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ANNEX 1

of the Commission Decision on the 2017 Annual Action Programme in favour of Jamaica to be financed from the 11th European Development Fund

Action Document for Addressing Environmental and Climate Change challenges through Improved Forest Management in Jamaica

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Addressing Environmental and Climate Change challenges through Improved Forest Management in Jamaica (IFMJ) CRIS number: FED/2015/039228 Financed under 11 th European Development Fund (11 th EDF)
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Caribbean Region - Jamaica The action shall be carried out at the following location: Jamaica
3. Programming document	Jamaica European Union National Indicative Programme for the period 2014-2020 (11 th EDF)
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	National Indicative Programme (NIP) Focal Sector 2 - Environment and Climate Change Sector
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 16 695 000 Total amount of EDF contribution: EUR 16 550 000 of which: 1) EUR 14 000 000 for budget support; 2) EUR 900 000 for complementary support (TA-supply, projects); 3) EUR 1 300 000 for grants to civil society organisations (Non State Actors – NSAs); and 4) EUR 350 000 for communication, visibility, evaluation and audit
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Sector Reform Contract a) Budget Support b) Complementary Aid Grants – call for proposals – direct management Service Contracts – direct management

7. DAC code(s)	Sub-Code 31210 « Forest Policy and Administrative Management »			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊗	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊗
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊗	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	⊗	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	⊗	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊗	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊗	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊗	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊗
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagship	Not applicable.			
10. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<p>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.</p> <p>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p> <p>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.</p> <p>Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development.</p> <p>Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>			

SUMMARY

The Overall Objective of the *Improved Forest Management for Jamaica (IFMJ)* Action, between the EU and Jamaica is to assist the Government of Jamaica (GoJ) in implementing the Forest Policy of 2017 (and supporting the National Forest Management and Conservation Plan (NFMCP 2016-2026)), to sustainably manage and utilise Jamaica's forest resources to enhance social and economic development and contribute to building the country's climate resilience. Two Specific Objectives (SOs) and five Expected Results (ERs) are as follows:

SO1: Reverse forest degradation, deforestation and the loss of forest biodiversity, through conservation and sustainable forest management, as well as strengthening the legislative, policy and institutional framework of the sector.

ER 1.1 Strengthened governance, policy and legislative framework to ensure sustainable development of the forest sector;

ER 1.2 Improved participatory planning to protect, conserve and manage Jamaica's forests.

SO2: Enhance economic, social and environmental benefits of forests through the sustainable utilization of forest resources

ER 2.1 Strengthened institutional capacity for improved availability of data and capacity for monitoring and knowledge management;

ER 2.2: Improved availability of spatial data for sustainable forest management practices, promoting investment, and assessing vulnerabilities and risks in the forest sector;

ER 2.3 Forest communities, the general public as well as targeted groups of professionals have increased knowledge/capacity and participate in sustainable forest practices.

The Action is in line with the EU's Agenda and Change and with Vision 2030 Jamaica National Development Plan calling for supporting good governance, and the 11th EDF National Indicative Programme (NIP) which prioritises environment and climate change as an area of intervention. The proposed Action aims to support the Government of Jamaica (GoJ) in implementing the Forest Policy (2017).

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

Jamaica's economic growth relies on the natural environment. This has been a contributing factor to the degradation of the natural ecosystems currently being experienced which results in an increased vulnerability to environmental threats including climate change which impacts on growth prospects and social progress. The Government has made several attempts to mitigate the degradation of these systems through policies, plans, projects, etc. However, these efforts have not been able to build the level of resilience needed and the environment has suffered as a result. This situation has been exacerbated by the country's vulnerability to natural hazards. To address this concern, the 11th EDF National Indicative Programme (NIP – 2014-2020) between Jamaica and the European Union (EU) has defined two mutually reinforcing objectives that seek to promote the integration of sustainable use of the environment, and ecosystem services and climate change where forests play a key role in Jamaica's sustainable gender-transformative development.

Jamaica possesses an estimated 40 % forest cover (2015). The national forests provide vital ecosystem services such as watershed management, protection against accelerated rates of terrestrial flooding and coastal erosion (through mangroves) whilst maintaining freshwater quality for local and downstream communities. For the period 1998–2013, there has been a net gain of forest cover in the order of 0.4 % per annum. Despite this, only small fragments of the original closed broad leaf forests remain relatively undisturbed (e.g. Dolphin Head Forest Reserve), which themselves cover around 7.7 % of the total land area. Forest reserves amount to approximately 99 504 ha or just under 10 % of the total land-cover. With regards to the role of forests in climate mitigation, the largest component of land-use change and forestry (LUCF) emissions arise not from a change in the total forested area, but more often due to

changes in the way forests are managed. The increase in the biomass held in the forest land cover gives rise to a substantial CO₂ sink¹.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

Policy framework

A major achievement towards setting a sustainable long term platform to develop forest conservation and management in Jamaica has been the recent creation and approval of the Forest Policy (FP) for Jamaica, 2017. The FP is clearly aligned to the Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan. It establishes three (3) overarching goals as follows: **Goal I:** Improved governance arrangements in relation to the management of the islands forests: **Goal II:** Increased forest ecological system conservation and protection: **Goal III:** Incorporation of socio-economic considerations into forest conservation and preservation, which in turn cover ten (10) separate objectives. It was formulated and developed with the assistance of the African, Caribbean, Pacific Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Programme (ACP-FLEGT) and, following national consultations, was approved by Parliament in March 2017.

In addition to the Forest Policy (FP), a second main recent achievement is the preparation and launching (in 2017) of the updated **National Forest Management and Conservation Plan (NFMCP)** which serves to implement the Forest Policy 2017. Prepared by the Forestry Department, an Executive Agency, this Plan includes the implementation of a number of strategic activities by a number of partner organisations and stakeholders, along with the Agency. The list of activities all contribute towards supporting the main goal of the NFMCP (2017) which is to sustainably manage, protect, conserve, restore and utilize Jamaica's forest resources to enhance social and economic development and the building of climate resilience for current and future generations. It is important to note that the NFMCP (2017) includes a very important **“Performance Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) Strategic Framework (2017) Annex** along with a focused corresponding PMER Action Plan. It represents a sound basis which can be developed a complete Policy Framework Assessment (PAF).

Policy Relevance

The Government of Jamaica has developed national strategies and coherent policies to promote more resilient development planning. The 11th EDF NIP for Jamaica is a key document of relevance to this Budget Support as it clearly prioritizes environment and climate change as areas of intervention. The FP contributes to this national approach for sustainable and inclusive growth as it is in line with the EU's Agenda for Change and Vision 2030 Jamaica, calling for supporting good governance.

Answering to the goals of Vision 2030, the Climate Change Policy Framework is intended to reduce the risks posed by climate change to all of Jamaica's sectors and development goals². In line with the strategy, the Nationally Determined Contribution of Jamaica (NDC) is

¹ UNFCCC, Biennial Update Report of Jamaica to the UNFCCC, November 2016, pp.6 and pp. 112 http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/nonannex_i_parties/biennial_update_reports/application/pdf/jambur1.pdf

² Prepared under a GoJ/EU/UNEP Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCADRR) Project

identifying forests as one of the five most vulnerable sectors. Among priority activities, the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) identifies the need for the development of sectoral climate change strategies and action plans and the integration of climate change considerations in national policies and sectoral and local development plans and programmes. Other identified priorities are data-gathering in all national climate change related proposals or projects and their wide dissemination.

