Implementation Experience of the GOJ/Adaptation Fund Programme

Climate Finance Readiness Seminar
For National Implementing Entities
Washington, DC

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Programme Overview

• Approved Programme (14th AFB - 2011) provides integrated approach to CC A and resilience building

• Implementation Period = (Oct 2012 to March 2016)

• Approved Budget ~US$10M

• Three (3) Components
Programme Overview

3 Components

- Increasing Climate Resilience of Negril Coastline
- Improving water and Land Management in select communities
- Building Institutional and Local Capacity for DRR and NRM
Where in Jamaica are we Working?
Which Agencies are we Working With?

- PIOJ (National Implementing Entity)
  - Executing Entities:
    - MOAF
    - NWA
    - MTE
    - NEPA
    - NIC
    - RADA
    - ODPEM
    - NEPA

GOJ/Adaptation Fund Programme
BREAKING THE TIDE, RENEWING THE LAND

AF NIE Seminar July 2015
• Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan: implementation for last 5 years

• Overarching objective: “Jamaica, the place of choice to live, work, raise families and do business”

  – Goal 4: Healthy Natural Environment
    • Outcome 13 CCA
    • Outcome 14 - DRR
• GOJ/AFP is part of a number of other initiatives targeting CCA and DRR as a national priority

- Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change; Climate Change Policy Framework and Action Plan, new division operational 2013

- Strategic linkage between GOJ/AFP and other partners at policy and project levels, eg.
  - CSGM (UWI) – scientific research organisation
  - Ja REEACH, JSIF, INMED (projects - CC resilience focus)
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF CC ON THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND COASTAL AREAS

- Decrease in the availability of water resources
- Reduction in water quality due to saline intrusion
- Increases in agricultural pests and diseases
- Accelerated soil erosion
- Increased beach erosion
- Reduction in crop yields
- Destruction of coral reefs
- Damage to agricultural infrastructure
- Disruption to food security
- Increased exposure of tourism infrastructure
- Increased demand for FX for food imports
What Have We Been Doing?

- Raising Knowledge and Awareness
- Protecting Livelihoods
- Building Capacity
- Improving Food Security
- Enabling Improved Development Planning
- Forging strategic linkages and Partnerships
Knowledge and Awareness Raising

- Participation in public events and partner forums: Ja REEACH, INMED
- Annual National Stakeholders’ Consultations for all components
- Planned media engagement activities; eg Editors’ forum, JIS Think Tank (YouTube link)
Knowledge and Awareness Raising

- CCA Training programmes/awareness sessions with communities
- Communications Plan: Vignettes, Fact Sheets/Brochures
- Newspaper articles, etc.
- Website (www.adadtja.pioj.jm)
Main Achievements

Technical Level

• Rain-Water Harvesting (RWH) Infrastructure
  – channel the water into storage facilities to facilitate supply of water for year round crop production.

• 200 small on-farm irrigation schemes established across 7 parishes
  – effective water management strategy change from sprinkle to drip (more effective/efficient measure)

[Water harvesting and drip systems support out-field as well as protected agriculture]
Rehabilitated Rain Water Harvesting Infrastructure supporting Drip Irrigation – Haden, St. Ann
Technical Level

- Training in use of innovative land husbandry techniques such as **ballasted waterways**, continuous mounds
- On steeper slopes -
  - planting cross-slope vegetation;
  - using soil and water conservation structures - terraces, earth bunds and tied ridges to optimize water capture and infiltration
- Live barriers such as vetiver grass, pineapples
Main Achievements (cont’d)

• **5 Demonstration Plots:** established to train farmers how to improve their resilience while farming on slopes:
  
  – 17000 hillside ditches and individual basins
  – <200 water ways, etc.
Main Achievements

Technical Level

Using the Farmer Field School methodology:

- >1900 farmers trained in best practices in Climate Smart Agriculture

- Farmers provided with ongoing technical assistance to implement these best practice on their holdings.
Main Achievements

Technical Level

• Environmental Impact Assessment/NRV
• Testing and Modelling of breakwater
• Hazard and Asset Mapping
• Storm Surge Modelling
• Multi-temporal analysis – tracks/documents how physical environment has been changing
• KAP Survey
Main Achievements

Social Level (cont’d)

- **Water Users’ Groups – 8**: cooperative mechanism through which communities are empowered to efficiently manage local land and water resources.

