

## **Governments and Civil Society Advancing Climate Agendas**

THE CASE OF

# JAMAICA



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For the methodology, acronyms, and references of this booklet, download the main publication at <https://publications.iadb.org/en/governments-and-civil-society-advancing-climate-agendas>

This is a publication of the IDB Group,  
Vice Presidency for Countries (VPC)

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# INTRODUCTION

In December 2015, the 175 Parties (174 countries plus the European Union) attending the COP21<sup>1</sup> signed the Paris Agreement (PA) on the reduction of climate change. The agreement would enter into force if ratified by at least 55 countries<sup>2</sup> which, together, account for at least 55% of the total greenhouse gas emissions worldwide<sup>3</sup> Less than a year after its adoption in November 2016, the PA entered into force. At the closing of this assessment, 177 Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) had ratified the Agreement.<sup>4</sup>

The adoption of the Paris Agreement signified the beginning of a new global climate change regime. Signatory countries committed to maintain global temperature rise within 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5°C. Governments also agreed to reinforce their adaptation capacities to face the effects of climate change.

<sup>1</sup> The COP is the supreme decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The purpose of the COP is to guide the efforts of countries that are "Parties" to act against climate change, i.e. prevent dangerous interference with the climate system. For further information, see <http://www.cop21paris.org/about/cop21>

<sup>2</sup> Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Union, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Laos (Lao People's Democratic Republic), Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, San Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe. For more information, see UNFCCC portal: [http://unfccc.int/paris\\_agreement/items/9444.php](http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php)

<sup>3</sup> As set forth in Article 21 of the Paris Agreement.

<sup>4</sup> To know the status (signature, adoption, ratification, adherence, etc) of each country, see [https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=0800000280458f37&clang=\\_en](https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=0800000280458f37&clang=_en)





## Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)

In their efforts to meet the objectives set in the Agreement, PA parties resort to a number of planning instruments called Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), which help them identify and prioritize mitigation and adaptation measures through common yet differentiated responsibilities and their own national capacities<sup>5</sup>. To attain these goals, Article 4, paragraph 2 of the AP establishes that “each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve.” At the closing of this assessment, 169 Parties had reported their Nationally Determined Contributions<sup>6</sup>. The measures adopted have been set for implementation between 2020 and 2030.<sup>7</sup>

## The role of Latin America in the implementation of the Paris Agreement

According to the “Synthesis report on the aggregate effect of intended nationally determined contributions”<sup>8</sup> by the UNFCCC Secretariat<sup>9</sup>, the INDC<sup>10</sup> presented in 2015 will signify a 2.7°C to 3.9°C temperature increase by 2100, far from the targets set in the Paris Agreement.

In this context, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have a crucial role to play. Although the region produces a mere 9% (3,132.60 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) of all global GHG emissions<sup>11</sup>, there is a clear upward trend, mainly in the energy, waste and industrial processes sectors<sup>12</sup>. The region is also characterized by its high levels of social inequality and vulnerability to the effects of climate change. A 2°C rise will imply social costs in the order to 2 to 4% of the region’s current GDP by the year 2050.<sup>13</sup>

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5 <https://unfccc.int/es/news/portal-de-la-cmnucc-para-que-los-paises-presenten-sus-planos-de-accion-climatica>; <http://iki-alliance.mx/como-se-lograran-las-metas-de-las-contribuciones-nacionalmente-determinadas-ndcs-primeros-planos-de-implementacion/>

6 To check the (i)NDC record, see <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/Home.aspx>

7 The PA also established that there will be a global stocktake every 5 years starting in 2020 and that successive NDCs will represent a progression beyond each Party’s then current nationally determined contribution (Article 4, paragraph 3 of the Agreement).

8 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) “2015). Synthesis report on the aggregate effect of intended nationally determined contributions. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/07.pdf>

9 The UNFCCC Secretariat supports the Convention and its bodies by providing organizational and administrative support, experience and technical knowledge. Its functions include facilitating the flow of reliable information on Convention application and distribute relevant information. For more information, visit [http://unfccc.int/portal\\_espanol/informacion\\_basica/la\\_convencion/estructura/items/6206.php](http://unfccc.int/portal_espanol/informacion_basica/la_convencion/estructura/items/6206.php)

10 Prior to the entry into force, NDCs were called Intended Nationally Determined Contributions.

11 Portal of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2015, <http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/PerfilesNacionales.html?idioma=spanish>

12 Portal Climate Data Explorer [CAIT], 2017, <http://cait.wri.org>

13 Climate Change Portal, IDB, <https://www.iadb.org/en/climatechange>





## Engaging Civil Society in the implementation of the Paris Agreement

UNFCCC provisions establish that all Parties must “promote and cooperate in education, training and public awareness related to climate change and encourage the widest participation in this process, including non-governmental organizations”<sup>14,15</sup>. Article 12 of the Paris Agreement ratifies this commitment by indicating that Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, awareness, training, public participation and public access to information. Article 13 states that in order to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation, the Agreement establishes an enhanced transparency framework that builds on the arrangements under the Convention, including national communications and biennial reports, with the possibility of developing new procedures and guidelines<sup>16</sup>.

In this sense, access to information and other citizen engagement practices may contribute to the effective implementation of NDCs by providing a clear vision of the measures taken towards the Convention objectives (purpose of the transparency framework), mobilizing and enhancing climate change actions (PA Preamble and Article 12) and reinforcing mitigation and adaptation actions (Preamble, paragraph 119). Participation from non-Convention actors such as Civil Society and the private sector can increase NDC implementation and the commitments that will help Parties achieve the reduction goals of the PA.

<sup>14</sup> UNFCCC (1994). UNFCCC Text, Article 4 paragraph i; <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> For the IDB Group, “Civil Society” consists of a large number of organizations (CSOs): associations; academic and not-for profit institutions; professional and corporate social responsibility groups; non-governmental and not-for profit organizations; trade unions; foundations; faith-based institutions; youth groups; indigenous groups; groups of people of African descent; formal and informal organizations which belong to or represent community interests with a philanthropic, ethical, cultural, ethnic, religious and scientific perspective. For more information, see <https://www.iadb.org/en/node/1029>

<sup>16</sup> The purpose of the transparency framework is to provide a clear vision of the measures against climate change in the light of the Convention objectives as set forth in Article 2, enhancing clarity and facilitating monitoring of the progress made regarding each Party’s nationally determined contributions as established in Article 4, and the adaptation measures adopted by the Parties by virtue of Article 7, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps as a basis for the global balance referred to in Article 14.

## 2030 Agenda and Principle 10

In addition to climate change negotiations under the UNFCCC, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean participate in other environmental sustainability processes which include (i) the development of the 2030 Agenda<sup>17</sup> at national level and (ii) the negotiation of the Regional Agreement on the rights of access to information, participation and environmental justice (Principle 10) known today as the Escazu Agreement<sup>18</sup>.

(i) The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). It established 17 goals and 169 targets that integrate economic, social and environmental aspects.<sup>19</sup> Following its ratification, countries have worked internally to feed and promote this agenda. It is in this context that the right to citizen participation in public matters becomes particularly relevant.<sup>20</sup>

(ii) The protection of Human Rights, including the Right of Access to Information, Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters enshrined in Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 1992, is the foundation stone of environmental democracy.<sup>21</sup> Similarly, the United Nations World Economic and Social Survey 2016 indicates that the right of access to information, participation and justice is essential to fight inequalities and build climate resilience strategies. These rights not only guarantee that environmental issues affecting disadvantaged groups and vulnerable communities will be addressed, but also that the needs of these groups will actually be taken into consideration<sup>22</sup>. Furthermore, during the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held in 2012, 24 LAC countries signed the Declaration on the application of Principle 10, where they undertook to advance a regional agreement leading the full implementation of the rights to information, participation and environmental justice, with support from

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17 The 193 United Nations member states (<http://www.un.org/es/member-states/>) signed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. "The Agenda implies a common and universal commitment, however, since each country faces specific challenges in their pursuit of sustainable development, the states have full sovereignty over their wealth, resources and economic activity, and each will set their own national targets, sticking to the Sustainable Development Goals".

18 The Regional Agreement was opened for signature by the 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on September 27, 2018 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City, coincidentally with the Annual General Debate of the United Nations General Assembly. See <https://www.cepal.org/en/pressreleases/fourteen-countries-sign-new-generation-agreement-un-headquarters-access-information>

19 UN News, September 2015, <https://news.un.org/es/story/2015/09/1340191>

20 Goal 16, Peace, justice and strong institutions includes "ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels" as one of its components. This component evidences the need to include the voice of citizens in public decision-making (Rojas, Alberto; Carbajal, Jorge (2017), El derecho a la participación en los asuntos públicos, en Análisis de la estructura y operación de los Consejos Consultivos para el Desarrollo Sustentable de la Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales 2011-2016). Other relevant SDGs: 13 "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts" and 17 "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development".

21 World Resources Institute, The Access Initiative (WRI, TAI, 2015). Measuring, Mapping and Strengthening Rights. The Environmental Democracy Index; [http://www.environmentaldemocracyindex.org/sites/default/files/files/EDI\\_Brochure\\_English\\_6\\_2015.pdf](http://www.environmentaldemocracyindex.org/sites/default/files/files/EDI_Brochure_English_6_2015.pdf)

22 United Nations (2016). World Economic and Social Survey 2016: Climate change resilience — an opportunity for reducing inequalities, available at [https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/WESS\\_overview\\_2016\\_E.pdf](https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/WESS_overview_2016_E.pdf)

ECLAC acting as technical secretariat. This translated into the negotiation and adoption in March 2018 of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean I - also known as the Escazú Agreement. The modality of participation is also a milestone in international negotiations, as the preliminary document was subject to an open public consultation process that encouraged a variety of non-governmental actors to send in their contributions. The modality also allowed Civil Society to collaborate directly in the negotiations.

