SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

JAMAICA

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Jamaica		
Year Started	2005		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	110	43	**153**
Grant amount committed	5,065,678	972,096	**6,037,774**
Project level co-financing in cash	2,029,780	529,378	**2,559,159**
Project level co-financing in kind	5,264,706	799,432	**6,064,138**
Total co-financing *			**9,595,393**

Source: SGP database as of July 2022
*** Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed**

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**2**	**7**
Climate Change	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**2**	**4**	**8**
Land Degradation	**1**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**2**	**5**
Capacity Development	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**
International Waters	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**2**
Total Projects Completed	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**5**	**11**	**23**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	2	-	-	-	3	2	7
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	1	-	-	2	5	1	9
Hectares of PAs	100	-	-	10,000	565	3	10,668
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	-	10	-	-	10
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Number of significant species conserved	16	-	-	1	3	-	20
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	3	-	-	-	1	1	5
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	200	-	-	-	15	23	238
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	1	1	-	2	4	8
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	-	-	20	-	20

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	3	15	-	4	10	32
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	403	220	-	123	62	808
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	1	1	-	2	2	6
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	1	1	-	2	2	6
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	1	-	1	1	-	2	5
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	7,000	-	33	162	400	68	7,663
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	965	-	33	162	76	68	1,304
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	7	-	3	15	5	17	47
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	52	-	33	96	12	24	217
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	5	-	33	6	125	24	193
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	-	-	-	-	960	960

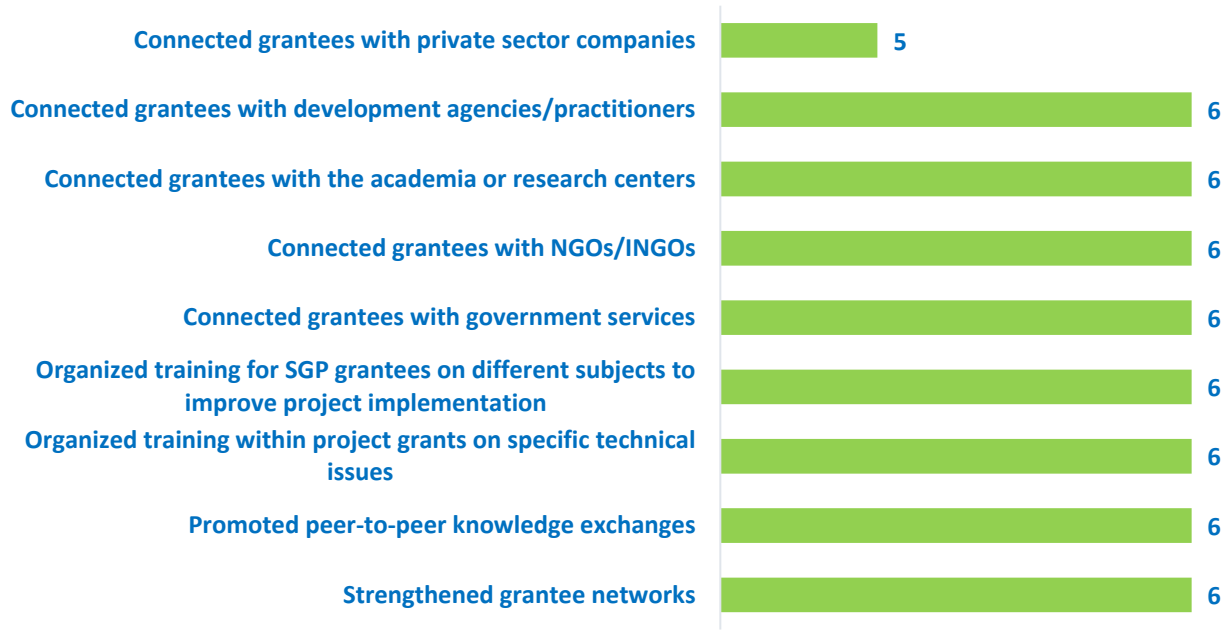
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	-	-	-	960	960
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	3	4	3	1	1	1	13
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	12	10	50	40	16	13	141
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	1	3	2	-	-	-	6
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	2	1	2	1	5	11	22
Number of completed projects led by women	2	1	1	1	4	7	16
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	2	1	2	1	4	11	21
Number of youth organizations	3	3	1	-	-	3	10
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	**5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**6**
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	**2**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**5**
Projects with policy influence	**-**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**4**
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**5**	**10**	**21**
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	**2**	**2**	**2**	**-**	**2**	**4**	**12**
Community-level trainings conducted	**21**	**5**	**58**	**4**	**12**	**4**	**104**
Number of projects monitored through field visits	**3**	**2**	**9**	**13**	**12**	**12**	**51**
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	**4**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**19**
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	**8**	**6**	**8**	**7**	**7**	**7**	**7**
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	**30**	**30**	**45**	**60**	**60**	**60**	**48**

