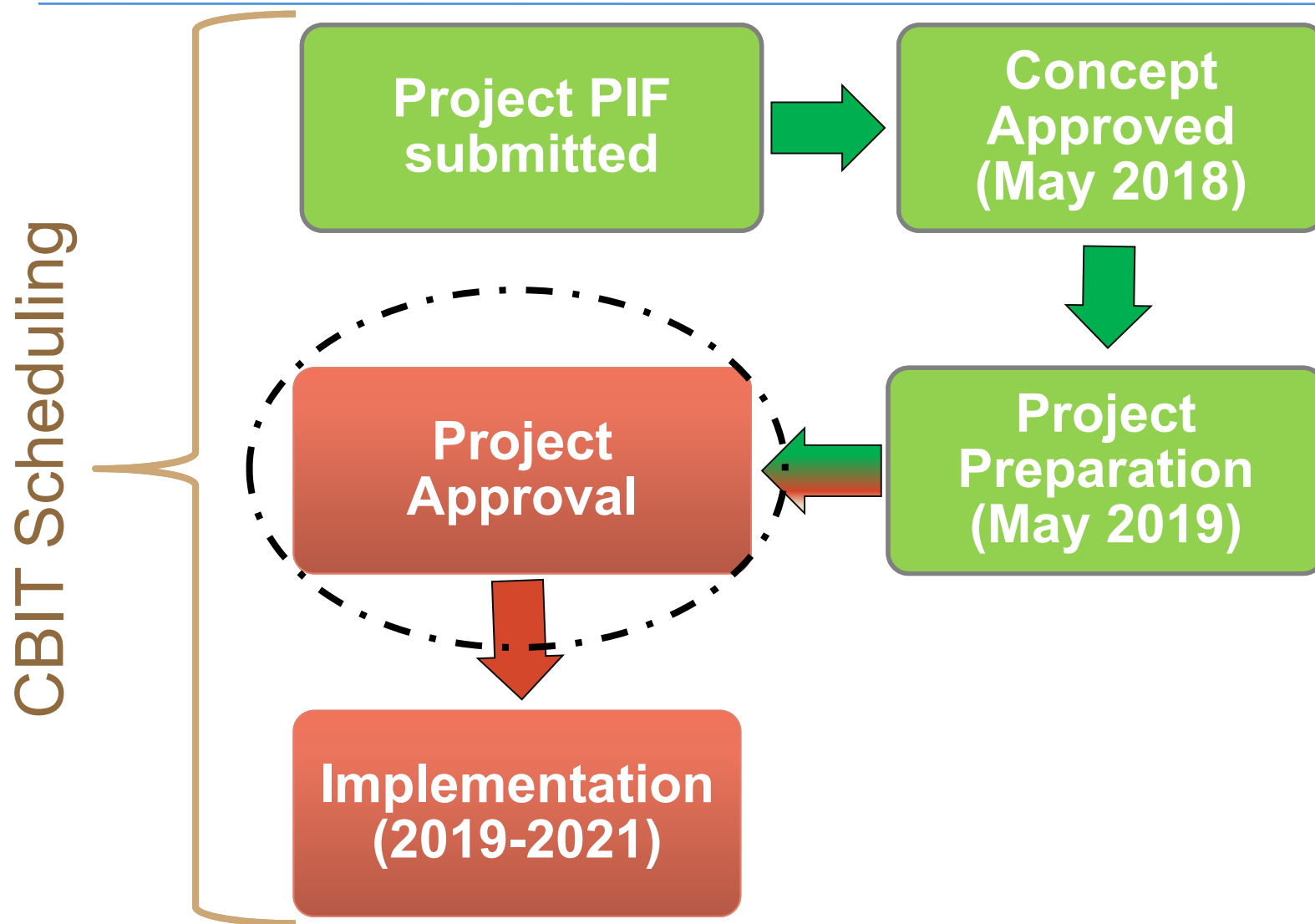


Two Key Emerging Needs

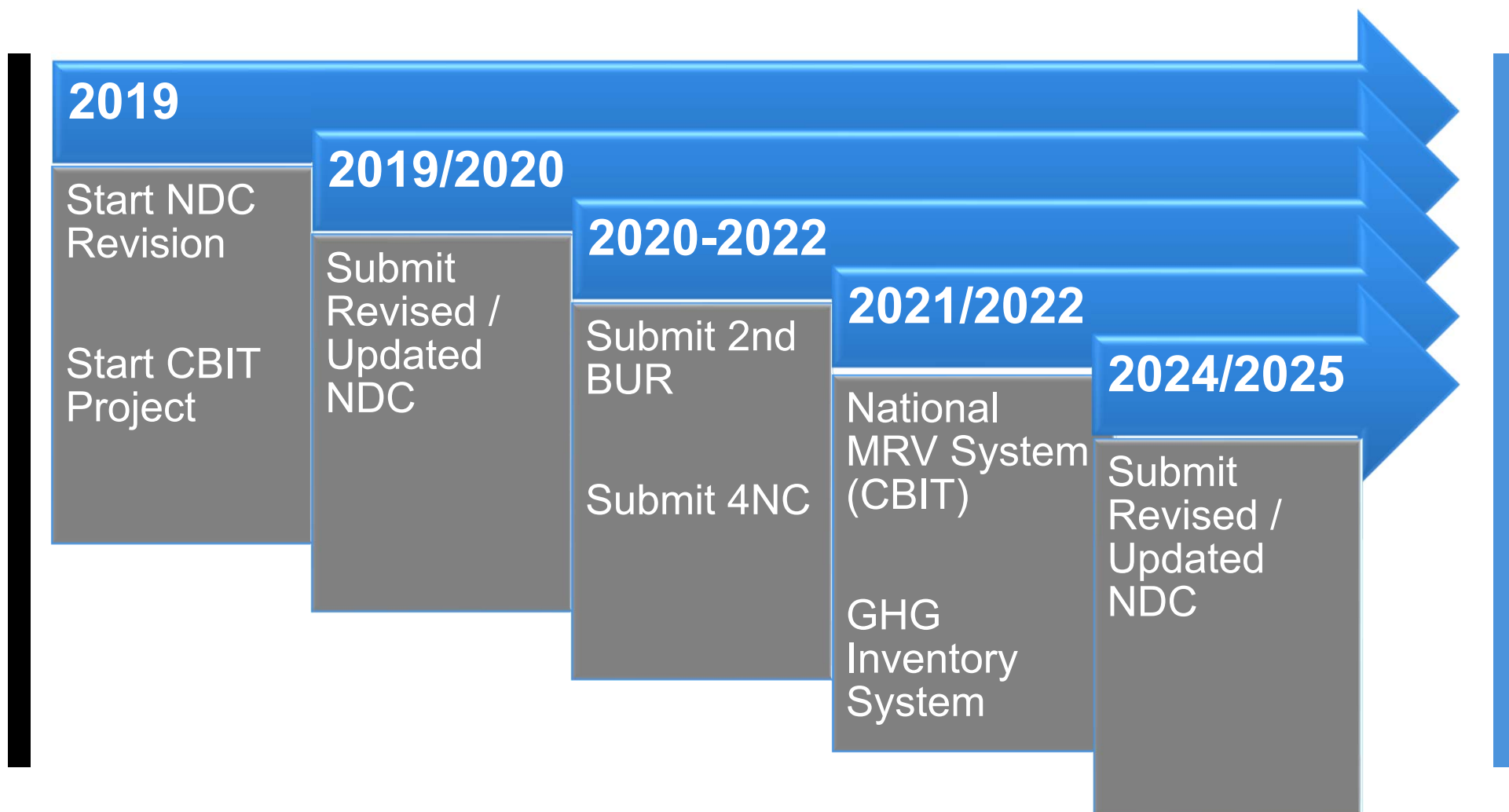
1. Technical and human capacities to complete the reports including domestic transparency system
 - Tracking / Assessment tool(s)
 - MRV framework
 - Common reporting format for data collection
 - Support to establish / update GHG inventory databases (hardware & software) particularly use of IPCC methodologies
 - Support to CCMRV Hub
 - Trained nationals in academia and within the sectors of focus (Energy, AFOLU, Waste, IPPU)
2. Maintenance of the domestic transparency system when implemented



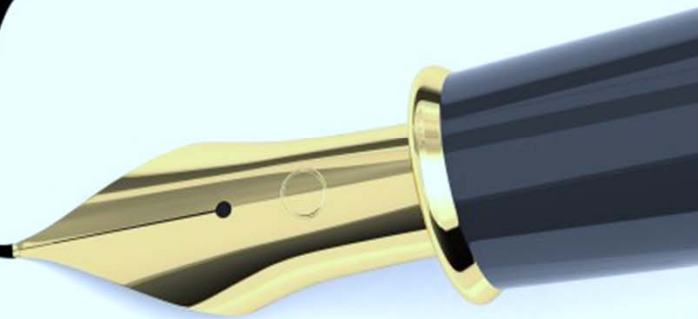
MRV Project Tracker



Next Steps



*Thank
you*



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