The FP is guided by, builds on and will help to strengthen a number of existing Acts, Policies and Plans that Jamaica has in place that are geared towards improving forestry and broader environmental management, in addition to enhancing the country’s capacity in hazard mitigation and management and moving towards a low carbon economy. The FP 2017 and the NFMCP (2016-2026) are consistent both with Vision 2030 Jamaica as well as being both aligned with the SDGs Roadmap and Jamaica’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in particular, the specific adaptation targets to develop sectorial climate change strategies and action plans (forestry focus) which this Action directly supports. It is also closely aligned with the Climate Change Policy Framework (2015), Medium Term Socio- Economic Policy Framework, Protected Areas System Master Plan (PASMP) and to the draft Water Sector Policy (in preparation).

The 2011 European Commission Communication entitled “The Future Approach to EU Budget Support to Third Countries” stresses commitment to the fundamental values of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Furthermore, the Cotonou Partnership Agreement defined governance as a key principle of cooperation between the EU and the ACP, and to date governance remains a central aspect of the EUs co-operation strategies with the 77 ACP countries. This Action also compliments the EU Gender Policy (EU GAP II) (particularly the objectives 13, 14 and 20) and broader EU Policy Framework.

Policy Credibility

Despite recent ministerial change, the budget allocated to the forestry sector have been especially **consistent** in recent years and have a credible projection into the next decades with an annual average of more than EUR 20 million. The Forestry Department has the role of administering and coordinating implementation and has an average annual operational capacity of EUR 4.57 million (mainly employee salaries and transport, utilities, etc.). The budgetary analysis shows financial capacity to implement activities within the sector. Additionally, the other national agencies responsible for the implementation of the NFMCP have provided general cost estimates allocated for forestry related activities, including the NFMCP, as reflected in the following figures (information sourced directly from Ministry of Finance and the Public Service).

Institution	Ministry Name	Budget Expenditure (in EUR) 2014-2015	Budget Expenditure (in EUR) 2015-2016	Budget Expenditure (in EUR) 2016 2017
Meteorological Service of Jamaica (MSJ)	MEGJC (from 2016)	N/A	118 707	1 165 828
	Pre MEGJC (before 2016)	1 059 807	969 878	N/A

Climate Change Division (MEGJC/CCD)	MEGJC (from 2016)	N/A	38 342	198 257
	Pre MEGJC (before 2016)	151 035	141 092	N/A
Ministry of Transport and Mining	MTM (from 2016)	N/A	N/A	1,152,550
Mines and Geology Division	Pre MTM (before 2016 - MSTEM)	1 208 007	988 692	N/A
National Environment and Planning Agency	NEPA	5 416 028	5 950 042	6 135 885
National Land Agency	NLA/ LDUC	9 778 550	11 603 300	11 179 971
Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management	Office of the Prime Minister	2 043 821	2 267 635	2 387 464
	Contributions made by CDEMA	54 507	224 250	54 507
Water Resources Authority (WRA)	MEGJC (from 2016)	-	84 992	1 176 678
	Pre MEGJC (before 2016)	1 044 192	1 017 671	
Total		20 755 957	23 404 607	23 451 143

The costing exercise has been applied following an incremental logic and the track records of recent years are consistent and the credibility of the cost estimates and intra sectoral allocations is positive. Ideally, a cost driver exercise will improve efficiency of budgetary expenditures. The comprehensiveness of the budget is complemented with the Capital “B” expenditures from donor contributions. This financial ODA support amounted to EUR 15.20 million in 2016/2017. All donor contributions, (USAID, GEF, GCF, UNDP, UNESCO, WB, IADB, and others) have been aligned to the implementation of the NFMCP strategy giving an additional financial availability to implement the NFMCP and forecasted in the next 4 years as follows:

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Financial Commitments in Mill Euros (to date)	15.20	13.01	10.42	5.08	5.00	48.71

Additionally, the Government of Jamaica parastatals, including the National Housing Trust (NHT) and the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica have committed another EUR 3.6 million towards the funding of the NFCMP. **The policy is considered sufficiently relevant and credible for budget support programme objectives to be largely achieved.**

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

In general terms, the Delegation's relations with the Government of Jamaica, civil society and other donors are very strong. In particular, cooperation with the Government of Jamaica follows a partnership approach, characterised by a joint shared analysis and the recognition that Vision 2030 Jamaica is a sound basis for future action. The institutional capacity of the FD is assessed as quite solid. The administrative structure of the FD supports a determined drive towards greater efficiency, effectiveness, productivity and accountability. The FD will be supported by a series of supporting partner organisations and the private sector (forest estate management in particular), which have responsibilities for executing certain key activities as well as delivering important outputs towards achieving NFMCP outcomes.

Stakeholder	Role	Impact
National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA)	NEPA's mission is to promote sustainable development by ensuring protection of the environment. They are legally responsible for mangrove management and implementing the Draft Watershed policy (2003 – being updated).	High
National Lands Agency (NLA)	NLA's mission is to ensure that Jamaica has an efficient and transparent land titling system, a national land valuation database and makes optimal use of government-owned land.	High
Meteorological Service of Jamaica (MSJ)	MSJ's mission is to take full advantage of man's present knowledge of weather and climate; to take steps to foresee and prevent potential man-made changes in climate that might hamper national well-being.	Medium
Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC)	MEGJC is the portfolio ministry for FD, NEPA, NLA and MSJ. It provides policy direction for its agencies towards achieving, economic growth and sustainable development.	High
Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MoFPS)	Develops the GoJ's fiscal and economic policy framework; collects and allocates public revenues; and plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the country.	Medium
Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries (MICAFA)	Leads in the development of policies that will, among other things: enable sustainable management of agriculture and fishery resources	Medium
Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD)	National portfolio responsibility for disaster management via Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM).	Medium/low
Ministry of Transport and Mining (MTM)	MTMs leads the policy decision in the area of mining on government lands Responsible also for the development and access to the Restoration Fund.	Low
Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA)	BGA focuses at the policy level to ensure that gender analysis is integrated into all GoJ's policies and programmes. It seeks to support the delivery of the policies set out within the National Policy for Gender Equality (NPGE 2011). An increased role is possible should MEGJC "certify" with them in the future to help deliver the NPGE on gender equality issues	Low
Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT)	JNHT aims to foster a sense of national pride and identity through heritage education;	Low
UWI Life Sciences Department	UWI Life Sciences Department research encompasses work on coastal forest nursery propagation to generate best practice manuals for nursery set up and management and the production of "head-started" coastal forest species for planting island wide.	Low/medium
Private landowners of large blocks of forested lands	Owners of the majority of forested lands within the island. Responsible for engaging in sustainable forest management practices and supporting enforcement. Currently, no gender disaggregated statistics exist on private landowners.	High/medium
Civil Society Organizations/NGOs	Project beneficiaries, advocates and champions, watchdogs for forestry policy implementation and for public finance management in general, partners in project delivery	High
Womens Groups and Local Forest Management Committees	Specific groupings of women, of different age groups, exist in rural communities, though not in any formal group or under any umbrella organisation. A total of eighteen (18) Local Forest Management Committees (LFMCs) have been established by the FD to date. These LFMCs have been established in and around forested areas managed by the FD the aim of which is to have an integrated approach to forest management.	High

Private Sector/Business	Users of environmental resources and are subject to environmental laws and regulations. Stakeholders in environmental quality.	Medium
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1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

Forest Regulations

The FD, *inter alia*, aims to maintain the forest cover at not less than 40 % of the country’s land mass. However, a large percentage of Jamaica’s forests are in degraded states (Forest Policy 2017). In fact, the 2013 Land-use Change Assessment for Jamaica recognized that approximately seven point seven percent (7.7 %) of the island can be properly described as closed broadleaf forest, that is, forest with little evidence of human disturbance. Additionally, over 70 % of Jamaica’s forests are privately owned and exacerbates the management challenge. To assist with this challenge, the Agency intends to undertake consultations to develop additional incentives that will encourage these private land owners to protect and conserve their lands. As per the Forest Policy, specific areas that are now classified as Forest Reserves or Forest Management areas may be reclassified based on their current use. Therefore, the **current Forest Act (1996) and its accompanying Forest Regulations (2001) require revision** to not only provide the FD with the remit to maintain forest cover through encouraging conservation incentives to private landowners, but also to legislatively streamline the multiplicity of different forest classifications which introduces ambiguities with regards to management goals, responsibilities, and permitted activities.

