



# NDC CHECKLIST

## Jamaica Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- ✔ NDC We Want
- ⓘ Short Way to Go
- ↻ Some Way to Go
- ✘ NDC We Don't Want

		2015 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
<b>AMBITION</b>				
	<b>MITIGATION</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Strengthened mitigation targets</b>	Jamaica will <b>mitigate the equivalent of 1.1 million metric tons of carbon dioxide per year by 2030 versus the BAU scenario</b> . This is a <b>reduction of 7.8% of emissions versus BAU</b> . This target is predicated on the current level of implementation of the National Energy Policy and the existing pipeline of renewable energy projects. Jamaica will conditionally increase its ambition to a reduction of GHG emissions of 10% below the BAU scenario, subject to the provision of international support. Jamaica realizes its energy resource potential through the development of renewable energy sources by increasing the share of renewable sources of energy in its primary energy mix to 20% by 2030.	By 2030, Jamaica commits to emission reductions in the forestry and energy sectors of between 25.4 % (unconditional) and 28.5 % (conditional upon international support), relative to a business-as-usual scenario (which takes into account policies in place as of 2005). This implies that emissions in these sectors would be 1.8 MtCO <sub>2e</sub> to 2.0 MtCO <sub>2e</sub> lower than in the BAU scenario, compared to with the range of 1.1 MtCO <sub>2e</sub> to 1.5 MtCO <sub>2e</sub> in its previous NDC.	The 2020 NDC presents strengthened mitigation targets, as Jamaica adds forestry and land use to updated climate plan and strengthens its energy targets. By 2030, the emission reductions in these two sectors of between 25.4% (unconditional) and 28.5% (conditional) will amount to 1.8 to 2.0 MtCO <sub>2e</sub> lower than in the BAU scenario. The absolute level of ambition in Jamaica's unconditional commitment has increased by more than 60% when compared to the previous NDC. Overall, the changes to Jamaica's NDC approximately double its ambition.
<b>2</b>	<b>An economy-wide absolute 2030 target</b>	No economy-wide absolute target presented. Jamaica's INDC covers actions only in the Energy sector.	No economy-wide absolute target presented. Jamaica has broadened its sectoral scope, bringing emissions from the land use change and forestry sector within its updated NDC, and taken steps towards an economy-wide target.	No economy-wide absolute target is presented.

3	<p><b>A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C</b></p>	<p>Carbon budget not mentioned, although the NDC mentions that Jamaica's INDC will result in emissions of the equivalent of 4.7 metric tons of carbon dioxide per person by 2030 (versus the equivalent of 5.1 metric tons of carbon dioxide per person under the BAU scenario). For Jamaica, global emissions of 4.8 equivalent metric tons of carbon dioxide per person by 2030 are consistent with 1.5 °C of warming. This target is more ambitious than the global goal of 2 °C, and consistent with Jamaica's long-standing negotiating position.</p>	<p>Carbon budget not mentioned.</p>	<p>In 2015, Jamaica provided information on emissions per person, which would be in line with the 1.5 degrees goal. The updated NDC clarifies that Jamaica's GHG emissions per capita were just 3.6 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per person in 2015, 45% below the global average of 6.6 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Despite this low starting point, the country is proposing in 2020 an NDC that, according to current projections, is consistent in practically decoupling its economic growth from its covered emissions. As such, despite being a developing country, Jamaica considers it is playing its part in global emissions peaking as soon as possible, as set out</p>
4	<p><b>NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy</b></p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p><u>Both NDCs do not present 2050 goals or mention the development of a long-term strategy. However, it should be noted that Jamaica will receive support from the World Bank and the NDC Partnership under the Partnership's Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) between 2020 and 2021, notably through action around the Long Term Low GHG Emission and Climate Resilient Strategy initiatives (<a href="https://ndcpartnership.org/news/ground-ed-and-credible-jamaica-banks-greener-">https://ndcpartnership.org/news/ground-ed-and-credible-jamaica-banks-greener-</a></u></p>

## ADAPTATION

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### Clear adaptation objectives

At the national level, a number of projects on adaptation to climate change have been implemented. Jamaica's 'Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan' provides the framework to ensure that climate change issues are integrated into national policies and development activities. Jamaica's Climate Change Policy Framework, prepared under a Government of Jamaica/EU/UNEP Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCADRR) Project, addresses both adaptation and mitigation objectives. .