## About this Study

The Paris Agreement, the 2030 Agenda and the Escazú Agreement recognize engagement with Civil Society as a tool for the implementation of environmental sustainability goals. It is along this line that the IDB Group, in partnership with expert organizations, has prepared this study in an effort to provide effective support to the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean in advancing their climate change and sustainability agendas.

This booklet presents the findings for Jamaica, from a research study encompassing 7 countries (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Mexico, and Peru). The regional study is available at <https://publications.iadb.org/en/governments-and-civil-society-advancing-climate-agendas>





# CHAPTER 1:

# GOOD PRACTICES

This chapter presents a selection of good engagement practices identified in Jamaica.

The analysis observes the following structure: i) introduction of the climate, SDG and Escazú Agreement agendas in the country, a summary of the legislation relevant to these agendas and to information access and participation. ii) presentation of up to 5 good practices identified in the country; iii) discussion of the practices selected and iv) conclusions.







# 1.1. JAMAICA

Laleta Davis

## 1.1.1. National Context: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Commitments

### I. Climate Change Agenda with Focus on INDC<sup>23</sup>

Jamaica presented its INDC in November 2015<sup>24</sup> and ratified the Paris Agreement in April 2017<sup>25</sup>. Jamaica's Nationally Determined Contribution covers mitigation and adaptation, and contains information on the planning process. <sup>26</sup>In regards to mitigation, the focus is on the energy sector and the contribution target is to "mitigate the equivalent of 1.1 million metric tons of carbon dioxide per year by 2030 versus the BAU scenario" (equivalent to 7.8%). Conditional to international support, Jamaica will increase its ambition to 10% in comparison to the BAU scenario.

In regards to the policy framework, the country will implement its NDC based on the Climate Change Policy Framework and the National Energy Policy 2009-2030. An additional key element for implementation is Jamaica's "Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan"<sup>27</sup>, which provides the framework to ensure that climate change is integrated into national policies and development activities. The Climate Change Policy Framework<sup>28</sup> was established as a participatory process within "Vision 2030 Jamaica"<sup>29</sup> and defined objectives, principles and strategies for the country in climate change adaptation and mitigation.<sup>30</sup>

23 Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of Jamaica Communicated to the UNFCCC [http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Jamaica's%20INDC\\_2015-11-25.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Jamaica's%20INDC_2015-11-25.pdf)

24 <https://unfccc.int/news/jamaica-submits-its-climate-action-plan-ahead-of-2015-paris-agreement>

25 <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/04/11/jamaica-ratifies-paris-agreement.html>

26 Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of Jamaica Communicated to the UNFCCC; paragraph 4: [http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Jamaica's%20INDC\\_2015-11-25.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Jamaica's%20INDC_2015-11-25.pdf)

27 <http://www.vision2030.gov.jm/>

28 The objectives of the Policy Framework are:

I. To mainstream climate change considerations into national policies and all types and levels of development planning and to build the country's capacity to develop and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation activities.

II. To support the institutions responsible for research, data collection, analysis and projections at the national level on climate change, its impacts, and appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures, to facilitate informed decision-making and strategic actions at all levels.

III. To facilitate and coordinate the national response to the impacts of climate change and promote low carbon development.

IV. To improve communication at all levels on climate change impacts and also adaptation and mitigation related opportunities so that decision makers and the general public will be better informed; and

V. To mobilize climate financing for adaptation and mitigation initiatives The main sectors for the development of climate change strategies and action plans are tourism, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, water, energy, industry, human settlements coastal resources and marine resources, human health, transportation, waste management, education, finance, disaster risk reduction and response management (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of Jamaica Communicated to the UNFCCC [http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Jamaica's%20INDC\\_2015-11-25.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Jamaica's%20INDC_2015-11-25.pdf))

29 According to Jamaica's NDC: "Jamaica's Climate Change Policy Framework was prepared under a GoJ/EU/ UNEP Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCADRR) Project. The policy development process involved a number of consultations, using as a basis, Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan and Jamaica's Second National Communication on Climate Change to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Climate Change Policy Framework is intended to support the goals of Vision 2030 by reducing the risks posed by climate change to all of Jamaica's sectors and development goals." Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of Jamaica Communicated to the UNFCCC [http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Jamaica's%20INDC\\_2015-11-25.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Jamaica's%20INDC_2015-11-25.pdf)

30 Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of Jamaica Communicated to the UNFCCC [http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Jamaica's%20INDC\\_2015-11-25.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Jamaica's%20INDC_2015-11-25.pdf)

As for governance, in 2012 the Government has assigned the climate change portfolio to a Ministry and created a Climate Change Division (CCD). Additionally, a National Climate Change Advisory Committee<sup>31</sup> was established, which comprises the public and private sectors, academia and Non-Governmental Organizations, and in order to ensure a multi-sectoral approach, the Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN)<sup>32</sup> was created to engage representatives from various Ministries, departments and agencies<sup>33</sup>.

In regards to the National Energy Policy<sup>34</sup> (2009), it includes 10 goals, two of which address public information and engagement:

1) “An energy sector that is supported by greater awareness by the Jamaican public of the importance of energy and its use in their daily lives and the contribution that each can make to the responsible and efficient use of this vital commodity”.

2) “An energy sector with an appropriate institutional framework to support and facilitate the effective implementation of the policy supported by all relevant stakeholders, including the public and private sectors, educational institutions as well as non-governmental and community-based organizations. The institutional framework will include among others: mechanisms for improved coordination and organization between and within energy agencies; capacity building to face the challenges regarding fossil fuel supplies and costs.”<sup>35</sup>

Other relevant instruments for the climate change agenda in Jamaica include the Forest Management Plan (2017), which was developed in a participatory process and addresses REDD+ initiatives; and the Protected Areas Policy (1997), which deals among other issues with the role of NGOs in the management of protected areas<sup>36</sup>.

## II. 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development

Jamaica’s thrust towards the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals is strongly aligned to the country’s Vision 2030. A Roadmap was developed as part of the strategy to meet these goals, in a collaborative process between the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFAFT), the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Its development benefited from insights and information collected through a series of consultations and meetings<sup>37</sup>

<sup>31</sup> [http://nepa.gov.jm/Climate\\_Change/Climate\\_Change\\_Policy\\_Framework\\_and\\_Action\\_Plan\\_November\\_2013.pdf](http://nepa.gov.jm/Climate_Change/Climate_Change_Policy_Framework_and_Action_Plan_November_2013.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> 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 Climate Change Division (CCD) in the responsible ministry, and the integration of climate change considerations into their respective policies, plans and programmes. The focal points will ensure the preparation and provision of periodic monitoring reports on these strategies and action plans to the CCD, and have been provided with climate risk screening tools and other training to facilitate climate resilience in policy and project development. Over time, representation on the Network will be expanded to the subnational level, to include representation from local government, civil society groups, community organizations and the private sector, to increase the reach and participation.

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/contained/ndcs/country/JAM/full>

<sup>34</sup> Jamaica’s National Energy Policy: Ministry of Mining and Energy [http://mset.gov.jm/sites/default/files/National%20Energy%20Policy\\_0.pdf](http://mset.gov.jm/sites/default/files/National%20Energy%20Policy_0.pdf)

<sup>35</sup> The policy addresses seven key areas: 1. Security of Energy Supply through diversification of fuels as well as development of renewables, 2. Modernizing the country’s energy infrastructure, 3. Development of renewable energy sources such as solar and hydro, 4. Energy conservation and efficiency, 5. Development of a comprehensive governance/regulatory framework, 6. Enabling government ministries, departments and agencies to be model/ leader for the rest of society in terms of energy management, 7. Eco-efficiency in industries. The reduction of Green house gas emissions is being addressed at the macro level and primarily engages larger sectors such as the Jamaica public Service Company Limited. The governments move to ethanol based petrol and Liquefied Natural gas (LNG) are efforts geared towards the reduction of Green house gas emissions as indicated in Jamaica’s NDCs which are based on the Energy Policy .

<sup>36</sup> Policy for the National System of Protected Areas [http://nepa.gov.jm/policies/protected\\_area/Protected-Areas-Policy-1997.pdf](http://nepa.gov.jm/policies/protected_area/Protected-Areas-Policy-1997.pdf)

<sup>37</sup> A Road Map for SDG Implementation In Jamaica: <http://statinja.gov.jm/pdf/JamaicaSDGRoadmap.pdf> p.2

with various stakeholders, including ministries, Civil Society Organizations, private sector organizations, international development partners and academia<sup>38</sup>.

The Roadmap envisions civil society engagement in the implementation of the plan and advocates a national outreach campaign to sensitize the public and to engage civil society organizations and the private sector to ensure that all voices are heard, especially from those of segments of society that have been left out of previous planning processes.<sup>39</sup>

### III. Escazú Agreement

The Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation formed a P10 group comprising members from government, Civil Society and academia. The purpose of the working group was to provide space for dialogue that informed the negotiations on the Escazú Agreement. The negotiations were undertaken with the support of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as technical secretariat.<sup>40</sup>

### IV. Regulatory Framework

The table below summarizes the most relevant legislation in Jamaica for the purpose of development of Government-Civil Society engagement practices, as analyzed in this report<sup>41</sup>.

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<sup>38</sup> Ibid, p.3

<sup>39</sup> A Road Map for SDG Implementation In Jamaica: <http://statinja.gov.jm/pdf/JamaicaSDGRoadmap.pdf> p.2

<sup>40</sup> Source: direct participation of the author of the report on the committee. This was an initiative of the Ministry. The information can be verified from Ms Gilliam Guthrie Senior Director in the Environmental Division in the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation. From this group negotiators from Jamaica attended the P10 meetings.

<sup>41</sup> The table shows the regulatory framework that supports engagement practices by the Government with Civil Society. It has not been the focus of this report to analyze its efficacy or adequacy.