Baseline data

Regarding land use cover maps (GIS shapefiles) and assessment reports of forest cover in 2013, dated (2010) satellite imagery had to be used. This lack of up to date imagery generates management challenges especially with regards to accurately monitoring forest cover. New field surveys also need to be conducted to verify boundaries identified. To this end, the creation and maintenance of a National Forest Database is required especially to better embrace information on private forest estates. There is also a need to add to/enhance the established National Forest Monitoring System (using Permanent Sample Plots - PSPs) and a Carbon Stock Monitoring (CSM) system to help the FD investigate and determine how forested ecosystems (all forest types) are being impacted by climate change and to develop adaptation strategies over time. Existing software and hardware requires an upgrade to better implement the required processes needed to embark on the national forest inventory.. The data will help in monitoring the trends in forest cover and help in those measures that will ensure the sustainable management of forests and the protection of closed protected forests, as envisaged in the Forest Policy and its commitment to conserve the 7.7 % of the island’s closed broadleaf forest.

Forest management including watershed management

The FD has the responsibility to protect and preserve Forest Reserves and Forest Management Areas in the upper reaches of the 26 watershed management units that fall within 10 hydrological basins (regions). Without strong management plan implementation (including improved forest fire management and the update and relaunch of existing plans such as the Dolphin Head Forest Management Plan (FMP), forested areas within key watershed areas will

continue to be significantly impacted by anthropogenic interventions and climate change. Mangroves and swamp wetlands (Morass) for example, have experienced a loss of approximately 95 % or 2 100 hectares through a combination of both these issues. Improved **Mangrove and Swamp Ecosystem Management Plan implementation**, in close partnership with the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA), the Water Resources Authority (WRA) and the donor community, is required to better assess and map highly vulnerable mangrove and swamp forests ecosystems.

Innovative sustainable forest-based livelihoods alternatives

The management of the forest resources is often linked to the livelihoods of dependent forest communities. It is recognized that there are numerous forest industries (e.g.: the use of timber and non-timber forests products (NTFP's) for art, craft and furniture making; agro-forestry; and ecotourism etc.), though these must be sustainable and embraced fully by local forest communities if they are to be sustainable in the long term. An improved regulatory oversight of livelihood alternatives is needed to help increase the likelihood of the utilization of environmentally friendly and gender-inclusive practices in harvesting or accessing these natural resources. It is evident that current practices are not sustainable on the long term and there is a need to study and encourage alternative gender transformative possibilities. Also, there is a need to upscale existing project work completed from the EU “Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Reduction” Project (2013) and the “Jamaica Rural Economy and Ecosystem Adapting to Climate Change” (Ja-REEACH) which supported a range of alternative livelihood projects (e.g.: pineapples/intercropping cash crops etc).

Public awareness

Environmental and climate change matters, including forests and their sustainable management, are not one of the more popular topics at many levels of the public opinion. However, the importance of the services provided by forests to the social and economic fabric of Jamaica is very much dependent on the implementation of an informative yet stimulating public education and awareness programme. These must encourage all Jamaicans (both men and women from the very young to the aged), to actively participate in the decision-making process about forested areas. Enhancing the implementation of existing general public awareness, private forest owners and school education programmes will help to develop a more mature perception of Jamaican forest resources by all citizens. Good work already exists on outreach programmes, though weaknesses are apparent especially with regards to forest fire-related public awareness and specific outreach programmes for private forest owners. Public awareness on the conservation of the environment and the impacts of climate change are also identified as a priority in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

1.2 For budget support only

1.2.1 Fundamental values

Jamaica has a long tradition as a stable, participatory democracy with respect to the rule of law, fundamental human rights and freedoms, including freedom of the Press. The Government of Jamaica respects the rights of its citizens; there are, however, some areas of concern related to security and justice, in particular for vulnerable groups. The EU is currently supporting these areas of concern, through the Justice, Security, Accountability and Transparency Programme (JSAT, 10th EDF) and a new Sector Reform Contract supporting the Justice sector under 11th EDF. The Delegation will continue to support and promote

human rights issues including the gender issues at stake as mentioned in the recent Gender Analysis³ and will monitor and lobby for improvements relating to human rights, specifically through dialogue with civil society and political dialogue with the Government of Jamaica.

1.2.2 Macroeconomic policy

Throughout most of the past three decades, Jamaica has suffered from very low growth and high public debt, however, its performance and commitment to economic reforms has been remarkable over the last three years. Macroeconomic fundamentals have seen a continued upward trend in the past years, included in FY2016/17. Real GDP has steadily increased after decades of marginal growth; data for the December 2016 quarter indicate a 1% increase compared to the corresponding quarter a year before and marked the eight consecutive quarter of increase.

Over the medium-term, growth is expected to reach 2 % against the background of recovery in key industries and stronger FDI inflows and continued growth in credit to the private sector. Inflation is expected to stabilise within the narrow margin of 5 % to 5.5 % and current account deficit is projected to remain relatively low based on Jamaica's improved external competitiveness. After a moderate GDP growth in FY2015/16 of 0.8 %, IMF projects growth at 1.7 % for FY2016/17 as result of a sustained growth in business process outsourcing (BPO), tourism and trade and a constant recovery in the agricultural and manufacturing industries. The unemployment rate declined to 12.2 % in April 2017 from 13.3 % in January 2016 and from 14.2 % in January 2015, with strong employment growth in tourism and in the BPO sector. Gender-discrimination is however one of the reasons for inefficient allocation of human resources which leads to segregation of the labour market and under-performance at macro-economic level⁴.

1.2.3 Public Financial Management (PFM)

Jamaica's PFM Reform Action Plan II (2015-2017) acknowledged significant weaknesses in many areas of the operations of the MOFPS which stem from outdated or inadequate systems and software. The 2016 PEFA confirmed that despite significant improvements in various areas, challenges still remain in financial management reporting , risk management multi – year budgeting and treasury operations. While the PEFA has been carried out using the 2016 methodology, it was possible to score against the 2011 methodology which was used in the 2012 PEFA. Across the 69 individual dimensions, there has been an improvement in 25 dimensions a deterioration in 10 (not including dimensions likely to have been incorrectly scored in 2012) and no change in the remaining 34.

Recent achievements under ongoing GOJ PFM reforms include:

- Implementation of a new Treasury-linked accounting and reporting system and the establishment of a Treasury Single Account (TSA) to facilitate the centralization of government cash management function. A key focus going forward is the strengthening of this cash management function and the modernization of the Accountant General's Department;

³ April 2017: Gender Analysis – Jamaica; Justice, Environment & Climate Change and Public Finance Management (p. 16-22)

⁴ See Gender Analysis of Jamaica, 2017, Ibid, chapter 2.

