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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Progress Toward Climate Resilience in Jamaica

State of the Jamaican Climate report released by the Climate Studies Group at UWI, Mona

Climate Change Division established by the Government of Jamaica to coordinate climate change activities across sectors

Worst drought in nearly a century affects 18,000 farmers, causing JM \$1 billion (US \$8 million) in losses

Climate Change Policy Framework for Jamaica adopted to support Vision 2030 development goals

Forestry Sector Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan developed to mainstream adaptation into forest management*

Master Drainage Plan approved to inform island-wide stormwater management practices

Third Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change submitted

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

Jamaica launches its National Adaptation Planning process*

Meteorological Service of Jamaica issues first drought forecast using the Climate Predictability Tool*

Climate Change Focal Point Network established within national-level ministries to support the integration of climate adaptation planning at the sectoral level*

National Water Sector Adaptation Strategy drafted to address water sector threats and increase island-wide water security

Jamaica ratifies Paris Accord, Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) goes into effect

Climate Vulnerability Assessment conducted for Jamaica's transport infrastructure (roads, airports, seaports, railways and public transport)*

*USAID funded activity

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