**Table 1. Summary of Jamaica's legislation concerning engagement levels between the Government and Civil Society**

| Legislation/<br>Institutional<br>Framework  | Year              | Objective or relevant topics (related to the goal of the assessment)  |
|---|-------------------|---|
| Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms  | 2011              | Rights to a healthy environment inclusive of ecological heritage.   |
| Access to Information Act   | 2002              | The Act grants to the public a general right of access to documents held by public authorities, subject to exemptions which balance that right against the public interest in exempting from disclosure governmental, commercial or personal information of a sensitive nature. The primary objectives are to: reinforce and give further effect to certain fundamental principles underlying the system of constitutional democracy, namely:<br>(a) Governmental accountability;<br>(b) Transparency; and<br>(c) Public participation in national decision-making. |
| Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act  | 1991              | For the effective management of the physical resources of the island of Jamaica so as to conserve, protect, and properly use its natural resources. <sup>42</sup>   |
| Public Defender (Interim) Act   | 2000 amended 2002 | This Act establishes a Public Defender whose duty is to protect and enforce the rights of citizens. The Public Defender is answerable to the Parliament of Jamaica. Section 13 of the Act empowers the Public Defender to investigate any action where any person or body of persons has sustained injustice as a result of any action taken by an authority or an officer or member of such authority, in the exercise of the administrative functions of that authority. <sup>43</sup>  |
| Civil Procedures Rules Jamaica  | 2002              | Rule 56.2 (1): provides that an application for judicial review may be made by any person, group or body which has sufficient interest in the subject matter of the application.  |
| Guidelines and Policies Natural Resources Conservation Authority Guidelines For Conducting Public Presentations <sup>44</sup> | 1997              | These procedures are relevant only to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in Jamaica and recognize two levels of engagement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct involvement of the affected public or community in public consultations during an EIA study.<sup>45</sup></li> <li>• The second level of involvement takes place after the EIA report and addendum have been submitted and after the applicant has provided the information needed for adequate review by NRCA and the public.</li> </ul>                                |

<sup>42</sup> The Law enables the Natural Resource Conservation Authority to carry any actions that promote the fulfillment of its functions. Similarly, the Law approaches public education. There are not mandatory procedures for consultations, but the Authority is guided by its own public participation guidelines, especially with regards to environmental impact evaluation projects.

<sup>43</sup> The Public Defender also has authority to intervene when an affected individual has suffered, suffers, or is likely to suffer constitutional rights violations as a result of actions carried by the authority or one of its representatives. Nevertheless, the Public Defender's faculties are limited to actions regarding an affected individual who cannot access to a Court of Law.

<sup>44</sup> [http://nepa.gov.jm/symposia\\_03/Policies/GuidelinesforConductingPublicPresentations.pdf](http://nepa.gov.jm/symposia_03/Policies/GuidelinesforConductingPublicPresentations.pdf) p. 2. Under these guidelines, public consultation and participation do not occur as a right but take place at the discretion of the NRCA. The rules provide that specific notice be sent to relevant local NGOs. The notice should indicate where the EIA report is available. There are no prescribed spaces at which public engagements take place. However, the guidelines provide that copies of the EIA should be placed in the Local Parish Library, the Parish Council office as well as at the nearest NRCA Regional Coordinator's office and other community organizations.

<sup>45</sup> During consultations, the developer provides information about the project and approaches citizen concerns. Results from this engagement are usually included in the final EIA report.

| Legislation/<br>Institutional<br>Framework                        | Year | Objective or relevant topics (related to the goal of the assessment)  |
|---|------|---|
| Consultation Code of Practice for the Public Sector <sup>46</sup> | 2005 | <p>The Consultation Code of Practice for The Public-Sector advocates minimum rules for Consultation. The Code demonstrates the commitment of the Government of Jamaica to good governance, development, and participatory democracy.</p> <p>In articulating its purpose, the Code describes it as a strategic tool that is expected to push the public service away from the tradition of top-down solutions and more toward creating a community of participation and a new culture of governance that embraces differentiated policy.<sup>47</sup></p>  |
| Gender Policy <sup>48</sup>                                       | 2011 | <p>One of the objectives of the gender policy is to strengthen institutional mechanisms and develop the skills and tools required to mainstream gender in cultural, social, economic, and political institutions, structures, and systems.<sup>49</sup></p> <p>The policy advocates a participatory approach as being necessary to enable all stakeholders to offer meaningful contributions to this national engagement with gender equality and therefore the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation must have built-in mechanisms to invite and welcome participation from all.</p> <p>A strategic indicator in the policy recognizes that effective participation of necessity must account for partnerships with the non-public sector actors and entities in order to pursue the policy objectives. The role of civil society groups is specifically recognized.</p> |

<sup>46</sup> <http://www.cabinet.gov.jm/files/Code%20of%20Consultation.pdf> p. 2.

<sup>47</sup> The policy is based on the six following principles:

1. Develop clearly structured proposals.
2. Develop concise consultation materials, easily understandable and available.
3. Facilitate the capacities of interested parties to participate in the consultation process.
4. Provide feedback on the consultation process and the answers delivered.
5. Monitor the efficacy of consultations.
6. Abide to the proposal development guidelines about best practices.

Developing a consultation code requires that government units meaningfully engage with parties interested in the design of policies that can affect the local or national population. This focus is expected to provide a boost to the modern Jamaican society's efforts to strengthen their management capacities, since it follows the line of the principle established in the Ministerial Document No. 7/03 on Reform to Local Governments, stating that one of the main characteristics of the new governance framework is the "[creation of] spaces for our citizens to be involved in community matters as their right." Consultations enable interested parties to debate about the main political decisions that affect them, while allowing them to offer alternatives. In this sense, participating in consultations allows interested individuals to better comprehend the effects of said proposals on people, families, communities, and companies. Lastly, consultations inform on government activities, by offering the opportunity for collecting resources and valuable opinions from local authority representatives, civil society organizations, individuals, academics, and technical experts.

<sup>48</sup> 2011 National policy for gender equality (NPGE) Jamaica: [https://nlj.worldcat.org/title/national-policy-for-gender-equality-npge-jamaica/oclc/870468195&referer=brief\\_results](https://nlj.worldcat.org/title/national-policy-for-gender-equality-npge-jamaica/oclc/870468195&referer=brief_results) p. 19.

<sup>49</sup> The policy goals are the following:

1. Reducing all forms of gender-based discrimination and promote greater gender equality and social justice.
2. Strengthen institutional mechanisms, develop skills and necessary tools to incorporate gender matters into institutions, as well as cultural, social, economic and political structures and systems.
3. Promote a sustainable change in conducts and improve organizational efficacy, as well as the public sector entities' capacity to develop, implement, and monitor plans, projects, programs, and policies with gender perspectives.



### 1.1.2. Good Engagement Practices

A total of 17 practices have been identified, from which 14 in the climate change agenda, 2 regarding ODS and 1 regarding P10.

The following section presents information on the practices selected as good practices<sup>50</sup>:

1. **Consultation-** Public engagement with community groups in climate change dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement
2. **Collaboration, Partnership-** Delegation of legal functions to Civil Society Groups for the management of protected areas
3. **Information, Dialogue-** PANOS Caribbean Climate Justice Songs – Engagement in climate change dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement
4. **Collaboration, Partnership-** Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (Five Cs) to implement the Coastal Protection for Climate Change Adaptation (CPCCA) Project
5. **Information, Dialogue, Collaboration-** Experience 2030

### 1.1.3. Results: analysis of engagement practices

Agenda: climate change with focus on NDC

In this section, four selected engagement practices in the climate change agenda are described in detail. They are: *Public engagement with community groups in climate change dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement*, a Dialogue and Collaboration process that took place ahead of COP21; *Delegation of legal functions to Civil Society Groups for the management of protected areas*, as a practice of Collaboration and Partnership; the *PANOS Caribbean Climate Justice Songs – Engagement in climate change dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement*, which was a musical strategy to generate Dialogue and Collaboration about climate change; and a selection of climate projects developed as Collaboration and Partnership in the realm of the 5Cs.

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<sup>50</sup> The total amount of practices can be consulted in Annex 1.

# 1. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT WITH COMMUNITY GROUPS IN CLIMATE CHANGE DIALOGUE LEADING UP TO THE PARIS AGREEMENT



## Level of engagement

Dialogue, Collaboration



## Background

The Government of Jamaica and stakeholders implemented a Public Engagement Campaign to raise awareness about the COP21 and Jamaica's negotiating.



## Summary

The engagement campaign lasted for four months (August-November 2015) and was implemented by the Climate Change Division of the then Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change with support from UNDP Jamaica. Activities included workshops, public meetings and interviews<sup>51</sup> and aimed "to sensitize the media, civil society organizations, youth, urban and rural groups and the private sector"<sup>52</sup>.



## Accessibility

The campaign was island wide and targeted various publics, including "media, civil society organizations, youth, urban and rural groups and the private sector"<sup>53</sup>.

As an example of the campaign, at the fifth workshop held, in November 2015, Jamaica's climate negotiators and 'more than 20 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and Community-Based Organizations (CBO)'<sup>54</sup> engaged in conversations<sup>55</sup> exchanged ideas about the Jamaica's position.

At COP21, non-government groups at the Jamaican delegation included the Clarendon Parish Development Committee, Jeffery Town Farmers' Association, PANOS Caribbean, the UN/UWI Women's Group, and the Jamaica Maritime Institute Trust Fund<sup>56</sup>. Representatives from the Jeffery Town Farmers Association were among the few community associations from the Caribbean to attend COP21

51 <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/11/05/jamaican-ngos-learn-about-and-prepare-for-cop-21.html>

52 <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/08/21/jamaica-builds-local-awareness-about-the-paris-climate-conference-cop-21-0.html>

53 <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/08/21/jamaica-builds-local-awareness-about-the-paris-climate-conference-cop-21-0.html>

54 Included among the groups were the Jeffery Town Farmers' Association, the Jamaica Maritime Institute Trust Fund and the Clarendon Parish Development Committee Benevolent Society. See Jamaican NGOs learn about and prepare for COP 21 UNDP; <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/11/05/jamaican-ngos-learn-about-and-prepare-for-cop-21.html>

55 <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/11/05/jamaican-ngos-learn-about-and-prepare-for-cop-21.html>

56 Jamaica Observer; [http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/environment/Jamaica-s-delegation-to-COP-21-includes---\\_19241457](http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/environment/Jamaica-s-delegation-to-COP-21-includes---_19241457)





### **Sustainability**



While it was a practice focused at COP21, the engagement is a continuing one and the relevant community groups sustain their own practices. For example the community groups continue to implement their own climate change practices and projects.