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

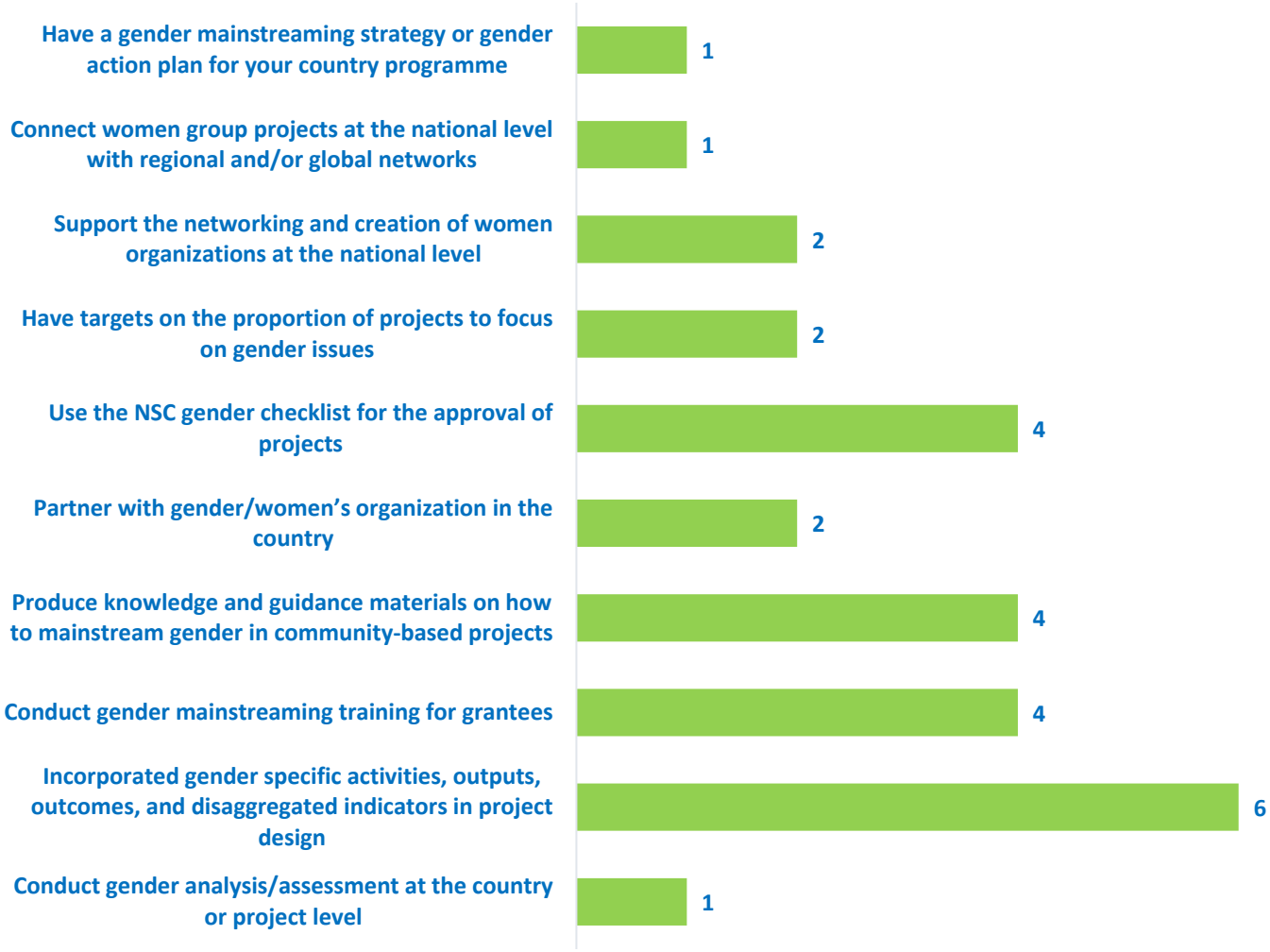
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