Jamaica's Climate Change Policy Framework (2015) identifies the agriculture sector as a critical sector of importance for both mitigation and adaptation. In the 2020 NDC, Jamaica presents the priority areas for adaptation actions, establishing adaptation as a cross-cutting issue for all sectors considering its vulnerability as a small island developing State. Adaptation co-benefits are also noted, such as the shift to cleaner energy, which will reduce local air pollution that would become more severe as temperatures increase; and the preservation of the forest cover, which will improve water, soil, and air quality, and reduce soil erosion. In addition, reducing reliance on heavy fuel oil in electricity generation is anticipated to cut air pollution and improve health; greater energy efficiency in the water sector, which should reduce waste and consumption, as well as limit vulnerability to water shortage. Greater use of climate smart agricultural techniques and watershed restoration are also mentioned.

The 2020 NDC has shown improvements on adaptation planning, identifying key sectors and measures.

FINANCE				
6	Finance Commitments	The NDC mentions that mobilizing climate financing for adaptation and mitigation initiatives is one of the objectives of Jamaica's Climate Change Policy Framework. In addition, it is mentioned that the implementation of additional actions to increase resilience by reducing vulnerability is severely constrained by limited/access to financial resources.	Jamaica welcomes the support of the international community as the country pursues these ambitious goals to consolidate its efforts to delink economic growth and development from emissions growth, while also making itself more climate-resilient, making clear that technology transfer and capacity development cannot take place without sufficient financial resources made available to undertake the transition. It is also mentioned that Jamaica is committed to contributing to discussions on international cooperation through Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Depending on the outcome of these negotiations, the country will explore how it can use these mechanisms either to support the achievement of its own NDC or to provide additional mitigation outcomes to support NDC attainment by other countries.	Despite presenting ambitious conditional and unconditional targets, Jamaica does not present the total costs or national budget for implementing NDC actions.
7	Clear conditional targets	Jamaica mentions it will conditionally increase its ambition to a reduction of GHG emissions of 10% below the BAU scenario, subject to the provision of international support. In particular, it seeks support for the expansion of energy efficiency initiatives in the electricity and transportation sectors, in line with sector action plans and policies currently under development.	Jamaica commits to emission reductions in the forestry and energy sectors of between 25.4 % (unconditional) and 28.5 % (conditional upon international support), relative to a business-as-usual scenario by 2030. No rationale for the estimation of the conditional target is presented.	Comparing the two targets, the updated conditional target has been expanded by almost 19%. However, both NDCs do not present a clear rationale for establishing conditional targets, as well as costs related to their implementation.
8	Moving from conditional to unconditional targets	Unconditional contribution: 7.8% below Business as usual by 2030, equivalent to reducing 13,368 kT CO2 eq.	The updated 2020 NDC presents both conditional and unconditional enhanced targets, detailed above.	The absolute level of ambition in Jamaica's unconditional commitment has increased by more than 60% when comparing the First NDC and the updated NDC.

# FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE

9	<b>Increased sectoral coverage</b>	<p>The NDC focused only on the Energy sector, defined in accordance with IPCC guidelines, and including the transportation sector.</p>	<p>Jamaica's target to reduce emissions relative to business-as-usual by 2030 covers the Energy sector (supply and end-use); and Land Use Change and Forestry.</p>	<p>Increased sectoral coverage is observed, as the 2020 NDC incorporates the forest and land use sector in addition to the energy sector. This reflects the importance of the forestry sector to Jamaica, which accounts for more than half of the island's total land use, and the important commitments that the country has made to preserve and enhance these stocks. Jamaica's updated NDC targets also</p>
10	<b>Quantitative Sectoral targets</b>	<p>Jamaica's INDC will mitigate the equivalent of 1.1 million metric tons of carbon dioxide per year by 2030 versus the BAU scenario. This is a reduction of 7.8% of emissions versus BAU. This target is predicated on the current level of implementation of the National Energy Policy and the existing pipeline of renewable energy projects. Jamaica will conditionally increase its ambition to a reduction of GHG emissions of 10% below the BAU scenario, subject to the provision of international support. Jamaica realizes its energy resource potential through the development of renewable energy sources by increasing the share of renewable sources of energy in its primary energy mix to 20% by 2030.</p>	<p>By 2030, emission reductions in the forestry and energy sectors of between 25.4 % (unconditional) and 28.5 % (conditional upon international support), compared to BAU scenario.</p>	<p>For the energy sector, Jamaica has updated the reference indicator and identified opportunities to deepen emission reductions. The country's first NDC had business-as-usual (BAU) energy emissions in 2030 of 14.5 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e), while in the new baseline, the comparable emissions are 8.2 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e. Jamaica is taking an increasingly comprehensive approach to decarbonizing the sector, covering both electricity generation, as well as energy use sub-sectors.</p>

