

WHAT NEXT? CLIMATE ADAPTATION AFTER PARIS

THE JAMAICAN PERSPECTIVE

PRESENTED BY - ALBERT DALEY,

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JAMAICA : OUR LOCATION

Jamaica is among the many small island developing states located in the Caribbean

- Area : 11,000 km²
- Population : 2.7 million, 60% of whom are within 2 km of the coast.
- 90% of the island's GDP is generated in coastal areas



JAMAICA'S VULNERABILITY OF CLIMATE VARIABILITY & CHANGE

- **The Agricultural Sector:** a most critical economic sector for Jamaica, contributing 6.6% of the GDP and employed 16.6 % of the total labor force in 2014.
- **The Tourism Sector:** the largest foreign exchange earner - contributed approximately US\$2,070 million in 2012.
- These sectors are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change – due to dependence on natural resources and location of infrastructure in high risk areas.
- Between 2001 and 2012, damages and losses associated with eleven (11) hydro-meteorological events exceeded JA\$128.54 billion and have also resulted in the loss of many lives.
- Hurricane Ivan in 2004 resulted in damages and losses of JA\$36.9 billion, approx. 8% of GDP.

RAINFALL NOW IS MORE VARIABLE

- New trends in intensity, frequency and duration of rainfall
- Number of dry days between rainfall events are increasing; rainfall tends to be heavier when it occurs.
- Droughts negatively impact agricultural production
- Rainfall projected to fall in Jamaica by 25-30% by the end of the century.



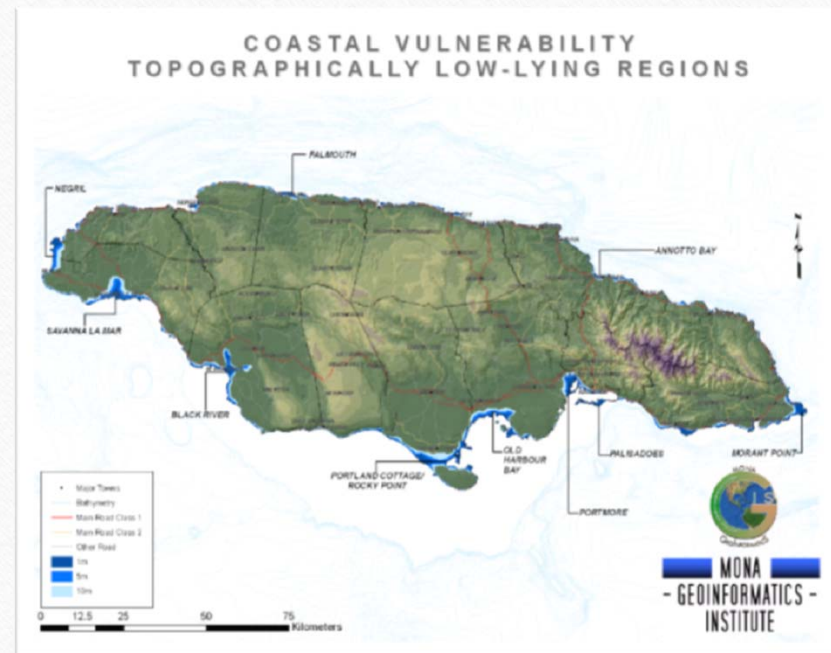
SEA LEVELS ARE RISING

- ❖ Sea levels rising by 1.7 mm per year in the Caribbean.
- ❖ The projection: Sea levels will continue to rise
- ❖ Loss of beaches & salinity of coastal aquifers.



Impacts from a 2M Sea Level Rise on Jamaica

1. Land area lost (**1% of Jamaica**).
2. People displaced (**1%**).
3. Damage or loss to power plants(**20%**)
4. Tourism resorts damaged or lost (**18%**).
5. Loss or damage of airports (**60%**).
6. Loss or damage to port structures (**100%**) - UNDP/CARIBSAVE (2010)



EXPECTATIONS OF PARIS

- **SIDS Vulnerability:** Recognition of the special circumstances and vulnerabilities of Small Island and low-lying Developing States (SIDS).
- **Loss and damage:** Recognition of L&D in the agreement as distinct from adaptation, as well as the creation of mechanisms under the UNFCCC by which the matter might be addressed.
- **Climate Finance:** to ensure that financing for implementation activities in SIDS will be available and accessible, given our special circumstances.
- **Long Term Temperature Goal :** the Paris Agreement should include a long term temperature goal "*to hold the increase in global average temperature to below 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels*".
- **Legal status of the agreement:** A legally binding agreement.

INITIAL ACTIONS: DEVELOPMENT OF JAMAICA'S INDC

- Jamaica's INDC was developed by Government of Jamaica in collaboration with The US Department of Energy (USDOE), USAID, and National Renewable Energy Laboratories (NREL).
- This cooperation was pursued under the existing Memorandum of Understanding between the GOJ and the Government of the USA - in the areas of climate change and energy.
- The INDC was essentially a modelling of the emissions outcomes associated with implementation of the National Energy Policy (NEP).
- Jamaica's INDC will mitigate the equivalent of 1.1 million metric tons of carbon dioxide per year by 2030 versus the business as usual (BAU) scenario. This is a reduction of 7.8% of emissions versus BAU.

THE JAMAICAN DELEGATION

GOJ: MWLECC - 5 delegates

GOJ: MFAFT – 3 delegates

NGOs – 6 participants

Civil Aviation Dept. – 1 participant

University Student – 1 participant



THE WAY FORWARD - GLOBAL

- Ratification of the Paris Agreement during the period April 2016 - April 2017.
- *Continue pressing the case for:*
 - ✓ Provisions recognizing our special circumstances and vulnerabilities
 - ✓ Creation of mechanisms under the UNFCCC by which the issue of Loss & Damage might be addressed.
- Finalize arrangements with the GCF in enhance readiness for access to available adaptation financing & technical assistance - Readiness Financing and Accreditation of NIEs, etc.

The Way Forward –National

Mainstreaming *climate change adaption* and mitigation in our development planning and policy making processes.

- Approval of climate change policy framework
- Development of Sector Strategy & Action plans for 12 priority sectors
- Integration of climate change considerations in GOJ policy development processes and GOJ corporate planning and budgeting processes
- Integration of climate change strategies & actions in sectoral plans

THE WAY FORWARD –OTHER

- Jamaica in partnership with other regional and international partners conducting research on appropriate adaptation strategies and actions for food security etc.
- Jamaica as a SIDS to conduct research and engage with partners locally and regionally to look at the vulnerability of island states to global temperature increases of 1.5 degrees Celsius and above.
- Promotion of research on the potential impact of L&D associated with adverse effects of climate change on Jamaica
 - e.g. impact to tourism and fisheries from degradation of coastal and marine resources, costs and implications of forced migration as well as managed retreat from coastline.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Continued engagement with the NAP Global Network.
- Continued engagement of GOJ with development partners, and civil society (as well as the private sector), to advance national adaptation planning, financing and programme implementation.
- Knowledge Management – documenting, analysing and sharing experiences in adaptation planning and implementation.

THANK YOU

CONTACT INFORMATION

PRINCIPAL DIRECTOR, CLIMATE CHNANGE DIVISION

16A HALF-WAY-TREE ROAD KINGSTON 5,

albert.daley@mwlecc.gov.jm