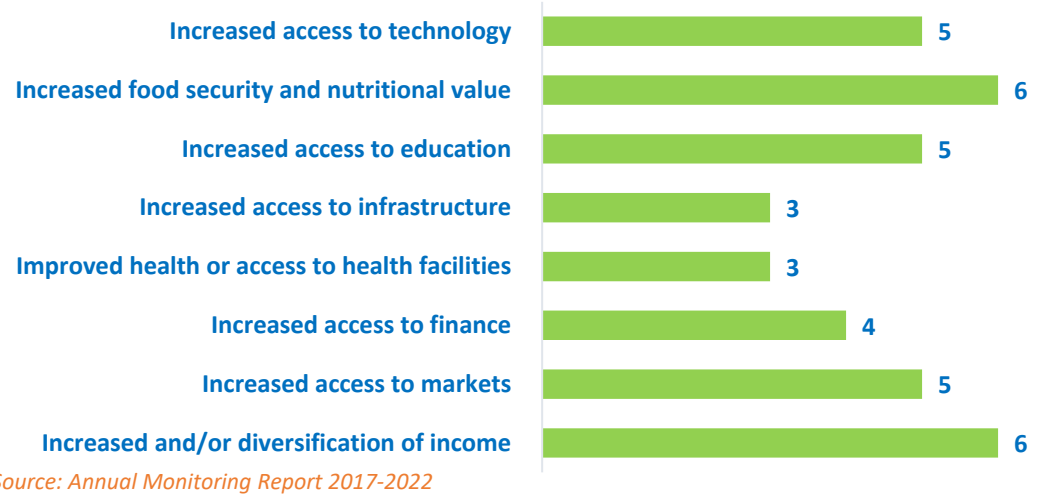
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



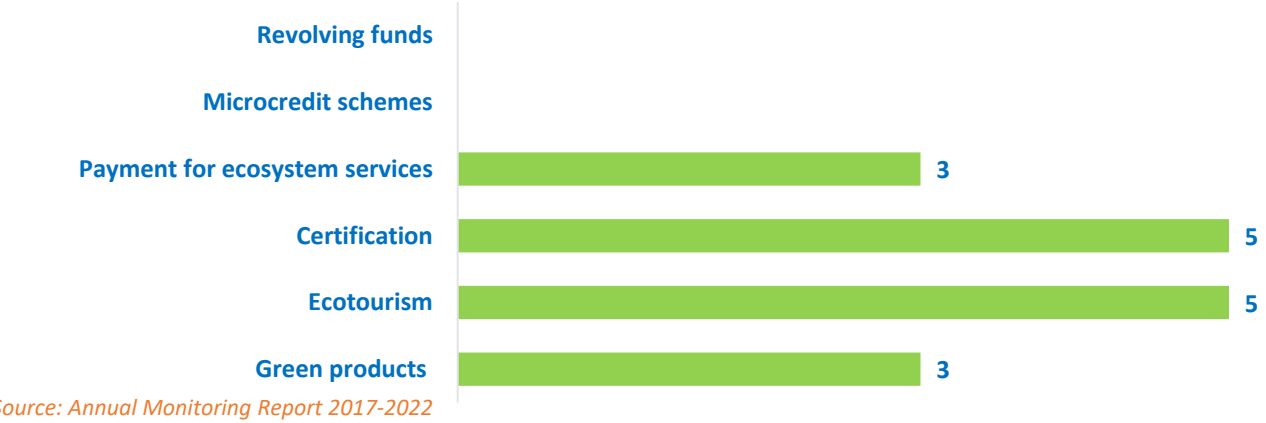
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