11	<b>Key structural sectors included</b>	The NDC refers to the implementation of high priority adaptation programmes/projects with cross-cutting and national impact in health and education. In addition, a comprehensive climate change awareness and education programme targeting politicians, policy makers, the private sector and the general population is mentioned. It is also mentioned that tourism, human health, education are among the main sectors for the development of climate change strategies and action plans.	The Climate Change Policy Framework for Jamaica (2015) identifies the agriculture sector as a critical sector of importance for both mitigation and adaptation. Strategic aims include facilitating the use of water (and hence energy) efficient agricultural methods, improved food storage systems, and diversifying food production techniques including the expansion of agroforestry and aquaculture. Jamaica has also introduced a single plastics use ban. The NDC is also aligned with Jamaica's 2030 vision (its National development plan) and SDGs.	The NDC aligns with Jamaica's development policies and includes information on some structural sectors, such as agriculture. It is mentioned that, in addition to climate action (SDG 13), Jamaica is making particularly substantial progress on health and well-being (SDG 3), quality education (SDG 4), and gender equality (SDG 5).
12	<b>Just transition policies</b>	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.
13	<b>Cross-sectoral approaches</b>	The Government has recognized that, given the cross-cutting nature of climate change, there is an urgent need to develop an integrated approach in order to effectively build resilience at all levels and to have the required enabling policies in place. Actions on which Jamaica intends to follow through, with provision of support (some of which have already started) include the development of sectoral climate change strategies and action plans and the integration of climate change considerations in national policies and sectoral and local development plans and programmes.	Adaptation represents an important cross-cutting element for all sectors. Within the energy and land-use sectors, the policies in place to reduce emissions will also provide adaptation co-benefits to Jamaica and therefore enhance the country's resilience. For example, a shift to cleaner energy in the energy sector will reduce local air pollution and therefore benefit human health. This problem will otherwise be more severe as temperatures increase. Similarly, the preservation of the forest cover will improve water, soil and air quality, and reduce soil erosion.	A cross-sectoral approach for adaptation encompassing all sectors is presented, as well as its co-benefits for the policies in place to reduce emissions.

# INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

14	<p><b>Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design</b></p>		<p>The NDC mentions that the Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation coordinated a <b>highly participatory process with public and private sector stakeholders related to all key emission-intensive sectors in the economy.</b> The purpose of these consultations was to curate the actual and planned strategies, policies and initiatives of relevance to the emissions profile of the country, as well as to understand the data sources that could support the development of the. <b>In total, representatives from more than ten Ministries, Departments and Agencies of government along with International Development Partners, private sector entities and civil society were engaged at all levels for a period of over twelve months.</b> Jamaica's updated NDC reflects its strong commitment to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. It will be subject to all relevant laws, guidelines, policies and programmes which are <b>designed to increase inclusiveness and fairness, including the Code of Consultations and the National Policy for Gender Equity.</b></p>	<p>While the first NDC mentions that the country is committed to expanding representation at the subnational level, to include representation from local government, civil society groups, community organizations and the private sector and to increase reach and participation, in the updated submission the country demonstrates advances in this area, as it manages to conduct a stakeholder participation at different stages of the NDC development.</p>
15	<p><b>Disclosure of information</b></p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>Both NDCs do not present disclosure of information on the consultation processes related to the NDC design</p>
16	<p><b>Reporting back on process</b></p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>Both NDCs do not report back on consultation processes related to the NDC design and implementation.</p>