### **Relevance**



The engagement of the government of Jamaica was indicative of the recognition that community groups are critical to the success of climate policies. It was relevant in the context of preparation for COP21, as NGOs and CBOs shared information and exchanged ideas on how to best represent the country's position and interests at COP 21.

### **Gender equality and social equity**



Whilst there does not appear to be any direct measures to single out gender as a pivotal item. Jamaica has made significant strides in the thrust towards the removal of gender discrimination. The Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation recognizes the necessary interconnectedness between gender and the goals and objectives of the climate change policy framework.<sup>57</sup>

<sup>57</sup> Statement from Chief Technical Director in the ministry, Lt Colonel Oral Khan,; Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation Jamaica Observer [http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/latestnews/Climate\\_change\\_impact\\_on\\_genders\\_to\\_be\\_identified\\_and\\_addressed?profile=1228](http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/latestnews/Climate_change_impact_on_genders_to_be_identified_and_addressed?profile=1228)

## 2. DELEGATION OF LEGAL FUNCTIONS TO CIVIL SOCIETY GROUPS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS



### Level of engagement

Collaboration, Partnership



### Background

The Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) Act provides in Section 6 that: “The Authority may delegate any of its functions under this Act (other than the power to make regulations) to any member, officer or agent of the Authority”.<sup>58</sup>

This practice has proven to be beneficial to the sustainable management of the environment with a focus on protected areas, and to address climate change issues at the grassroots level. The relationships are governed by *Delegation Agreements* or *Memoranda of Understanding* in which the government agency devolves some of its authority to an NGO. The powers of delegation include:

- a) Public education
- b) The right to make comments on developments in the area of delegation

The NRCA also provides financial support to the NGO. The NGO, however, is required to be financially independent and it relies on external funding and sponsorships.



### Summary

The Jamaica Conservation Development Trust (JCDDT) is one of the many entities that carry out their activities under a co-management-agreement with the Natural Resources Conservation Authority. In some cases, the JCDDT also operates under a Co-management agreement with other government agencies such as the Jamaica National Heritage Trust and the Forest Department due to the cultural, heritage, and forest resources in the areas that they manage.

The JCDDT carries out the management and enforcement functions of the NRCA for the Blue and John Crow Mountain National Park, a Protected Area that forms part of the World Heritage Site.

<sup>58</sup> (2) Every delegation under subsection (1) is revocable by the Authority and the delegation of a function shall not preclude the performance of that function by the Authority.



Climate change is considered a threat to National Parks and World heritage Sites. One focus is to maintain and restore forests to reduce greenhouse gases and improve resilience of both the ecosystems and the local communities. Projects and community engagement include Photovoltaic Panels and Solar Water Heaters at Holywell; Climate Change & Renewable Energy Interpretive Materials; Climate Friendly Park Workshop; Community School Visits; Community Teacher Training, Community Venture Business Plan Training and Sustainable Tourism improvements.<sup>59</sup>

### **Accessibility**



These types of engagements allow a high degree of autonomy to community-based groups. Groups have to be registered entities under the Laws of Jamaica. Many of these groups also attract external funding.

There is a Maroon Council<sup>60</sup> representative on the co-management committee. Meetings are held six times per year. Community representatives on the Advisory Committee meet twice per year. Maroon Community groups meet twice per year. The JCDT in the engagement of the communities held approximately 20 consultations in communities around the park in the development of the five-year management plan. Besides that, generally, about ten community meetings on various topics are held annually. As of the closure of this report, the JCDT was undertaking a knowledge, attitude and practices survey targeting about fifty communities around the park.

<sup>59</sup> These activities are designed to be sustainable. Holywell is a recreational park so the use of solar panels reduces the reliance on regular energy sources thus reducing carbon footprint. Community school visits and teacher training ensures that the sustainable practices are passed on to Jamaica's youth.

<sup>60</sup> The Maroon Council is the executive body with administrative powers and obligations for the Maroon communities. The members are appointed by the Colonel-in-Chief Colonel, while the Colonel is officially elected by the community as the Head of Government

### **Sustainability**



The practice of delegation agreements and co-management agreements is highly sustainable.

The Government of Jamaica through the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) and the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) provides about 30% of the National Park's budget annually, mainly for the Enforcement and Compliance Programme, including Park Ranger salaries. The JCDDT receives annual funding of about 5% of the budget from the Jamaica National Parks Trust Fund mainly for management and administrative support for the BJCMNP.

### **Relevance**



These types of engagements are very important to the climate change agenda, as they aim to ensure effective conservation of natural resources.

### **Gender equality and social equity**



Activities and engagements are gender sensitive though it does not appear that activities vary depending on gender indicators.

## 3. PANOS CARIBBEAN CLIMATE JUSTICE SONGS – ENGAGEMENT IN CLIMATE CHANGE DIALOGUE LEADING UP TO THE PARIS AGREEMENT

### **Level of engagement**



Information, Dialogue

### **Background**



Voices for Climate Change Education is a joint project of The National Environmental Education Committee (NEEC) and Panos Caribbean.



## Summary



The project consists of a strategy to communicate climate change at national level through a song performed by established performing artists as well as new talent<sup>61</sup>. It aims to 'educate and spread awareness on climate change issues' and 'promote environmentally friendly behavior'<sup>62</sup>.

The project is being implemented by the National Environmental Education Committee (NEEC), Panos Caribbean and other partners. It is being partially funded by the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ) and the Meteorological Service<sup>63</sup>.

## Accessibility



The music video featuring 25 Jamaican artists produced under the project was placed on the internet accessible for free via YouTube and Soundcloud<sup>64</sup>.

## Sustainability



The initiative was partly sponsored by the Jamaican government. The song did not appear to have gained widespread airplay but is still available to be used for educational purposes not only in Jamaica but in the Caribbean.

## Relevance



The use of music is always relevant to the development of Jamaican society. Music is used for various types of commentary. Climate songs are therefore effective and relevant for climate change communication.

## Gender equality and social equity



The song is gender sensitive, includes both male and female vocalists who have a track record of conscious lyrics.

61 <https://blogs.iadb.org/sostenibilidad/en/2016/02/24/translating-climate-change-into-music-the-caribbean-way/>

62 [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/voices\\_for\\_climate\\_change\\_-\\_jamaica.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/voices_for_climate_change_-_jamaica.pdf)

63 *ibid*

64 <https://soundcloud.com/panos-caribbean/sets/panos-jamaica-climate-justice-songs> and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k4uRQvr0MBE&feature=youtu.be>

## 4. CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE (FIVE CS) TO IMPLEMENT THE COASTAL PROTECTION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (CPCCA) PROJECT



### Level of engagement

Collaboration, Partnership



### Background

Jamaica is one of four Caribbean states to benefit from the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), the German Development Bank (KfW) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) on a regional Coastal Protection for Climate Change Adaptation (CPCCA) Project-



### Summary

The CPCCA Project is being implemented by the CCCCC (5Cs)<sup>65</sup> and aims to increase climate resilience in coastal areas.

The CPCCA Project aims implementation of Local Adaptation Measures (LAMs) at local level by a mix of non-governmental and government institutions. Participating organizations are the 'Urban Development Corporation (UDC) in Montego Bay, the University of the West Indies Centre for Marine Sciences (UWI-CMS), for the East Portland Fish Sanctuary; the Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM), for the Portland Bight Protected Area; and the Westmoreland Municipal Corporation, in the Negril Environmental Protected Area'.<sup>66</sup>



### Accessibility

Civil Society groups are specifically engaged in the project.



### Sustainability

The CPCCA Project counts with technical support from IUCN and 12.9 million in grant funding from the KfW<sup>67</sup>.

<sup>65</sup> With technical support from IUCN and with 12.9 million in grant funding from the KfW.

<sup>66</sup> Caricom Today: <http://today.caricom.org/2017/05/08/climate-change-adaptation-project-under-discussion-in-jamaica/>

<sup>67</sup> Climate Change adaptation project under discussion in Jamaica <http://today.caricom.org/2017/05/08/climate-change-adaptation-project-under-discussion-in-jamaica/>

## Relevance



Projects such as the CPCCA ensure that communities can actively participate in the attainment of Jamaica's NDC and adapt to climate change.

## Gender equality and social equity



While no specific measure was identified within the realm of the project, Jamaica's gender policy and its application is pivotal to the accomplishment of these goals.

## Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals

In this section we explore one practice selected for implementation of the Agenda 2030 in Jamaica, namely *the Experience 2030*.

# 5. EXPERIENCE 2030

## Level of engagement



Information, Dialogue, Collaboration

## Background



*The Caribbean Action 2030: Regional Conference on the Sustainable Development Goals, Kingston Jamaica* offered an opportunity for the region to assess implementation challenges and progress towards the attainment of SDGs. Representatives came from 18 Caribbean countries, including members of the public and private sectors, youth, academia, civil society and other non-governmental organizations. The three-day conference, sought to further advance regional action on SDGs' implementation. The Prime Minister of Jamaica noted the importance of stakeholder engagement and urged Jamaicans to engage in more inclusive decisions and build stronger partnerships among citizens. The Conference was jointly hosted by the Government of Jamaica (GoJ), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the University of the West Indies (UWI).<sup>68</sup>

<sup>68</sup> Jamaica Observer: [http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/latestnews/Jamaica\\_focused\\_on\\_achieving\\_sustainable\\_development\\_goals\\_through\\_Vision\\_2030\\_\\_PM?profile=0](http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/latestnews/Jamaica_focused_on_achieving_sustainable_development_goals_through_Vision_2030__PM?profile=0)

## Summary



'Experience 2030' was launched in October 2017 as an interactive activity aiming to improve knowledge on Sustainable Development Goals and how to achieve them<sup>69</sup>.