- Implementation of a Budget Preparation and Management System (BPMS) which was procured and is now being configured and tested so that medium term results based budgeting can be developed;
- Full implementation of new revenue administration systems at both Tax Administration Jamaica – TAJ (RAiS) and Jamaica Customs Agency – JCA (ASYCUDA);
- Introduction of an Electronic Content Management System (ECMS) to allow digitisation of records of the JCA, the Accountant General’s Department (AGD) and the TAJ;
- Strengthening and modernization of the physical ICT infrastructure through upgrading and replacing IT equipment where necessary for the AGD, the Financial Systems Unit of MoFPS as well as JCA;
- An e-tendering system is now in place and the Public Procurement Act was passed in October 2015. The e-procurement webpage <https://www.gojep.gov.jm/epps/home.do> has been launched to ensure that the availability of procurement opportunities is presented to potential suppliers, media and the general public boosting the transparency of public procurement;
- Continued strengthening of the budget planning, preparation and execution capacity.
- Continuous improvement of statistical data from all sectors of the economy (Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre – CARTAC) mission on the sector accounts and balance sheets⁵) and increased transparency on main macroeconomic and financial indicators through the National Summary Data Page⁶ (NSDP) launched in February 2017.

With assistance from the CARTAC, a new Public Financial Management Reform Action Plan (PFMRAP III) was developed so as to reflect the findings of the 2016 PEFA Assessment and to offer a more programmatic approach to rolling out the reforms within the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MOFPS). The overall objective of the reform programme remains to ensure that the PFM system is fulfilling the key goals of:

- Aggregate fiscal discipline;
- Strategic allocation of resources;
- Effective and efficient delivery of services.

A proposed major reform under the new PFM RAP continues to be the development and implementation of a modern Integrated Financial Management Information System⁷ (IFMIS). The implementation of PFM Reforms by the Government of Jamaica is closely monitored by active International Development Partners (IDPs) among which are, the IMF, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), DFID and the EU.

⁵ <http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2017/04/18/Jamaica-Technical-Assistance-Report-Cartac-Report-on-the-Sector-Accounts-and-Balance-Sheets-44802?cid=em-COM-123-35073>

⁶ http://boj.org.jm/bank/National_Summary_Data_Page.php

⁷ IFMIS is a set of automation solutions that enable governments to plan, execute, and monitor the budget by assisting in the prioritization, execution, and reporting of expenditures, as well as the custodianship and reporting of revenues (Financial Management Information Systems 25 Years of World Bank Experience on What Works and What Doesn’t - World Bank 2011).

1.2.4 Transparency and oversight of the budget

Budget transparency and oversight in Jamaica is being improved as part of the ongoing PFM reforms. A permanent binding budget calendar, approved by Cabinet at the end of 2013, required that budgets should be adopted before the start of the fiscal year (rather than several months later) and the Fiscal Policy Paper and the related Office of the Auditor General assessment are presented to the Parliament by end-September to inform the policy debate. Consequently, for the first time, the FY2015/16 budget was approved one week before the start of budget year. However, the general elections on 25th of February 2016 which resulted in a power shift from the People's National Party (PNP) towards Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) delayed the approval of the current FY2017/18 budget normally due on 31st March the budget and supporting documents, by being tabled only on 14th of April and approved at the end of May 2016.

External audit is ensured by the Auditor General, who conducts a review of the accounts at the end of each fiscal year on March 31 and presents a report to Parliament by December 31 of the same year. The Auditor General is also required to issue a statement during the phases of approval of the budget on the assumptions contained in the Fiscal Policy Paper. Parliamentary Commissions are involved in budget preparation, as well as in the monitoring of its implementation and on the follow-up to the recommendations of the Auditor General.

The Government of Jamaica has committed to further strengthening the budgetary transparency and oversight. Transparency is also enhanced by (a) an improved reporting on tax expenditures and on their estimated fiscal costs to future budgets and (b) the publication of the names, valuation numbers, addresses and amounts outstanding of delinquent property owners in the Jamaica Gazette, daily newspapers, broadcast media or Government's website for widely posting assessment notices. With regards to gender transparency, there is a need to continue efforts of the BGA to sensitise the government to the importance of adopting gender responsible budgeting nominating. Gender Focal Points (GFPs) within MEGJC may assist in improving coordination of gender issues (with support from the BGA).

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level	Mitigating measures
Weak coordination among administrative bodies /	M	Foster broad agency ownership and cooperation and to develop capacity from the onset and at all levels. Broad sectoral engagement and incorporation of partners' goals and aspirations at all levels is thus a risk mitigation strategy that is inherent to the proposed Action. The existing gender-coordination mechanism will be strengthened to ensure gender-inclusiveness.
Government turnover leading to changes in political direction /	M	Sustain government engagement through a combination of high level, public, and working level meetings in order to leverage maximum political commitment. All major agreements and key

		discussions will be clearly documented and signed off by any relevant government partner agencies.
Capacity gaps and low absorption levels/	M	Encourage development of sound and well-designed gender-transformative capacity development programme based on an assessment of existing gaps and taking stock of lessons learned from prior initiatives (use of complimentary support (Technical Assistance).
Low ownership and buy-in at local levels	M	Designing the IFMJ Action in a participatory and gender inclusive style so that all stakeholder expectations can be adequately incorporated into the Action.
Sustainability of the project interventions beyond the project horizon	M	Prepare a medium term expenditure framework for the sector plus separate focus on financing strategies, aiming at fiscal incentives to increase private investments; grants for community engagement; smallholder access to (micro) finance schemes etc.
Extreme weather events/	H	Scheduling of critical activities to take advantage of appropriate seasons Climatic extreme events affect the forests and the mangroves in terms of extension and status
Assumptions		
Strong commitment and support of the country's leadership and all beneficiaries to development of the forest sector and prioritization of reforms in support of this Action		
Continued close dialogue between the Government and the EU and agreement on common values and specific reforms in the forest sector		
Timely allocation of adequate resources to the beneficiary institutions		
Government staff available for participation in the activities of the Action		
Jamaica's public finance management system and governance system remains on track and is stable		
Good Quality Technical Assistance to be actively involved in the implementation of the programme, with a gender equality perspective contributing actively from a technical perspective to the policy dialogue, invigorating the discussions, unlocking situations, proposing constructive solutions to detected problems.		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

Donor alignment within the sector is manifesting itself in positive financial donor contributions (IDB, Caribbean Development Bank, Green Climate Fund, GEF, UNDP, CIDA etc.) with a projection of more than USD 48 million over the next 6 years (see Annex 2). There still remains the need for institutional coordination within this sector as despite these positive contributions, improved streamlining of effort to maximise impact within the forestry sectors is required.

The IFMJ Action complements the EU's long-standing efforts to address sustainable development and use of natural resources in tandem with climate change adaptation and mitigation. The GoJ/EU/UNEP Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Reduction (CCADDR) project (completed in 2014 – EUR4.13m funded directly by EU) for example planted 405 ha of forest in watershed areas and produced over 436 000 local native tree seedlings with growth success rates exceeding 85 %. The EU has also been supporting

governance, social security and environment in Jamaica through the Security Sector Reform (Budget Support), the JSAT, Banana Support Programme and successive phases of the Poverty Reduction Programme (PRP) as well as through support to civil society under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). Jamaica's National Policy on Gender Equality and the Gender Sector Plan of the Vision 2030- National Development Plan. These all support Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goal which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. In fact, whilst there is no formal donor coordination mechanism on gender issues, the EU Gender Analysis – Jamaica (April 2017) Justice, Environment & Climate Change and Public Finance Management represents a key document (alongside the GAP of the Green Climate Fund) that is fundamental towards advancing the importance of gender inclusiveness within the NFCMP (2016-2026) and Forest Policy (2017).