- Facilitate formalization of farmers organizations - enabling them to take advantage of economies of scale in their approach to marketing.
  - Rural Sociologist to formalise registration of WUGs/farmers group and provide training in conflict resolution, team building, etc.
Social Level (cont’d)

Youth engagement:

• 12 schools; total population approx. 10,000 youths at primary/secondary levels exposed to concept of CCA,

• Positive response from school administrator, teachers and students
  ➢ Peaked the interest of the students and engage them in discipline of climate smart agriculture
  ➢ Supplement the National School Feeding Programme (learning to ‘grow what you eat and eat what you grow)
Main Achievements

Social Level (cont’d)

- Training and capacity building
  Gender and CC (sex disaggregated data)

DRR: vulnerable communities
  - >300 Fisherfolk, craft vendors, farmers
  - Red Cross partnership

Linkages/synergies with other projects:
# Gender Differences in Disasters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUES</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>MALE</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency</strong></td>
<td>Suffer higher incidence of depression (crying and suicide ideation);</td>
<td>Alcoholism, gambling and dysfunctional behaviour;</td>
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<td>Differing coping mechanisms</td>
<td>Organizing community sing-a-longs and story telling;</td>
<td>Rescuing villagers and clearing roads;</td>
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<td><strong>Transition (rehabilitation and Recovery)</strong></td>
<td>Weak access to wage earning possibilities; Women prepared one-pot meals for the community; Devoted more time to community and reproductive work.</td>
<td>Easier access to wages/income; Men engaged in ‘marooning” teams for house rebuilding; Spend more time in productive work; abandonment of families and responsibilities.</td>
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<td><strong>Reconstruction</strong></td>
<td>Priorities for shelter, economic activity, food security, and health care; Women slower to return to Labour Market; Reconstruction programmes that embark on development without the inclusion of gender analysis tools; Women’s lack of involvement in governance mechanisms.</td>
<td>Priorities for, agriculture, Infrastructural development and economic activity; Men easy access to the Labour Market; Reconstruction programmes in construction and agricultural development that favour male participation; Gender neutral governance mechanisms that don’t recognize changing gender roles and relationships, and favour male participation.</td>
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Main Achievements

Institutional Level

• Partnerships and Complementarity
  – FAO /JSIF/ Ja REEACH /INMED
    • Enables wider geographic reach
    • More integrated approach to beneficiaries’ needs
    • Leveraging existing resources /avoids of duplication of efforts

• Improved Capacity
  – RADA - FFS and Curriculum development
  – Procurement and Risk Management training
  – Local authorities

• Guidelines/standards: developed in consultative manner
  For local agencies –more climate resilient development planning (W-I-P)
Economic Level

- 800 hectares (2000 acres) of **crops established**
  - Irish potato
  - Onions
  - Cash crops

- 62% hectare reaped: Increased productivity noted
  - yielded >7000 metric tons

- **80 PPP implemented**: provided PPP starter packs (agricultural inputs) to boost domestic crop production
  - impacted >2100 farmers
Main Achievements

Economic Level

• J$1B income from farming activities with assistance from GOJ/AFP

• Agro Parks/import substitution (strategic direction of MOAF)
Farmer Field School in action
Challenges

- **Organisational Readiness/operationally/different fiduciary standards**
  - Lack of project management/results orientation
  - Procurement training
  - Monitoring; direct assistance
  - Recruitment, MOUs, templates, operating guidelines; hand-holding

- **Activities not implemented as planned**: technical issues eg. land tenure; in-house capacity
  - Scope change
  - Short term tech assistance employed (NIC, RADA)
  - Adjust work plans/hand holding
CHALLENGES

- **Limited Technical Capacity**
  - Short term tech assistance employed (NIC, RADA)
  - Adjust work plan/projected scope
  - Partnerships
  - PMU direct assistance (advt. shortlisting, etc.)

- **Organizational Structure**
  - Layering – inter-agency and intra-agency) reduces robustness/flexibility
  - NIE/PMU acts as ‘broker’
  - MOU directly: eliminate/reduce impact of layers
Changes in key management personnel

- partner agencies going through management changes –
  - Iterative processes
  - delays execution of planned activities

PSC role
  - Addresses strategic issues
  - Approves work plan and budgets

Advocacy - Engage Executing Entities at highest level to move process along
  Solicit fiscal space etc.
CHALLENGES (cont’d)

Strong Stakeholder Resistance (Component 1)

- Increase stakeholder interfaces, discussions
- Solicit political input
- General public awareness-raising of project objective and approach
- Seek advice from AF Secretariat
- Pursue all angles for problem resolution (including formal mediation)
- Document all agreements/disseminate for transparency
Environmental and Social Risks

• Implementation fully compliant with National standards/Regulations
  – EIA, NRV, Regulatory licences with stringent conditions
  – Some risks identified in EIA process and remedial actions being put in place to address /minimize

• Environment Management/Mitigation Plan
  – Part of the construction phase

• Monitoring of identified risks
  – Community to be formal part of monitoring mechanism

• Risk Management Training with EEs

• Grievance Mechanisms (Citizens Charter)
ADVICE TO OTHER NIEs

• Don’t under-estimate social risks in early / planning stages
• Be realistic in assessing internal capacity
• Document internal processes and procedures
• Strong governance framework/ transparency
• Differentiate stakeholders needs/interests

• Maintain open and robust communication with stakeholders
• Ensure projects are not ‘stand-alone’ but integrated with national priorities
• When in doubt, check it out! (stay in touch with AFB Secretariat)
Thank You!

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