The activity consisted of a 'village experience' hosted in a public park, where UN Agencies, government organizations and civil society showcased their work related to the 17 SDGs. Activities were interactive and included 'digital tools, interactive displays, giveaways', online quizzes, among others<sup>70</sup>.

## Accessibility



Participation was open and free and attendants included youth, Civil Society groups, academia, private sector, government representatives and users of the park. <sup>71</sup> Accessibility was also ensured by promoting interactive activities.

## Sustainability



The engagement of youth as a specifically targeted group facilitates the change in behavior towards climate change imperatives.

Main partners for Experience 2030 were the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade; the Edna Manley College for the Visual and Performing Arts, which created visual signs to support the recreation of a village experience; the Planning Institute of Jamaica, FLOW, which powered the Wi-Fi; RJR Gleaner Group; and the Jamaica Association for Debating and Empowerment. Among the participating exhibitors were the UN Agencies resident in Jamaica, the Vision 2030 Secretariat and the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), the Ministry of National Security and the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica<sup>72</sup>.

## Relevance



Open public engagements in spaces where people habitually resort for recreation are particularly successful in Jamaica. The nature of the event facilitates and ensures the type of engagement desired, as well as attainment of the main goal, which was education.

## Gender equality and social equity



The initiatives were inclusive of all groups. No specific gender measures were identified.

69 <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/10/27/un-jamaica-celebrates-un-day-with-experience-2030.html>

70 <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/10/27/un-jamaica-celebrates-un-day-with-experience-2030.html>

71 UNDP joins UN Jamaica for UN Day with Experience 2030 Oct 27, 2017, <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/10/27/un-jamaica-celebrates-un-day-with-experience-2030.html>

72 UNDP joins UN Jamaica for UN Day with Experience 2030 Oct 27, 2017, <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/10/27/un-jamaica-celebrates-un-day-with-experience-2030.html>



#### 1.1.4. Conclusions for Jamaica

Whilst there is no specific legislative mandate for the inclusion of civil society groups in climate change decision-making, Jamaica's policy framework provides for public participation as part of the democratic profile of the country. The participation of civil society groups is recognized as an important feature of community and public engagement.

All five types of engagements are being utilized as part of the *modus operandi*. There is however a greater leaning towards Dialogue (28%), Partnership (26%), Collaboration (26%) and Information (18%), and less on Consultation (3%). There is, therefore, opportunity to increase engagement at the Consultation and Information levels.

COP21 and international negotiations have given a framework for engaging various groups in climate change discussions. The novel use of music as part of the climate change dialogue provides a positive point of departure from traditional forms of communicating the climate change message, and emphasizes the use of culture in the ongoing messages.

Partnerships appear to be a successful and sustainable method of engagement between the government and civil society groups teamed with the other areas of engagements in Jamaica. The current engagements with the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica, the Montego Bay marine ParkTrust and other NGOs provide a stable framework for continued engagement.

There are spaces that are ordinarily used for public meetings. These include community centers, church halls and schools. In the cities there are established spaces, for example, Emancipation Park in Kingston and the Civic Centre in Montego Bay.

While there are various initiatives towards public engagement and education, there is room for more coordination among the various ministries and sectors and civil society. This could be especially useful to support revision of the NDC in order to include other critical sectors besides energy.

# CHAPTER 2: RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REGIONAL STUDY







Based on the regional study's findings and conclusions, the following paragraphs present a number of general recommendations to improve engagement practices, followed by other recommendations organized by analysis criteria.

### General recommendations:

- **Establish methodologies and indicators to measure the impact of government-Civil Society engagement practices.** In most practices analyzed, there is no baseline, hard and systematic data on results, or processes permitting to assess the impact of Civil Society engagement practices on the implementation of the climate change and sustainability agendas. In this sense, there is an opportunity to develop evaluation tools that improve learning and the theory of change<sup>72</sup> for each practice, as demonstrated by the UN REDD Program in Argentina. For example, when assessing Open Governments, the report “The impact of open government: Assessing the evidence”, prepared by the Center for Effective Public Management<sup>73</sup> recommends recruiting researchers from the very beginning of program design and ensuring a balanced use of quantitative and qualitative methods.
- **Generate exchanges and facilitate regional learning.** Collating the experiences and lessons learned during the elaboration and implementation of gender-responsive, culturally appropriate and inclusive policies and projects would help to promote a space for sharing experiences between government and Civil Society and also those contributed by the private sector.
- **Generate and institutionalize protocols to promote informed and inclusive dialogue between government institutions and Civil Society.** For example, Costa Rica has a vast experience in the implementation of environmental committees and therefore is rich in good practices and lessons learned that can be applied to new committees or platforms that foster a direct and effective government-Civil Society relationship. The objective is to formalize these spaces to ensure their sustainability and effectiveness and to secure long-term political support.
- **Promote the coordination of agendas.** Country assessments focused on the analysis of the three agendas mentioned. Each agenda was treated separately, as key actors were often different. However, the analyses and interviews conducted revealed progress in coordination, although there is still room for furthering the natural synergies between them. For example, a number of practices apply both to SDGs and P10, but practices applicable to both SDGs and Climate Change were less numerous. Mexico's PACC is a clear example of the strong links between SDGs and Climate Change. The number of practices common to all three agendas was even lower. The first step towards effective coordination of both agendas is to set up communication bridges between officials responsible for the agendas who usually work in different ministries, or in different departments of the Ministry of the Environment. Also, databases may be shared to invite Civil Society and the organizations concerned to participate in the meetings.

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<sup>72</sup> [https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/39055/7/S1501278\\_es.pdf](https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/39055/7/S1501278_es.pdf)

<sup>73</sup> [https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/gs\\_20161208\\_opengovernment\\_report.pdf](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/gs_20161208_opengovernment_report.pdf)



- **Strengthen partnership and collaboration practices.** Collaboration and Partnerships can play a crucial role in the implementation of the Climate Change and SDG agendas by increasing the technical, human and financial resources available, thus strengthening the entire process. Still, the number of practices identified in these levels was relatively low. We therefore recommend carrying out an in-depth analysis of the barriers and opportunities for developing partnership and collaboration practices in the climate change and environmental sustainability agendas, and promoting the exchange of experiences and the dissemination of good practices. Also, fostering partnerships between government and Civil Society to strengthen the government-community relationship and implement innovative and inclusive actions.

The following are some recommendations organized by analysis criteria:

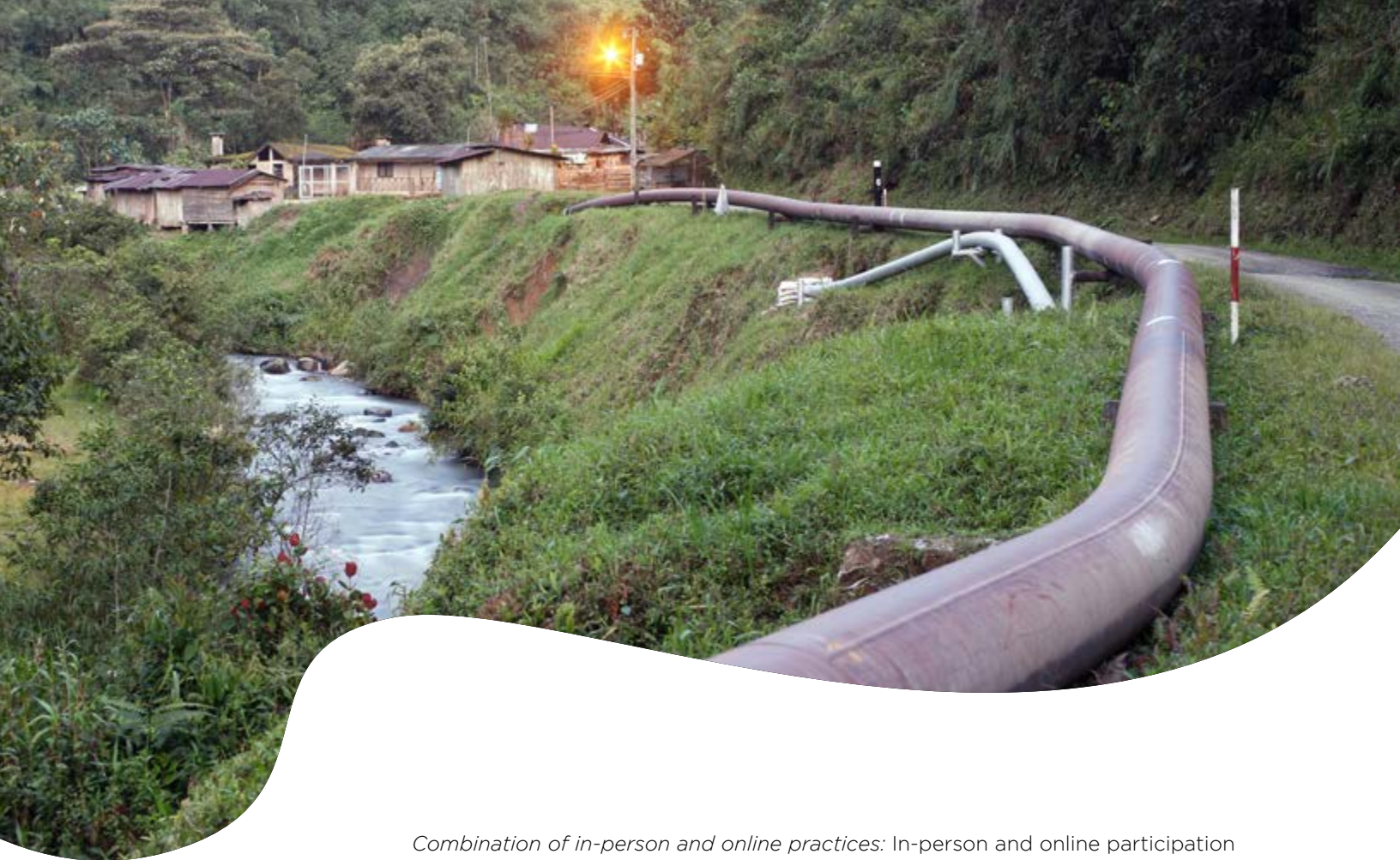
## Accessibility

Recommendations are in line with the “Citizen Participation Standards” presented in *Open Government Standards*<sup>74</sup>:

*Broad dissemination.* Open practices must be broadly publicized through the Internet (web pages, Facebook, Twitter, or mass publications), mailing lists and public advertising in order to encourage everybody’s participation, especially stakeholders. These measures can increase accessibility for actors that may become stakeholders in the relevant agendas while diversifying the types of contributions and inputs received<sup>75</sup>. Remote/rural areas require a different type of dissemination tool, such as Chile’s community radio stations, and partnerships with local media.