The Action also compliments those of other international development partners active in Jamaica, reflecting donor coordination and policy dialogue. Apart from the EU, the main IDPs actively working in the forest sector are presented in Annex II). Support provided by the USAID has resulted in the preparation of the NFMCP (2016-2026) which represents a key document for this Action. Additional 'capacity development' support provided for FD staff included study trips to the US to conduct a series of Forest Fire Prevention courses, along with representatives of the Jamaica Fire Brigade.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

Donor alignment within the sector is manifesting itself in positive financial donor contributions (IDB, Caribbean Development Bank, Green Climate Fund, GEF, UNDP, CIDA etc.) with a projection of more than USD 48 million over the next 6 years (see Annex 2). There still remains the need for institutional coordination within this sector as despite these positive contributions, improved streamlining of effort to maximise impact within the forestry sectors is required.

The Action also compliments those of other international development partners active in Jamaica, reflecting donor coordination and policy dialogue. Apart from the EU, the main IDPs actively working in the forest sector are presented in Annex 2). Support provided by the USAID has resulted in the preparation of the NFMCP (2016-2026) which represents a key document for this Action. Additional 'capacity development' support provided for FD staff included study trips to the US to conduct a series of Forest Fire Prevention courses, along with representatives of the Jamaica Fire Brigade of various parishes.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

The main cross cutting issues that are relevant to this programme include:

- a) Conflict Sensitivity – This is an over-arching guiding principle for all development interventions, particularly given the fact that the effects of climate change can increase the likelihood of disputes over access to resources, especially land.
- b) Gender and Youth (Gender Quality Assessment) – A Gender Analysis of Jamaica has been implemented in 2017, which includes a series of recommendations on “Gender, Environment and Climate Change”, which have been taken into consideration in this

AD. Rural women of all ages will be targeted for training and employment through the agro-forestry related activities in order to ensure gender-inclusiveness of all activities at all levels in all phases of the programme. The forestry activities are expected to provide employment opportunities for rural women, such as in nurseries and early tree maintenance programmes, and small groups of youth/women could be encouraged to form forestry production groups. Participatory approach and dialogue to address amongst others the social and environmental aspects of its implementation will be encouraged by all Action activities (in compliance with National Policy for Gender Equality (NPGE) and the EU GAP II. MEGJC shall be encouraged to become certified with the Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA) so that a formal Gender Focal Point (GFP) can be established within the FD to ensure gender mainstreaming is carried out.

Civil society - The programme is intended to improve civil society participation in the good governance and PFM sector including a specific focus on gender. The guidelines for the call of proposals will adhere to the recommendations of the gender analysis in Jamaica. Therefore, it is expected to have a positive impact on gender equality and improve both the quality and targeting of service delivery.

- c) Rights Based Approach Assessment – All the activities within this programme will ensure that the human rights of Jamaican citizens are protected in accordance with the constitution of Jamaica.
- d) Good governance and environmental sustainability - Good governance and environmental sustainability are at the core of the Action, which aims to improve the forest sector governance, combat illegal practices and curb any related trade in illegally harvested timber. The mitigation measures will consider, among others, the alteration of hydrological cycles, the risks of flood inundation and compensation of destroyed forests/natural vegetation.
- e) Climate change: Assessment of the impacts of climate change on forests and mangroves revealed that many impacts from climate-related phenomena and weather patterns were already affecting forest resources. These impacts are reducing the resilience of forests in the Caribbean to adapt to the continued cumulative impacts of climate change and other threats. Reported changes included: i. forest thinning; ii. changes in plant flowering seasons; iii. changes in forest composition; iv. more landslides are occurring with heavy rainfall events and flooding and v. receding mangrove forest as sea levels increase⁸. Monitoring of forests will help in identifying key issues and mainstreaming mitigating measures in forest management plans. Monitoring of forest will permit also to estimate and promote their role as carbon sinks, in alignment with the requirements of the UNFCCC for participating in REDD+ activities.
- f) Biodiversity - Forests are important for Jamaica's biodiversity, as they are home to about 3 200 known species of flowering plants, 600 species of ferns, and 256 known species of birds, together with other faunal groups like bats, lizards and butterflies. A high proportion of these species are endemic (27.9 % of plant species) and a growing number are listed as vulnerable to extinction, critically endangered, or rare. Many are dependent on forest or woodland habitats thus conservation of these habitats is essential for their survival. The conservation of undisturbed forests, together with the promotion of sustainable management and regeneration of degraded forests, will have

⁸ **CANARI**, 2010. Assessing the impacts of climate change on community-based sustainable use of forest resources in the Caribbean.

a direct positive impact on forest biodiversity. Similarly, the proper management and protection of mangroves will have a positive impact on marine and estuarine ecosystems.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

The **Overall Objective** of the IFMJ Action, between the EU and Jamaica, is to assist the Government of Jamaica in implementing the Forest Policy of 2017 (and supporting NFMCP (2016-2026)), to sustainably manage and utilise Jamaica's forest resources to enhance social and economic development while contributing to building the country's climate resilience.

The **Specific Objectives (SOs)** and **Expected Results (ERs)** are defined as follows:

SO1: Reverse forest degradation, deforestation and the loss of forest biodiversity, through conservation and sustainable forest management, as well as strengthening the legislative, policy and institutional framework of the sector.

- *ER 1.1 Strengthened governance, policy and legislative framework so to ensure sustainable development of the forest sector;*
- *ER 1.2 Improved participatory planning to protect, conserve and manage Jamaica's forests.*

SO2: Enhance economic, social and environmental benefits of forests through the sustainable utilization of forest resources

- *ER 2.1 Strengthened institutional capacity including improved availability of data and capacity for monitoring and management;*
- *ER 2.2: Improved availability of spatial data for sustainable forest management practices, promoting investment, and assessing vulnerabilities and risks in the forest sector;*
- *ER 2.3 Forest communities, the general public as well as targeted groups of professionals have increased knowledge/capacity and participate in sustainable forest practices.*

This programme is relevant for the Agenda 2030. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG 15 (Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss), but also promotes progress towards Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts). This does not imply a commitment by Jamaica.

4.2 Main activities

4.2.1 Budget support

The main activities in this respect will include:

- Amending the Forest Act (1996);
- Institutional arrangement support to transfer forested Crown Lands (by Commissioner of Lands) to the FD;
- Support to strengthen the enforcement capacity of the FD;

- Develop and implement sustainable reforestation programme within selected Watershed Management Units (WMU);
- Update, relaunch and improve participatory planning of the Dolphin Head Forest Management Plan (FMP) to help protect and conserve critical forested areas;
- Address Rio Convention targets to improve biodiversity conservation related objectives and/or results through detailed mapping of mangrove and swamp forests leading to the production of Mangrove Management Plan;
- Upscaling existing alternative livelihood projects to support forest communities (e.g apiary, eco-tourism related projects, trainings etc);
- Update and reinforce the existing GIS system and database, including acquisition of new Landsat imagery;
- Revise the current methodology manual for biophysical assessment and monitoring to include CSM (Manual);
- Conduct “above ground” Pilot Carbon Stock Assessment project within a Forest estate using Permanent Sample Plots (Pilot);
- Conduct research on the verification status of critical forest estates in support of the current Boundary Verification Programme (research on forest estates);
- Conducting field assessments to verify boundaries identified and subsequent updating of geospatial information on boundary extent;
- Improve existing National Forest Database to include private forest land owners;
- Strengthen and deliver existing general public awareness/education, forest fire-related, school education and outreach programmes for private forest owners improving these (where appropriate) to better embrace gender-transformative modules.

4.2.2 Complementary support

EUR 0.9 million is set aside for complementary support. Technical Assistance (TA) shall be identified to help the FD with capacity related support to help address specific administrative, financial and technical and training requirements needed for the Budget Support delivery.