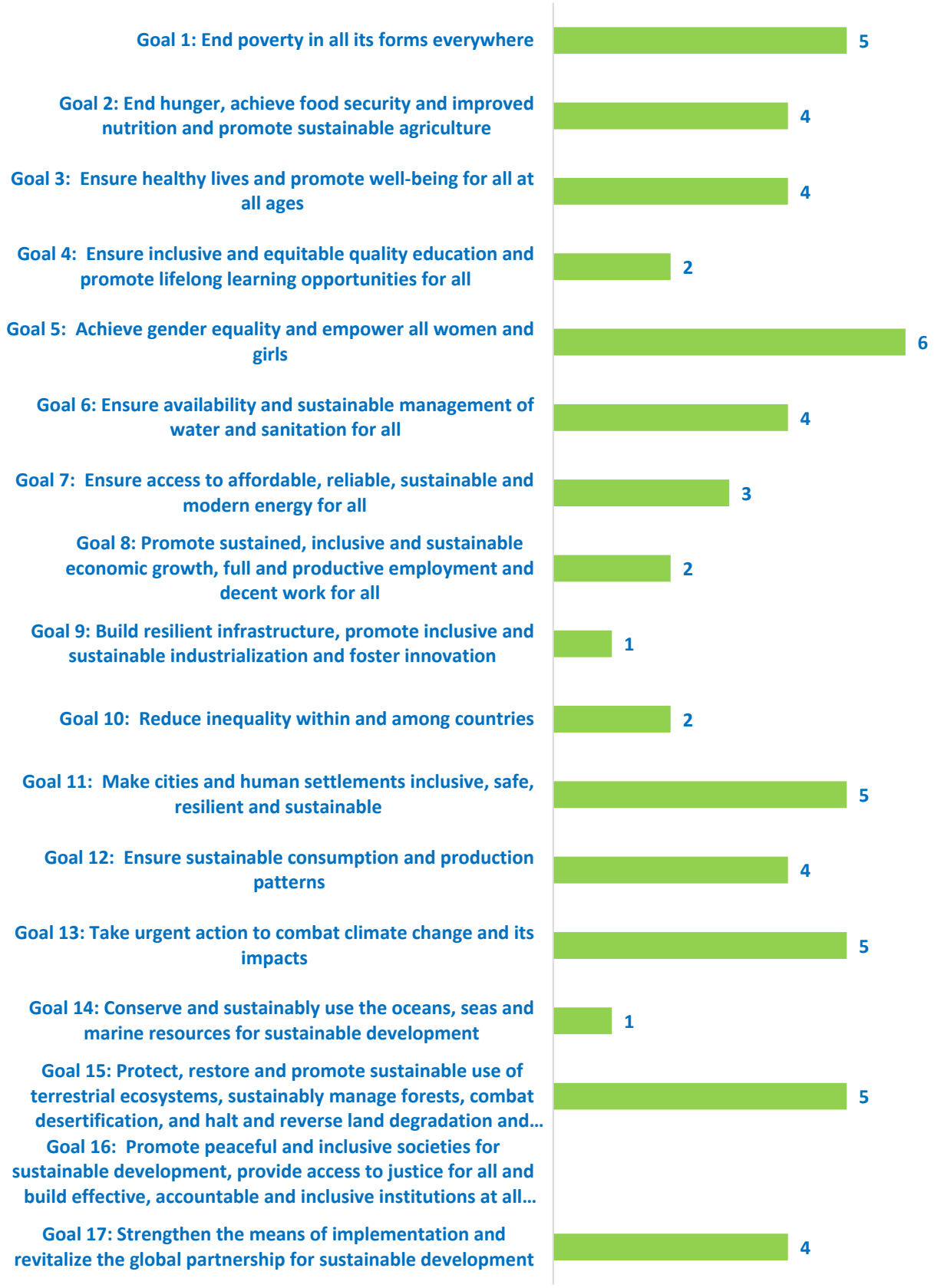
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE

Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Jamaica, 2020

- The UNDP MCO and GEF Small Grants Programme provided technical support to community groups and assisted them to formalize a memorandum of understanding between the government and community groups for continued maintenance of the systems. This was an important step in ensuring the sustainability of the investments.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

In **Jamaica**, SGP supported grantee, *Sawyers Local Forest Management Committee Benevolent Society (LFMCBS)*, to preserve the biodiversity of the Cockpit Country, Jamaica's largest remaining contiguous rainforest, stretched across 22,327 hectares and characterised by a remarkable concentration of endemic species of flora and fauna. Sawyers was in danger of losing most of its natural vegetative cover due to environmental risks such as bush fires, droughts and flooding, which have contributed to high levels of deforestation.

The project sought to reduce poverty and reverse biodiversity loss in this valuable region through a combination of beekeeping and agroforestry practices. Over 15.5 hectares of land was reforested with agroforestry crops and 60 hive boxes for 11 bee apiaries were installed. LFMCBS provided beekeeping training for 24 people in the project area, and it also educated two other beekeepers in a neighbouring community, spreading the skills and opportunities further. The grant also backed the conversion of a 40-foot container into a solarised office and facility with water harvesting infrastructure to extract and store honey and farming inputs. Through this initiative, an automatic weather station (AWS) was also installed to provide data to related agencies for weather forecasting and to help farmers prepare for droughts. Overall, the project engaged more than 600 residents in and outside Sawyers, providing livelihood opportunities in farming and beekeeping to 230 members of the local community. The positive impact of the improved knowledge and capacities was also noted in the micro-business expansion of women dominated activities such as honey sales and other by-products such as pollen and wax. In particular, 11 pounds of pollen were extracted, and 53 pounds of wax was sold for USD 2,500 per pound. Based on the success of this initiative, the project is scaling up its results in strengthening the honeybee by-product lines, cultivating climate-resilient crops and investing in new farming techniques through a USD 143,000 grant from the Inter-American Foundation. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

Climate Change

In **Jamaica**, the SGP project aimed at creating meaningful empowerment and opportunities for youth, especially in the poor communities as well as support Government of Jamaica initiative of reducing energy costs. Several training courses were conducted in Solar PV and LED Technologies, specifically targeting youth. Approximately 296 participants (205 males and 91 females, mostly at-risk youths) were trained and received certification. Additionally, training modules on renewable energy and energy efficient technology were developed. At Caribbean Maritime University, 80% of the lighting was retrofitted with the locally built technology. In addition, over 300 specially designed LED retrofit kits were developed and sold to the local power company. The phasing-out of incandescent bulbs within the Caribbean is an ongoing initiative and a priority for the Government of Jamaica. To comply with its commitment to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the Government has endorsed the setting up of cottage industries to have more at- risk youths and women employed. Building on this innovative project, SGP grantee has already approached the Government and other community groups to begin training and define the parameters of a LED Cottage Industry concept designed to empower vulnerable populations and provide meaningful and sustainable income. The LED plant was commissioned to train

workers (with special focus on at-risk youths and women) to produce locally assembled and designed LED. Applied research in LED thermal management was also conducted, leading to the grantee starting the process of acquiring patent. The establishment of LED Cottage Industries has been very successful and is expected to grow further. The training of 16 students in LED design and assembly was conducted in Grenada in collaboration with SGP program there. As a result, 160 LED products were successfully assembled, generating USD 14,000 in revenue. With SGP support, the grantee also received funding from USAID to train over 70 youths in Solar PV and LED technology. Additionally, Energy Ministry in Jamaica provided funding to build 300 LED retrofit streetlights. Total additional funding amounted to USD 168,000. The project has also supported youths in starting their own business, as well as in getting employment, including getting awarded a government contract to retrofit their offices with LED lighting. One of the NGOs that benefitted from the training has installed a solar system in a vulnerable community, which was selected as a pilot in a government program. Following project completion, the grantee participated in government's delegations to UNFCCC COP to give technical support as well as share their experiences. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)***