<sup>74</sup> Naser, Alejandra & Alvaro Ramírez Alujas, (2013), “Open government plan: A roadmap for governments in the region,” Santiago, ECLAC. p.68. Manual Series No. 81, (LC/L.3802 - LC/IP/L.333), available in Spanish at <https://biblioguias.cepal.org/EstadoAbierto/principioparticipacion>

<sup>75</sup> According to ECLAC’s non-exclusion principle: “3. Non-exclusion means giving everybody with an interest in participating the opportunity to do so. Exclusion of any stakeholder denies the possibility of having all points of view and anticipate potential conflicts. Excluding a certain group also delegitimizes the process.” [https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/39055/7/S1501278\\_es.pdf](https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/39055/7/S1501278_es.pdf)



*Combination of in-person and online practices:* In-person and online participation through information and communication technologies is another way to reinforce accessibility. We recommend conducting teleconferences to allow participants in distant locations to take part in these spaces, and to implement online consultation documents such as the Chilean energy planning process and other practices. This would promote broader participation and, therefore, increase the chances of identifying national needs. The potential of electronic tools to strengthen governance and government-Civil Society engagement is certainly enormous, but it is also important to utilize these tools in a way that takes full advantage of their potential, as suggested by the OEDC in its Recommendation of the Council on Digital Government Strategies<sup>76</sup>.

*Clear and reasonable deadlines:* Feedback can improve in quality if stakeholders are given enough time to familiarize themselves with the engagement practices, review supporting materials and prepare their contributions. Inviting participants in advance also facilitates access to engagement practices by giving potential actors the time to organize their schedules and plan their participation accordingly. The consultation must be planned in such a way as to ensure stakeholder contributions will be received in time for inclusion in the policy, law or project design.

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<sup>76</sup> "The steady integration of new technologies (e.g. cloud computing, social media, mobile technology) into the everyday lives of people, businesses and governments is helping to open up governments and giving rise to new forms of public engagement and relationships that transcend public, private and social spheres. This new digital environment offers opportunities for more collaborative and participatory relationships that allow relevant stakeholders (i.e. citizens, business and non-governmental organizations), to actively shape political priorities, collaborate in the design of public services and participate in their delivery to provide more coherent and integrated solutions to complex challenges. Digitally enabled participation and production of services is changing people's expectations about their engagement with governments. As a result, new public governance approaches are needed to support a shift from governments anticipating citizens' and business's needs (citizen-centric approaches) to citizens and businesses determining their own needs and addressing them in partnership with governments (citizen-driven approaches). (...) The new possibilities, and the changing societal expectations that arise from them, require governments to re-examine their governance approaches and strategies." Available at: <http://www.oecd.org/gov/digital-government/recommendation-on-digital-government-strategies.htm>

*Thorough, clear and understandable information.* Effective engagement requires parties to be familiar with the matter and participation procedures. In this sense, we recommend that any supporting materials be provided in a clear, understandable and timely manner<sup>77</sup>. Some of the practices reported in this study have been made available through web pages, such as the *Co-creation of the III Open Government Action Plan* for Costa Rica. We also recommend that the rules for participation in consultations be stated clearly, with deadlines and guidelines for submitting feedback to authorities, as well as the venues and dates for the meetings.

*Feedback to Civil Society:* Whenever Civil Society is invited to a consultation process, we suggest providing feedback on the contributions or comments received. Feedback promotes involvement and provides the motivation to continue participating in these processes, adding transparency, legitimacy and sustainability to the practices. For example, we can cite the agreements reached during the *National Forum on Social Responsibility* in Argentina, for which purpose an e-mail list has been created for follow-up.

It is also important to strengthen Civil Society capacities to participate more effectively in the elaboration of environmental sustainability agendas, as exemplified by the Escazú Agreement negotiations. The final text is the fruition of the combined efforts of governments, experts and civil society to guide the evolution of environmental law in the coming decades in LAC.

*Transparency and Accountability:* In practices of consultation and dialogue, we recommend keeping preliminary information available as well as the replies received and information on those who participated orally or in writing.

## Sustainability

Recurrent practices supported by a regulatory, institutional and budgetary framework benefit from viability and continuity. With regard to sustainability, we recommend:

Reviewing public budgets that include climate change and environmental sustainability criteria across the board and allocating resources for information and dialogue meetings and very especially for the monitoring phases. The engagement process must be designed properly, count on sufficient resources and result from the genuine desire to involve the public and consider their contributions. Good design can help to promote a more efficient and democratic operation, legitimize the government, successfully implement new measures and obtain new social results.<sup>78</sup>

*Transparency and external finance.* Many of the resources needed to implement the climate change agenda come from international cooperation. Moreover, some NDCs condition a portion of their GHG emission reduction to international financing. In this case, we recommend implementing information access, transparency and accountability mechanisms.

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<sup>77</sup> [http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/40735/4/S1600931\\_es.pdf](http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/40735/4/S1600931_es.pdf)

<sup>78</sup> Naser, Alejandra & Gastón Concha (2012). The challenge towards open government in the time of equality; Santiago, ECLAC. Project Document No.465 (LC/W.465)





## Gender equality and social equity

Some positive experiences have been identified that promote gender equality and the inclusion of vulnerable actors in government-Civil Society engagement practices. However, in most of the cases reviewed, GESE is consistently the least developed criterion.

With regard to gender equality and social equity, we recommend:

*Targeted exchange and learning.* Disseminating positive experiences can benefit the practices of dialogue and consultation, as well as other engagement levels that still do not include this component, thus increasing representativeness. Using existing tools with a gender perspective, such as Mexico's "Tool for the analysis of social vulnerability to climate change impact at local level in protected natural areas"<sup>79</sup> would collecting people's perceptions in a differentiated manner and generate actions with a stronger impact.

Systematizing practices with gender-sensitive and socially inclusive actions to determine what made the practice possible, what mechanisms were used, and what barriers were encountered so that the exercises can be replicated.

*Share experiences from different sectors to strengthen engagement practices.* For example, the forest agenda under the UN REDD Programme has strived to include vulnerable groups like indigenous peoples. Many of the practices identified have room to strengthen the gender equality component and thus open them to vulnerable groups. In Peru, the SDG-related process, especially the one undertaken by the Directorate for Social Affairs under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, included feminist and indigenous women's organizations. Also, the NDC process conducted a public consultation that considered highly vulnerable groups like indigenous peoples.

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<sup>79</sup> [https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/248689/Diagnostico\\_rapido\\_vulnerabilidad\\_cc.pdf](https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/248689/Diagnostico_rapido_vulnerabilidad_cc.pdf)





*Facilitate access to engagement spaces considering gender and socio-cultural barriers.* For example, conduct sessions with the option of online participation during accessible hours (morning or afternoon to promote participation from mothers who are busy at other times of the day), like Mexico's REDMEERE, and disseminate culturally appropriate contents, etc.

*Recognition of native languages.* In certain contexts, language can become a barrier to effective engagement, especially with indigenous communities. We suggest considering whether the information should be disseminated and the practices conducted in any native language, following the example of Costa Rica's Cultural Mediators Program. The exercises performed by CONAP to provide information to PNAs in native languages are also reported as good practices for their efforts to disseminate information in indigenous communities.

## Relevance

In general, most practices have been identified as relevant. However, relevance is also strengthened through practices aligned with concrete objectives intended in the respective agendas, and by underpinning efforts to obtain concrete data on the actual impact of engagement with Civil Society.