4.3 Intervention logic

The intervention logic is based on the accepted 3 Forest Policy Goals. Firstly, providing support towards improving the governance of the forestry sector; secondly, strengthening the basis for a longer term vision implementation through improved baseline data collection and knowledge management systems to support carbon stock monitoring and forest plan implementation (supporting studies etc) and thirdly; by providing local forest communities the opportunities for gender sensitive livelihood alternatives in timber/non timber activities. This approach will enable the FD, supporting agencies, private and public forest estate managers to address multiple short-term objectives as defined within the NFMCP, whilst at the same time building diversified and climate resilient forests and communities for the future. The intervention logic is also in line with the goals of the NDC, identifying the forest sector as one of the most vulnerable and environmentally relevant for increasing resilience to climate variability and extreme events.

There will be strong complementarity between the programme’s two strategic objectives SO 1 (governance) and SO2 (data gathering, monitoring and conservation) with the former expected to be designed to service and support the implementation of the latter. Gender

sensitive strategies, supported by improved public and stakeholder education shall be promoted within the IFMJ approach. It shall also establish collaboration with World Bank (through the mangrove programme) and GCF Project Preparation Funding Application (PPFA) project entitled “Jamaica REDD+ to Reef Landscape Project – JRRLP).

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 17 of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is **48 months** from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission’s authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute non-substantial amendment in the sense of Article 9(4) of Regulation (EU) No 322/2015.

5.3 Implementation of the budget support component

5.3.1 Rationale for the amounts allocated to budget support

The amount allocated for budget support component is EUR 14 million covering almost all actions described in Section 4, and for complementary support is EUR 0.9 million. Technical Assistance (TA) will be provided to MEGJC and other sector entities involved in the NFMCP (2016-2026) for the duration of the programme to transfer know-how on sector coordination, policy development, analysis and monitoring etc, building on the lessons learned from the EU’s previous budget support to the sector.

5.3.2 Criteria for disbursement of budget support

The general conditions for disbursement of all tranches are as follows:

- Satisfactory progress in the implementation of the Forest Policy, continued ownership and continued credibility and relevance thereof;
- Implementation of a credible stability-oriented macroeconomic policy;
- Satisfactory progress in the implementation of the PFM Reform Action Plan;
- Satisfactory progress with regard to the public availability of timely, comprehensive and sound budgetary information.

Specific disbursement indicators that may be used for variable tranches are as follows:

Relation between Specific Objective (SO) of the IFMJ	Performance Indicator No.	Indicator (to be further elaborated in the TAPs)
SO1: Reverse forest degradation, deforestation and the loss of forest biodiversity, through conservation and sustainable forest management, as well as strengthening the legislative, policy and institutional framework of the sector.	Disbursement Indicator 1	Strengthening the policy and legislative framework for the forest sector
	Disbursement Indicator 2	Improving watershed management planning (adaptation to climate change) within targeted forest estates
	Disbursement	A completed National Mangrove Management

	Indicator 3	Plan to help deliver effective climate change adaptive planning prepared
SO2: Enhance economic, social and environmental benefits of forests through the sustainable utilization of forest resources	Disbursement Indicator 4	Upscaling gender sensitive alternative livelihoods to support the sustainable utilization of forest resources for local communities
	Disbursement Indicator 5	Improving the biophysical assessment programme to include carbon stock monitoring (CSM) (climate change mitigation)
	Disbursement Indicator 6	Accelerating the Boundary Verification Programme for Sustainable Forest Management
	Disbursement Indicator 7	Improving the National Forest Database (NFD) to target privately owned close broad leaf and mangrove forests.
	Disbursement Indicator 8	Strengthening public education and awareness programmes to increase climate change and forest conservation for all Jamaicans

The chosen performance targets and indicators to be used for disbursements will apply for the duration of the programme. However, in duly justified circumstances, MEGJC may submit a request to the Commission for the targets and indicators to be changed. The changes agreed to the targets and indicators may be authorised by exchange of letters between the two parties. In case of a significant deterioration of fundamental values, budget support disbursements may be formally suspended, temporarily suspended, reduced or cancelled, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the financing agreement. The amount of disbursed tranches is provided as direct untargeted support to the national Treasury. The crediting of the euro transfers disbursed into Jamaican Dollars will be undertaken at the appropriate exchange rates in line with the relevant provisions of the Financing Agreement.

5.3.3 Budget support details

The EUR 14 million budget support component will consist of 6 tranche payments. This includes 3 fixed tranches in Years 1, 2 and 3 supported by 3 variable tranches in Years 2, 3 and 4.

The performance indicators established for the disbursement of the variable tranches will be agreed upon with the corresponding sector institutions and will apply for the duration of the programme. However, in duly justified circumstances, the Government of Jamaica may submit a request to the Commission for the targets and indicators to be changed. The purpose of the agreed non-binding indicators is to contribute to the progress assessment of the Forest Policy (2017) implementation. In case of a significant deterioration of fundamental values, budget support disbursements may be formally suspended, temporarily suspended, reduced or cancelled, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Financing Agreement.

The amount of disbursed tranches is provided as direct untargeted support to the national Treasury. The crediting of the euro transfers disbursed into Jamaican Dollars will be undertaken at the appropriate exchange rates in line with the relevant provisions of the Financing Agreement.

5.4 Implementation modalities for complementary support of budget support

5.4.1.1 Grants: call for proposals (direct management)

(a) Objectives of the grants, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results
The objective is to promote the participation of Civil Society in the forestry sector, notably in forestry management and conservation service, as well as to increase the involvement of civil society in the monitoring of Jamaica's budgetary processes and public finance management including a specific focus on gender. The guidelines for the call of proposals will adhere to the recommendations of the gender analysis in Jamaica. Therefore, it is expected to have a positive impact on gender equality and improve both the quality and targeting of service delivery.

(b) Eligibility conditions

Potential applicants are civil society and non-governmental organisations legally established in Jamaica, local authorities of Jamaica and international organisations. Subject to information to be published in the call for proposals, the indicative amount of the EU contribution per grant is EUR 200 000 (for public financial management monitoring) and EUR 300 000 (for involvement in forestry) and the grants may be awarded to sole beneficiaries and to consortia of beneficiaries (coordinator and co-beneficiaries). The indicative duration of the grant (its implementation period) is 24 months.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants under this call is 90 %, as the auto-financing capacity of the Jamaican civil society organisations has proven to be weak. This will be even more true for the targeted beneficiaries of this particular call, notably grass-roots organisations working in local forestry management.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100 %. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(e) Indicative timing to launch the call: First semester 2019.

5.4.1.3 Procurement (direct management)

Subject in generic terms, if possible	Type (works, supplies, services)	Indicative number of contracts	Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure
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Technical assistance (international tender)	Service	1 contract	Q1 2019
Communication and Visibility	Service	1 contract	Q1 2019
Audit and evaluation	Service	2 contracts	Q1 2022

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

5.6 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (in EUR)	Third party contribution
Budget Support Sector Reform Contract	14 000 000	N/A
Call for Proposals (direct management)	1 300 500	144 500
Procurement (direct management)	900 000	N/A
Evaluation and audit	80 000	N/A
Communication and Visibility	270 000	N/A
TOTAL	16 550 500	144 500

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The budget support will be implemented under the leadership of the MEGJC working in close collaboration with the Forestry Department and the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service. A Steering Committee will be established to oversee and validate the overall direction and policy of the programme. The Steering Committee shall meet whenever necessary, but at least three times per annum.

The Steering Committee shall be chaired by the Permanent Secretary MEGJC or her representative and whose members shall include representatives of the Ministry of Finance, Forestry Department, and Planning Institute of Jamaica. The EU will be a member of the Committee with an observer status. The disbursement requests will be submitted to the EU by the National Authorising Office (NAO) represented by the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ).