**Participatory  
Climate  
governance  
structures**

Since 2012, Jamaica has raised the profile of climate change issues by assigning the portfolio to a Ministry. Additionally, Jamaica has established a Climate Change Division (CCD), with a specific mandate to address climate change issues including adaptation. Jamaica is in the process of appointing a Climate Change Advisory Board (CCAB) which shall comprise representatives of the public and private sectors, academia and **non-governmental organizations** appointed by the Minister with portfolio responsibility for climate change. **This Board will provide a platform for the exchange of scientific and technical information on climate change and related issues of importance to Jamaica and advise the Minister and the CCD.**

The Government of Jamaica has established the Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN), comprising representatives from key Ministries, departments and agencies. The focal points are responsible for coordinating the development and implementation of their respective sectoral strategies and actions with respect to climate change in collaboration with the CCD, and the integration of climate change considerations into their respective policies, plans and programmes.

In 2015, Jamaica was in the process of nominating a Climate Change Advisory Council (CCAB), which would include public and private sector representatives, universities and non-governmental organizations appointed by the Minister with portfolio responsibility for climate change. It is said that this Council would provide a platform for the exchange of scientific and technical information on climate change and related issues of importance to Jamaica and advise the Minister and the CCD.

The NDC 2020 did not elaborate on further developments of the established governance, but mentions a participatory process conducted for the development of the NDC.



## CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	Linkages with SDGs	Not mentioned.	<p>The 'Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan', and its Medium-Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework (2018-2021) are underpinned by the three dimensions of sustainable development – social, economic and environmental – as well as equity and inclusiveness. It has made a strong national commitment to the <b>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>, with assessments indicating a <b>more than 90% alignment between Vision 2030 Jamaica and the SDGs</b>. In addition to climate action (SDG 13), Jamaica is making particularly substantial progress on health and well-being (SDG 3), quality education (SDG 4), and gender equality (SDG 5).</p>	<p>Jamaica's new NDC has made substantial progress in linking its goals to the SDGs and reinforcing its commitment to the 2030 Agenda, as well as their National Development Plan.</p>
19	Measurable Nature-based Solutions	<p>The NDC mentions that Jamaica intends to follow through actions for the implementation of high priority adaptation programmes/projects with cross-cutting and national impact in the water, agriculture and coastal resources sectors. In addition, the country has prepared, in collaboration with other regional governments and the United Nations Environment Programme, a proposal to support the implementation of an Urban Ecosystem-Based Adaptation project in the capital city of Kingston. The project aims at increasing the resilience of Kingston using ecosystem based approaches.</p>	<p>Several important ongoing important projects are contributing to both GHG emissions reductions, carbon sequestration and enhanced climate resilience. For example, the Integrated Management of the Yallahs and Hope River Watershed Management Areas (Yallahs-Hope) Project, aims to improve the conservation and management of biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services within the region; the watersheds accounts for around 7% of the island's farmlands. This will be done by implementing sustainable agriculture (including renewable power generation), forestry, land management and livelihood practices within targeted communities. An initial estimate suggests that the avoided deforestation, reforestation and sustainable land management outcomes of the project could yield emission reductions of more than 550,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e for the 4 years of the project.</p>	<p>Nature-based solutions, despite not being explicitly named as such, are found in both NDCs. While in the 2015 NDC there is a brief reference, the 2020 NDC refers to the conservation and management of biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services within the region and conservation of watersheds and the possibility of engaging in REDD+.</p>

# TRACKING PROGRESS

20	A transparent national system to track implementation	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Both NDCs briefly mention the role of Ministries and other stakeholders, but do not detail on a system for monitoring and evaluating the actions proposed. More clarity and details about how a national system to track implementation would function is still needed, as the updated submission does not elaborate on this.
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## WWF checklist for Jamaica's 2020 NDC assessment

■	Mitigation
■	Adaptation
■	Finance
■	Fostering system change
■	Inclusiveness and Participation
■	Contribution to Sustainable Development
■	Tracking progress

Jamaica's rating grade after assessment:  Short Way to Go

## For more information

**Fernanda de Carvalho**

Global Policy Manager

WWF International, Climate & Energy Practice

[fcarvalho@wwfint.org](mailto:fcarvalho@wwfint.org)