## Annex 1: Summary of each engagement practice identified in Jamaica.

| Process        | Government - Civil Society engagement practices identified | Summary  |
|----------------|--|--|
| Climate Change | <b>Dialogue, Collaboration-</b><br>National Forum.         | The Forum took place in November 2007, engaging multiple actors to discuss the impacts of climate change to Jamaica. It was 'organized and coordinated by Jamaica's National Environmental Education Committee (NEEC), in collaboration with and supported by the Commonwealth Foundation and the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ)'. The Forum 'recognized that civil society has clear roles and responsibilities, and can take very clear actions at the community level, in helping to make Jamaica more aware of climate change implications, to engage civil society in decision-making, and (...) to help prepare local communities to become prepared for the new climate change realities'. <sup>80</sup> |

<sup>80</sup> National Environmental Education Committee In Collaboration with Environmental Foundation of Jamaica Commonwealth Foundation National Climate Change Forum for Civil Society "Getting the Facts so We can Act!" November 8-9, 2007, Hilton Hotel, Kingston, Jamaica [http://nepa.gov.jm/neec/climate\\_change\\_portal/documents/National%20CC%20Forum%20Report%20Nov%202007%20Exec%20Summary.pdf](http://nepa.gov.jm/neec/climate_change_portal/documents/National%20CC%20Forum%20Report%20Nov%202007%20Exec%20Summary.pdf)

| Process        | Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified  | Summary  |
|----------------|---|--|
| Climate Change | <b>Collaboration, Partnership-</b><br>Delegation of legal functions to Civil Society Groups for the management of protected areas | <p>The Jamaica Conservation Development Trust (JCDT) is one of the many entities that carry out their activities under a co-management-agreement with the Natural Resources Conservation Authority. In some cases, the JCDT also operates under a Co-management agreement with other government agencies such as the Jamaica National Heritage Trust and the Forest Department due to the cultural, heritage, and forest resources in the areas that they manage.</p> <p>The JCDT carries out the management and enforcement functions of the NRCA for the Blue and John Crow Mountain National Park, a Protected Area that forms part of the World Heritage Site.</p> <p>Climate change is considered a threat to National Parks and World heritage Sites. One focus is to maintain and restore forests to reduce greenhouse gases and improve resilience of both the ecosystems and the local communities. Projects and community engagement include Photovoltaic Panels and Solar Water Heaters at Holywell; Climate Change &amp; Renewable Energy Interpretive Materials; Climate Friendly Park Workshop; Community School Visits; Community Teacher Training, Community Venture Business Plan Training and Sustainable Tourism improvements.<sup>81</sup></p> |



The details of this practice are described in depth in this booklet.

<sup>81</sup> These activities are designed to be sustainable. Holywell is a recreational park so the use of solar panels reduces the reliance on regular energy sources thus reducing carbon footprint. Community school visits and teacher training ensures that the sustainable practices are passed on to Jamaica's youth.

| Process        | Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified   | Summary  |
|----------------|--|--|
| Climate Change | <b>Information, Dialogue-</b> PANOS Caribbean Climate Justice Songs – Engagement in climate change dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement <sup>82</sup>                                      | <p>The project consists of a strategy to communicate climate change at national level through a song performed by established performing artists as well as new talent<sup>83</sup>. It aims to ‘educate and spread awareness on climate change issues’ and ‘promote environmentally friendly behavior’<sup>84</sup>.</p> <p>The project is being implemented by the National Environmental Education Committee (NEEC), Panos Caribbean and other partners. It is being partially funded by the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ) and the Government of Jamaica, in specific by the Meteorological Service<sup>85</sup>.</p> |
|                | <b>Collaboration, Partnership-</b> Active Community-based organizations and their practices, such as the engagement of The Alligator Head Foundation.  | <p>The Government of Jamaica partnered with the Alligator Head Foundation<sup>86</sup> for the management of the East Portland Fish Sanctuary.</p> <p>The Foundation has been “established to deliver research, education, outreach and training to enable communities to adopt the tools needed to build a thriving, sustainable relationship with the sea”<sup>87</sup></p>  |
|                | <b>Information, Collaboration, Partnership-</b> Jamaica National Heritage Trust engagement with local community groups to be impacted by the designation and management of World Heritage Sites. | The Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT) engages with the public to raise awareness on climate change, including through activities on annual commemorative events and promoting use of solar energy (Port Royal case). It also promotes mitigation and adaptation plans in the management of the sites (eg: Blue and John Crow Mountains)   |



The details of this practice are described in depth in this booklet.

82 A mini-album of songs produced by Panos Caribbean as part of a campaign #1point5tostayalive, [www.1point5.info](http://www.1point5.info), in collaboration with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, the Caribbean Development Bank, the OECS Commission and the Conseil Régional de la Martinique. <https://soundcloud.com/panos-caribbean/sets/panos-jamaica-climate-justice-songs>

83 <https://blogs.iadb.org/sostenibilidad/en/2016/02/24/translating-climate-change-into-music-the-caribbean-way/>

84 [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/voices\\_for\\_climate\\_change\\_-\\_jamaica.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/voices_for_climate_change_-_jamaica.pdf)

85 [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/voices\\_for\\_climate\\_change\\_-\\_jamaica.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/voices_for_climate_change_-_jamaica.pdf)

86 <http://www.alligatorheadfoundation.org/our-story/>

87 <http://www.alligatorheadfoundation.org/our-story/>



| Process        | Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified   | Summary   |
|----------------|--|---|
| Climate Change | <b>Collaboration, Partnership-</b><br>Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation: manages the Portland Bight Protected Area through an agreement with the NRCA/NEPA: Climate Change projects: Discovery Centre providing spaces for public engagement. | The foundation, under an agreement with the Government of Jamaica, through the Natural Resources Conservation Authority manages the Portland Bight Protected Area. CCAM carries out partly some of the roles of the Natural Resources Conservation Authority/National Environment and Planning Agency. This includes public education, review of development applications and the implementation of climate change projects are examples of their role.   |
|                | <b>Dialogue, Collaboration-</b><br>Public Engagement in Climate Change Dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement: Public Engagement Campaign to raise awareness about the conference and Jamaica's negotiating position for COP 21 <sup>88</sup>        | <p>The Government of Jamaica and stakeholders implemented a Public Engagement Campaign to raise awareness about the COP21 and Jamaica's negotiating.</p> <p>The engagement campaign lasted for four months (August-November 2015) and was implemented by the Climate Change Division of the then Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change with support from UNDP Jamaica. Activities included workshops, public meetings and interviews<sup>89</sup> and aimed "to sensitize the media, civil society organizations, youth, urban and rural groups and the private sector"<sup>90</sup>.</p> |



The details of this practice are described in depth in this booklet.

<sup>88</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tz--6bRfDJw&feature=youtu.be>

<sup>89</sup> <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/11/05/jamaican-ngos-learn-about-and-prepare-for-cop-21.html>

<sup>90</sup> <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/08/21/jamaica-builds-local-awareness-about-the-paris-climate-conference-cop-21-0.html>

| Process        | Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified                                       | Summary   |
|----------------|--|---|
| Climate Change | <b>Dialogue, Collaboration-</b> Government, CSO and International Collaboration IPCC Conference. | <p>The Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation and The University of the West Indies hosted a Caribbean Outreach event by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), on November 29- to December 1, 2016<sup>91</sup>. At the event, the IPCC presented its findings focusing in the Caribbean region<sup>92</sup>.</p> <p>The Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, the Inter-American Development Bank and Panos Caribbean also partnered with the Ministry and The UWI to host the event.</p>   |
|                | <b>Information, Dialogue, Partnership-</b> Forest Conservation REDD+                             | <p>The Forest Management Plan under the auspices of the Forestry Department addresses Jamaica's REDD+ initiatives, which are expected to follow global processes. Implementation will be defined within the national context and is considered a pivotal forest action contributing to Jamaica's growth agenda. The REDD+ programme is Jamaica's development agenda for the forest sector.<sup>93</sup> The Forest Management Plan is the product of island wide consultations inclusive of engagements with Civil Society Organizations and community groups. Meetings were held in smaller communities in and around the forest management areas.</p> |

91 <https://www.mona.uwi.edu/marcom/newsroom/entry/6544>

92 [https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/press/291116\\_pr\\_outreach\\_kingston.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/press/291116_pr_outreach_kingston.pdf)

93 Forest Management Plan: file:///C:/Users/10017718/Downloads/national%20forest%20management%20and%20conservation%20plan%202017%20(1).pdf

| Process        | Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified   | Summary   |
|----------------|--|---|
| Climate Change | <b>Information, Partnership-</b><br>Increasing Jamaica's resilience to climate change, through enhancing adaptive capacity across priority sectors through established funding mechanisms; Environmental Foundation of Jamaica | The Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ) <sup>94</sup> as fund administrator will manage a total of US\$7.2 was made available to micro, small and medium-size enterprises (MSMEs) in the tourism and agricultural sectors, to finance climate change adaptation initiatives island wide. Successful applicants will receive money in the form of loans and grants, to be provided under the Adaptation Programme and Financing Mechanism Project, a component of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) in Jamaica. This is a five-year initiative, which aims to increase Jamaica's resilience to climate change, through enhancing adaptive capacity across priority sectors. This component of the PPCR is being implemented by the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, with funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) |

<sup>94</sup> The Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ) is a product of an agreement with the Government of the United States of America (Enterprise of the Americas Initiative (EAI) through which the proceeds of debt forgiveness and debt reduction are utilized. The agreement is aimed at the promotion and implementation of sustainable environmental and child survival and development programmes. It was created as an independent special purpose foundation, and as the vehicle through which sustainable development programmes would be developed and the funds managed. The EFJ is a membership organization with governance arrangements in the hands of civil society/NGO representatives and the two parties (the Government of Jamaica and the Government of the United States) which signed the original EAI agreement. Environmental Foundation of Jamaica: <http://www.efj.org.jm/history>

| Process        | Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified  | Summary  |
|----------------|---|--|
| Climate Change | <b>Collaboration, Partnership-</b><br>Government, non-governmental Sector and International Partnerships: Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (Five Cs) to implement the Coastal Protection for Climate Change Adaptation (CPCCA) Project | <p>Jamaica is one of four Caribbean states to benefit from the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), the German Development Bank (KfW) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) on a regional Coastal Protection for Climate Change Adaptation (CPCCA) Project- Local Adaptation Measures (LAMs) aimed at improving the ability of vulnerable communities to withstand the impacts of Climate Change.</p> <p>The CPCCA Project is being implemented by the CCCCC, also called the 5Cs<sup>95</sup>, and aims to increase climate resilience in coastal areas. It will imply projects regarding Local Adaptation Measures (LAMs), which are being managed by a mix of non-governmental and government institutions. Participating organizations are the 'Urban Development Corporation (UDC) in Montego Bay, the University of the West Indies Centre for Marine Sciences (UWI-CMS), for the East Portland Fish Sanctuary; the Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM), for the Portland Bight Protected Area; and the Westmoreland Municipal Corporation, in the Negril Environmental Protected Area'.<sup>96</sup></p> |



The details of this practice are described in depth in this booklet.