5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action,

difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) or the list of result indicators (for budget support). The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

5.9 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

5.10 Communication and visibility

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations. In addition, where the communication and visibility measures are implemented by way of procurement (beyond the procurement foreseen in Section 1.1) include the overall budget allocation, indicative number and type of contacts (including use of framework contracts, if any) and the indicative trimester of the launch of the procedure. The same type of information has to be provided as is required for Section 1.1.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LIST OF RESULT INDICATORS (FOR BUDGET SUPPORT)⁹

The inputs, the expected direct and induced outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the list of result indicators are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action without an amendment to the financing decision. The table with the indicative list of result indicators will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new columns will be added for intermediary targets (milestones), when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification
Overall Strategic Objective	Assist the Government of Jamaica (GoJ) in implementing the Forest Policy of 2017 (and supporting NFMCP (2016-2026)) to sustainably manage and utilise Jamaica's forest resources to enhance social and economic development and contribute to building the country's climate resilience.	No net loss in forest cover **	40 % (2013)	No net loss in forests cover over 2013 baseline	Land Use Cover Assessment (LUCA) Report.

⁹ Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

Strategic Objective 1 (SO1)					
Reverse forest degradation, deforestation and the loss of forest biodiversity, through conservation and sustainable forest management, as well as strengthening the legislative, policy and institutional framework of the sector.	ER1.1 Strengthened governance, policy and legislative framework to ensure sustainable development of the forest sector	Review of Drafting instructions and submit findings to MEGJC to support revision of the Forest Act 1996.	Existing Forest Act 1996 / Forest Regulations 2001 Act No amendments formally submitted to CPC	Draft Bill submitted to Legislation Committee by end of FY2. Cabinet approval of Drafting Instruction by end of FY3. Tabling of Bill in Parliament by end of Yr4	Comments from Chief Parliamentary Council (CPC) & MEGJC on the Drafting Instructions (before you receive the Bill), Public Consultations on the Drafting Instruction, Comments on the Draft Bill from relevant Ministries, Attorney Generals, Legislation Committee, records of Parliament, Jamaica Gazette, MOJ Records, Parliament website, Forestry Department Website.
		Number of Legal and Enforcement staff /persons trained (sex-disaggregated)	At least 44 staff (disaggregated information not available) have received training in map reading and use of GPS, Dendrology, Wood Science, Self Defence & Forest Law Enforcement & Governance to build enforcement capacity (2015-2017)	20 staff (appropriately apportioned split between male/female based on baseline percentage of men to women in the division) from baseline trained in Law and enforcement issues by end of Yr2 At least 30 staff (appropriately apportioned split between male/female based on baseline percentage of men to women in the division) from baseline trained in Law and enforcement issues by end of Yr3	Training reports and Records, Training evaluation reports

	ER 1.2 Improved participatory planning to protect, conserve and manage Jamaica's forests.	Number of hectares reforested to reverse loss of biodiversity	100 ha planted; 218 ha maintained (at the end of Financial year March 2017)	250 additional ha reforested to reverse loss of forest cover & biodiversity by end of Yr4	Performance Reports from responsible entities. Document review and verification of reports and records
		Number of FMP updates completed	Total of *9 FMP (7 forest estates, 2 on private lands) approved up to 2014.	Implementation of targeted reforestation and livelihood activities from Stephney-Johns Vale FMP	FD Approved FMP documents
		Area (Hectares) of mangrove and swamp forests assessed/mapped; Mangrove Plan completed	zero ha mangrove mapped (up to March 2017) No National Mangrove Plan	2500 additional Hectares of mangrove and swamp forests assessed/mapped from baseline situation by end of Yr3 National Mangrove Plan completed and approved by FD by end of Yr4	Mangrove and Swamp Forests assessment. Reports from FD. Document review and verification of reports and records; Director approved Mangrove Plan completed and approved by FD.
Strategic Objective 2 (SO2)					
Enhance economic, social and environmental benefits of forests through the sustainable utilization of forest resources	ER 2.1 Strengthened institutional capacity for improved availability of data and capacity for monitoring and knowledge management	Number of persons sensitized, number of consultations	EU_CCA&DR- Four community meetings- 184 persons attended	Additional 350 persons sensitized (from baseline situation) that are gender disaggregated by end of Yr2,	Performance Reports from : FD Annual reports
		Number of persons trained (sex-disaggregated) on alternative forest livelihood topics;	Ja Reece (2015)- 285 trained, 9 training sessions; 5 communities, 7 demonstration plots); EU-CCADRR (2013)- 400 trained; 5 communities; 5 demonstration plots; 5 training sessions.	Additional 350 persons trained on alternative forest livelihood topics (from baseline situation) that are gender disaggregated by end of Yr4.	Performance Reports from : FD Annual reports Pre and post training evaluations

		Number of Grants received and awarded to assist livelihood project upscaling	JMD 400 000 per annum (FD support from Recurrent Budget for LFMC activities)	<p>Fourteen (14) grants (valuing a cap of JMD 95 million) that relate to alternative forest livelihood activities including training on alternative forest livelihood topics awarded and activities completed by end of Yr2.</p> <p>Ten (10) grants (valuing a cap of JMD 67 million that relate to alternative forest livelihood activities including training on alternative forest livelihood topics awarded and activities completed by end of Yr3.</p> <p>Sixteen (16) grants (valuing a cap of JMD 108 million) that relate to alternative forest livelihood activities including training on alternative forest livelihood topics awarded and activities completed by end of Yr4</p>	CfP Annual Reports
ER 2.2: Improved availability of spatial data for sustainable forest management practices, promoting investment, and assessing vulnerabilities and risks in the forest sector	Biophysical Manual updated to include CSM is completed and approved by the CEO & Conservator of Forest	Methodology Manual for Biophysical Assessment & Monitoring (1998)	Completion of manual and approved by the CEO & Conservator of Forest	Bio-physical inventory manual revised to include CSM	
	Pilot CSM project calculated Tonnes of carbon per hectare within existing or newly defined PSPs	PSPs established and recorded though zero carbon stock monitoring assessment undertaken	<p>Within one (1) forest estate, a calculation of tonnes of carbon (per hectare) is completed by the end of Yr2.</p> <p>Within an additional three (3) forest estates (to the Yr2 situation), a calculation of tonnes of carbon (per hectare) is completed by the end of Yr3.</p> <p>Within an additional five (5) forest estates (to the Yr3 situation), a calculation of tonnes of carbon (per hectare) is completed by the end of Yr4 plus production of Final Assessment report detailing Carbon values for the nine (9) forest estates (completed & approved).</p>	Scientific Assessment Report	

