Progress Toward Climate Resilience in Jamaica

Located in one of the world's most active hurricane basins, Jamaica faces climate risks including sea level rise, stronger tropical storms, rising temperatures and more intense rainfall events. Many of the major population centers and tourist destinations are located along the coast, and the majority of rural inland populations rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, making them highly vulnerable to climate and weather variability.

Key climate impacts include decreased crop yields and water supply, increased flood and landslide risk, damage to beaches, coral reefs and infrastructure, and increased risk of vector-borne disease.

Working with local partners, USAID assistance has supported measurable improvements to help build the climate resilience of people in Jamaica. Since 2014:

- 264 national and local institutions have improved capacity to address global climate change issues and risks
- 14,721 people trained in global climate change and climate change adaptation
- 9,030 stakeholders have increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change

Based on a study by the USAID ATLAS activity. This document does not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the US government. June 2018