<sup>95</sup> With technical support from IUCN and with 12.9 million in grant funding from the KfW

<sup>96</sup> Caricom Today: <http://today.caricom.org/2017/05/08/climate-change-adaptation-project-under-discussion-in-jamaica/>

| Process        | Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified   | Summary  |
|----------------|--|--|
| Climate Change | <b>Dialogue, Partnership-</b> International engagement. Government and Academia: University of the West Indies (UWI) Net Zero Building                       | A Net Zero Energy Building was opened on October, 2017 on the Mona Campus of the University of the West Indies, in Jamaica <sup>97</sup> . The prototype building is the first of this type in the country and in the Caribbean region and will host the Centre for Advanced Research in Renewable Energy (CARRE), which will research photovoltaic (solar), wind and biomass energy. It was built as a result of a project “implemented by the UWI Institute of Sustainable Development with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and technical assistance from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)” <sup>98</sup> . Several other partners engaged in the project, including governmental bodies <sup>99</sup> . |
|                | <b>Dialogue, Collaboration, Partnership-</b> Practice: International engagement. government and academia: University of the West Indies (UWI) Super Computer | A new supercomputer that will generate accurate data on climate change-related issues will provide relevant data on issues concerning food security, water security, and other crucial areas that may be affected by climate change. It is made possible through a grant from the Inter-American Development Bank and the Climate Investment Fund. The Mona Information and Technology Services, (UWI), Fujitsu Caribbean, and Dell International collaborated to design the computer.   |

<sup>97</sup> The 2,300-square-foot structure is designed as a model to encourage construction of sustainable and energy-efficient buildings throughout the region. As a prototype, it will demonstrate emerging and best practices in the built environment as it relates to energy efficiency, renewable energy and environmental design. A net zero building is one where the total amount of energy used by the building on an annual basis is roughly equal to the amount of renewable energy created on the site. Jamaica Observer: [http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/net-zero-energy-building-opens-at-uw\\_115255?profile=1373](http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/net-zero-energy-building-opens-at-uw_115255?profile=1373)

<sup>98</sup> [http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/net-zero-energy-building-opens-at-uw\\_115255?profile=1373](http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/net-zero-energy-building-opens-at-uw_115255?profile=1373)

<sup>99</sup> <https://www.mona.uwi.edu/marcom/newsroom/entry/6410>



| Process        | Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified  | Summary   |
|----------------|---|---|
| Climate Change | <b>Information, Dialogue-</b> Local and International engagement: Climate Change Park (under development)   | <p>The Climate Change Park Project started in 2016 and was under development as of the closure of this report. It consists of a green recreational area with educational tool in Portmore, St. Catherine. The educational tools will focus on reducing carbon emissions footprint and promoting renewable energy. It is being implemented by the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development and aims to raise awareness and change behavior about climate change<sup>100</sup>.</p> <p>The park is in the center of an expanding community in one of the more climate sensitive areas in Jamaica. The public in general and the engagement of Civil Society groups are pillars upon which these initiatives are built and sustained<sup>101, 102</sup>.</p> |
| SDG            | <b>Information, Dialogue, Collaboration-</b> Experience 2030: an interactive activity geared to reinforce knowledge on the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while helping members of the public understand their role in securing them | <p>Experience 2030 was launched in October 2017 as an interactive activity aiming to improve knowledge on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and how to achieve them<sup>103</sup>.</p> <p>The activity consisted of a ‘village experience’ hosted in a public park, where UN Agencies, government organizations and civil society showcased their work related to the 17 SDGs. Activities were interactive and included ‘digital tools, interactive displays, giveaways’, online quizzes, among others<sup>104</sup>.</p>  |



The details of this practice are described in depth in this booklet.

100 <https://jis.gov.jm/work-continue-portmore-climate-change-park/>

101 J30 Million Allocated for Portmore Climate Change Park: <http://jamaica-gleaner.com/article/news/20170219/j30m-allocated-portmore-climate-change-park>

102 Climate Change Park: <http://portmoremc.gov.jm/projects/climate-change-park>

103 <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/10/27/un-jamaica-celebrates-un-day-with-experience-2030.html>

104 <http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/10/27/un-jamaica-celebrates-un-day-with-experience-2030.html>






| Process | Government – Civil Society engagement practices identified   | Summary   |
|---------|--|---|
| SDG     | <b>Dialogue, Consultation, Partnership-</b> Regional Engagement - Regional Conference on the Sustainable Development Goals, Kingston Jamaica | On June 2017 the “Caribbean Action 2030: Regional Conference on the Sustainable Development Goals” was held in Kingston Jamaica. The conference aimed to assess challenges and progress towards the attainment of SDGs, contributing to thereby to regional action. Representatives came from 18 Caribbean countries, including members of the public and private sectors, youth, academia, civil society and other non-governmental organisations. At the conference, the Prime Minister of Jamaica, Andrew Holness, noted the importance of stakeholder engagement and stronger partnerships among citizens. The Conference was hosted by the Government of Jamaica (GoJ), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the University of the West Indies (UWI) <sup>105</sup> . |
| P10     | <b>Information, Dialogue, Collaboration-</b> Public and NGO engagement for the establishment of working groups                               | The Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation formed a P10 group comprising members from government, civil society and academia. The purpose of the working group was to provide space for dialogue to inform the negotiations.  |

<sup>105</sup> Jamaica Observer: [http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/latestnews/Jamaica\\_focused\\_on\\_achieving\\_sustainable\\_development\\_goals\\_through\\_Vision\\_2030\\_\\_PM?profile=0](http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/latestnews/Jamaica_focused_on_achieving_sustainable_development_goals_through_Vision_2030__PM?profile=0)

## Annex 2: Recurrence of levels of engagement within the practices identified in Jamaica, by agenda.

|                        |           |   |
|------------------------|-----------|---|
| CC                     | 1         | <b>Dialogue, Collaboration-</b> National Forum.   |
|                        | 2         | <b>Collaboration, Partnership-</b> Delegation of legal functions to Civil Society Groups for the management of protected areas  |
|                        | 3         | <b>Information, Dialogue-</b> PANOS Caribbean Climate Justice Songs - Engagement in climate change dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement   |
|                        | 4         | <b>Collaboration, Partnership-</b> Active Community-based organizations and their practices, such as the engagement of The Alligator Head Foundation.   |
|                        | 5         | <b>Information, Collaboration, Partnership-</b> Jamaica National Heritage Trust engagement with local community groups to be impacted by the designation and management of World Heritage Sites.  |
|                        | 6         | <b>Collaboration, Partnership-</b> Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation: manages the Portland Bight Protected Area through an agreement with the NRCA/NEPA: Climate Change projects: Discovery Centre providing spaces for public engagement. |
|                        | 7         | <b>Dialogue, Collaboration-</b> Public Engagement in Climate Change Dialogue leading up to the Paris Agreement: Public Engagement Campaign to raise awareness about the conference and Jamaica's negotiating position for COP 21.                     |
|                        | 8         | <b>Dialogue, Collaboration-</b> Government, CSO and International Collaboration IPCC Conference.  |
|                        | 9         | <b>Information, Dialogue, Partnership-</b> Forest Conservation REDD+  |
|                        | 10        | <b>Information, Partnership-</b> Increasing Jamaica's resilience to climate change, through enhancing adaptive capacity across priority sectors through established funding mechanisms; Environmental Foundation of Jamaica                           |
|                        | 11        | <b>Collaboration, Partnership-</b> Government, non-governmental Sector and International Partnerships: Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (Five Cs) to implement the Coastal Protection for Climate Change Adaptation (CPCCA) Project          |
|                        | 12        | <b>Dialogue, Partnership-</b> International engagement. Government and Academia: University of the West Indies (UWI) Net Zero Building  |
|                        | 13        | <b>Dialogue, Collaboration, Partnership-</b> Practice: International engagement. government and academia: University of the West Indies (UWI) Super Computer  |
|                        | 14        | <b>Information, Dialogue-</b> Local and International engagement: Climate Change Park (under development)   |
| ODS                    | 1         | <b>Information, Dialogue, Collaboration-</b> Experience 2030: an interactive activity geared to reinforce knowledge on the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while helping members of the public understand their role in securing them     |
|                        | 2         | <b>Dialogue, Consultation, Partnership-</b> Regional Engagement - Regional Conference on the Sustainable Development Goals, Kingston Jamaica  |
| P10                    | 1         | <b>Information, Dialogue, Collaboration-</b> Public and NGO engagement for the establishment of working groups  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>           | <b>17</b> |   |
| <b>%<sup>106</sup></b> |           |   |

<sup>106</sup> Percentages calculated by dividing the number of instances a level of engagement was found by the total sum of levels of engagement found in all practices.

|  | <br>Information | <br>Dialogue | <br>Consultation | <br>Collaboration | <br>Partnership |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
|  |  | ●   |   | ●  |  |
|  |  |   |   | ●  | ●  |
|  | ●  | ●   |   |  |  |
|  |  |   |   | ●  | ●  |
|  | ●  |   |   | ●  | ●  |
|  |  |   |   | ●  | ●  |
|  |  | ●   |   | ●  |  |
|  |  | ●   |   | ●  |  |
|  | ●  | ●   |   |  | ●  |
|  | ●  |   |   |  | ●  |
|  |  |   |   | ●  | ●  |
|  |  | ●   |   |  | ●  |
|  |  | ●   |   |  | ●  |
|  | ●  | ●   |   |  |  |
|  | ●  | ●   |   | ●  |  |
|  |  | ●   | ●   |  | ●  |
|  | ●  | ●   |   | ●  |  |
|  | 7<br>18%   | 11<br>28%   | 1<br>3%   | 10<br>26%  | 10<br>26%  |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Total levels of engagement for the climate change agenda identified | 30 |
| Total levels of engagement for the SDG identified                   | 6  |
| Total levels of engagement for the P10 identified                   | 3  |
| Total levels of engagement for the 3 agendas identified             | 39 |