		Completion of research on forest estate boundaries and subsequent use towards designing field work;	No research undertaken as of March 2017	3 000 hectares of forest estates with boundaries verified in the field and updated into the GIS by end of Yr2. Additional 3 500 hectares of forest estates with boundaries (from yr2 baseline figure) verified in the field and updated into the GIS by end of Yr3. Additional 3 500 hectares of forest estates with boundaries (from yr3 baseline figure) verified in the field and updated into the GIS by end of Yr4	Boundary Verification Reports by FD
		Number of identified private forest landowners included in the National Forest Database. (sex-disaggregated)	111 “parcels” representing 4 414 ha currently identified (as of March 2017)	Additional 1 000 parcels (from the baseline situation) of privately owned forest lands, that are included within the database (NFD) by end of Yr2. Database on Private land owners Additional 1 000 parcels (from the yr2 situation) of privately owned forest lands included within the database (NFD) by end of Yr3. Additional 1 000 parcels (from the yr3situation) of privately owned forest lands that are included within the database (NFD) by end of Yr4.	Verification of records in database (NFD)
ER 2.3 Forest communities, the general public as well as targeted groups of professionals have increased knowledge/capacity and participate in sustainable forest practices		Number of participants exposed to general public, forest fire awareness (including schools) education/awareness events /expos (sex-disaggregated)	- Expos: 63 (March 2017) -Community mtgs: 12 (8 general) (March 2017) -281 school visits engaging 19 836 students (FY 16/17)	9500 recorded participants (from the baseline situation and equally disaggregated by gender) exposed to public education/awareness events /expos by end of Yr 2. 9500 recorded participants (from the baseline situation and equally disaggregated by gender) exposed to public education/awareness events /expos by end of Yr 3. 7000 recorded participants (from the baseline situation and equally disaggregated by gender) exposed to public education/awareness events /expos by end of Yr 4	FD Annual Performance Reports, PR&CC Branch Reports (Monthly & quarterly), Interagency reports on PR activities, school visit forms, Fire Brigade visit reports.
		Number of private forest land owners participating in outreach programmes (sex-	Baseline exists based on Technical Transfer Meeting with private farmers	250 participants under the private forestry programme participating in outreach programmes from the baseline situation by the end of Yr2. 250 participants under the private forestry programme	Performance report FD, Report of private forest owners programme, Satisfaction survey reports

		disaggregated)	held in FY 16/17. Thirty (30) persons trained. Baseline of total registered farmers in private forestry programme as at (March 2017) – 5 651 Private Planters registered.	participating in outreach programmes from the baseline situation 200 participants under the private forestry programme participating in outreach programmes from the baseline situation by the end of Yr4by the end of Yr3.	on programme provided by FD
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Appendix II Table of Donor contributions

NAME OF PROJECT	OBJECTIVE	FUNDING AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT DURATION	Grant (USD million)	FUNDING TYPE/ PROJECT COST	
						Grant (EUR million)	Loan (USD M)
Community Disaster Risk Reduction Programme	To assist government and other stakeholders to test innovative ideas for reducing the risk of natural disasters through supporting projects in local communities.	GAC	Caribbean Development Bank CDB	2012-2017	USD 1.80	EUR1.5	
Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Programme	To increase capacity of regional organisations, national governments and local communities to respond to and manage natural disaster, reducing their impact on people.	GAC	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency	2007-2020	USD 1.10	EUR 0.92	–
Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Programme - Enhancing knowledge and Application of Disaster	To establish an effective and collaborative mechanism for managing and sharing comprehensive disaster management knowledge to be used for decision making for governments, local communities	GAC	University of the West Indies	2014-2018	USD 0.20	EUR 0.16	–
Jamaica Rural Economy And Ecosystems Adapting to Climate Change (JA_REEACH) Project II	To increase climate change resilience of targeted livelihoods and ecosystems focusing on three result areas:	USAID	USAID & ACDI/VOCA	2015-2019	USD 12.00	EUR 10	–
	1. Increased investment in climate-smart agriculture;						
	2. Increased adoption of natural resource management best practices; and						
	3. Improved Global Climate Change policy and planning and coordination structures.						

Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment, and Resilience (CEADIR)	The Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment and Resilience project will provide support, inter alia, to capacity building for climate economic modelling and analysis as well as developing a climate change monitoring and evaluation framework and plan.	USAID	USAID	2015-2018	USD 1.50	EUR 1.25	-
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	To address the country's need to integrate Jamaica's obligations under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity	GEF (Administered by UNDP)	NEPA	2014-2017	USD 0.25	EUR 0.21	-
Preparation of the Third National Communication and Biennial Update Report for submission to the UN Framework for Climate Change	The project is aimed at supporting the preparation of its Third National Communication (TNC) and First Biennial Update Report (BUR) for the implementation of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change	GEF (administered by UNDP)	MEGJC	2014-2017	USD 1.10	EUR 0.92	
Fast Track to Biosphere Reserve nomination	To prepare Jamaica as a SID country for biosphere reserve status	UNESCO	Jamaica National Commission for UNESCO (Man and Biosphere Committee)	2016-2017	USD 0.03	EUR 0.02	
Securing a reliable water supply system in the community of Jacob's Ladder while improving the members' adaptive capacity to climate change impacts	To construct new on-site water catchment/storage facilities, establish a completed refurbish the system for extracting water from near-by wells and expand the agro-forestry system to include drought-resistance species.	GEF SFG		2015-2017	USD 0.20	EUR 0.16	

Promoting Biodiversity conservation through medicinal Plant production for Knowledge Management and Alternative Livelihoods	To promote biodiversity conservation through integrated community- based participatory planning and the use traditional knowledge to identify medicinal plants to enhance alternative livelihood strategies.	GEF SFG	National Association of Parish Development Committees	On-going since 2014	USD 0.23	EUR 0.19	–
Improving Climate Resilience for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Disaster Risk Reduction in Mocho The Mocho Mountain Range provides valuable environmental services, including the watershed area of Pindar River which delivers underground and surface water.	To empower local community members to improve resilience in managing natural resources in a sustainable way, through an integrated community-based planning that fosters sustainable land management practices, resulting in greater food security and efficient use of the natural resources.	GEF SFG	Clarendon Parish Development Committee	2014-2017	USD 0.30	EUR 0.25	
Jamaica Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project	is to enhance Jamaica’s resilience to disaster and climate risk, through improvement in the collection and generation of risk information, its analysis and use in monitoring systems and decision-making, retrofitting and/or construction of key infrastructure assets, and strengthening institutional capacities for climate and disaster risk management.	World Bank	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	2016-2022			30
Adaptation Programme and Financing Mechanism for the PPCR Jamaica	To increase Jamaica’s resilience to climate change through enhancing adaptive capacity across priority sectors, including a focus on mainstreaming climate change into development planning.	IDB	MWLECC/MEG&JC	2014-2020			10

PPCR-Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project	To improve the quality and use of climate related data and information for effective planning and action at local and national levels. the first component being upgrading hydro-meteorological data collection, processing and forecasting systems. climate change scenario modelling, risk analysis and warning systems, and knowledge sharing. The second component is the Climate Resilient Planning and Hydro-meteorological Information.	World Bank	Planning Institute of Jamaica	2014-2018	USD 6.80	EUR 5.7	-
Strengthening Jamaica's Social Protection System for Disaster	To provide technical assistance to support Jamaica to assess its readiness and responsiveness of Social Protection delivery systems for disasters; improve instruments for disaster responsive social protection service delivery; and strengthen coordination and communication mechanisms in support of the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project.	World Bank	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	2016-2018	USD 0.43	EUR 0.36	
Developing Disaster Risk Management Strategy in Jamaica's Education Sector	To provide technical assistance to support Jamaica to assess its readiness and responsiveness of Social Protection delivery systems for disasters; improve instruments for disaster responsive social protection service delivery; and strengthen coordination and communication mechanisms in support of the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project.	World Bank	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	2016-2017	USD 0.50	EUR 0.41	
Building Capacity in Post Disaster Needs Assessment	To strengthen the capacity of relevant ministries, departments and agencies and other key stakeholders in conducting post-disaster impact assessments to lay the basis for mobilizing resources for the recovery and reconstruction stages of the disaster management cycle and to facilitate more accurate and comprehensive reporting of the impacts of disasters on the environment, economic and social sectors.	CDB	Planning Institute of Jamaica	2017	USD 0.05	EUR 0.04	

Integrated Management of the Yallahs-Hope Watershed Management Area	To improve the conservation and management of biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services in the Yallahs and Hope Watersheds.	IDB	NEPA	2014-2019	USD 3.90	EUR 3.26	-
Sub-total					USD 30.38	EUR 25.35	USD 40.00