Sustainable Land Management

In **Jamaica**, an SGP project was undertaken by *EarthStrong Agro NGO Limited* to focus on increasing the community's resilience to the impacts of climate change through climate-smart agricultural techniques, enhancing the workforce of women and youths, preparing them to participate in agribusiness and entrepreneurial development, and strengthening the knowledge and management of natural resources. About 2,336 hectares of degraded land (bauxite mined-out lands) were restored and rehabilitated with the construction of an aquaponics greenhouse. A variety of climate resilient raised beds for agriculture were established. Around 80 community members (25 youths, 31 females and 24 males) were trained on aquaponics, business development, climate change, gender inequalities, solar energy and its application in aquaponics. Through the project, the community was able to establish partnerships with key multisector stakeholders and to procure and install solar photovoltaic systems for energy supply with a goal of energy security and emission reduction. The project also helped them secure contracts with two businesses to sell farm produce. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

International Waters

In **Jamaica**, a project completed by the Oracabessa Marine Trust enhanced the conservation mechanisms of the marine ecosystems through fisher-controlled sanctuaries. The country's deteriorating coastal ecosystem has affected fishers and persons who make a living from tourism. According to research, it now takes a fisher seven times more effort (as calculated in time, fuel, and related costs) to catch the same amount of fish as his grandfather did. These hardships push many families below the poverty line, with effects rippling through communities and across generations. The many thousands of families who rely on tourism as part of their livelihoods are also negatively impacted as researchers have estimated that each hectare of Jamaican reef that is in poor health costs the tourism industry up to US $1,043,210 in lost benefits per year (deGroot, et. al., 2012). Working with key partners, the project established three new fisher-controlled fish sanctuaries in three high-value, high-use areas along Jamaica's north coast. 60 fishing licenses for fisherfolks were renewed; four community-based organizations were established and registered. Training and certification were provided in scuba diving, fish sanctuary wardens, reef survey techniques, governance, community engagement, and facilitation skills. Also, the project conducted fishing ground mapping in three fishing areas with the participation of over 300 fishers and coral reef surveys at three fish sanctuaries. A manual was developed on the establishment and management of fish sanctuaries and marine protected areas. The activities were achieved through strategic partnerships including government, fisherfolks and private sector stakeholders which will see the formalization of agreements between government and fish sanctuary boards to expand fishing boundaries and establish new fish sanctuaries. As a result, 222 beneficiaries were directly impacted. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

CSO-Government Dialogue

In Guatemala, **Jamaica**, Haiti, Morocco, Moldova, Niger, Tanzania, Thailand, the dialogues were timed around global conventions and events such as UNFCCC and UNCCD COPs and aimed to help local communities, CSOs, indigenous people and other SGP constituents to meaningfully participate at the critical time as country positions were being developed. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

In **Jamaica**, SGP was invited to be a key partner on a forum set up exclusively for the CSOs called, 'The GCF Civil Society Knowledge Forum on Climate Finance', with the support of the Government of Jamaica. The main objectives of the forum were – to enhance understanding of Jamaica's Country Programme for engagement with Green Climate Fund; increase knowledge of available financing for climate action by CSOs; highlight the new and proposed regional CSO readiness initiative; undertake a national stock-take of CSOs adaptation actions and initiatives; share lessons learned and experiences in mobilizing climate finance; and for better understanding the needs of CSOs and how to engage them in future GCF country programming. The SGP participated through booth exhibits and presentations from Grantee Partners on how SGP is supporting CSOs. The forum was well received and appreciated by the participants due to their informative nature and also helped them expand their network and opportunities. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)***

South-South Exchange

In December 2017, SGP supported a knowledge exchange with farmers from **Cuba, Belize and Jamaica**, on agro-ecology and agriculture tourism held in the Viñales National Park, Cuba. Participants received a certificate of training and academic credits for the training received in Cuba. Topics included organic agriculture, vermiculture, production and conservation of seeds, biological control of pests and diseases, use of bio-digesters for pig residual treatment, and agro-tourism activities. To sustain the south-south exchange, Professor Ruben Sanchez Curiel provided direct technical assistance and mentorship in April and May to farmers of the Maya Golden Landscape. In addition, SGP supported other exchanges between fishermen from Cuba and Belize in July 2017 on sustainable economic alternatives for fishing communities by cultivating seaweed, sponges and oysters, and on Coral Restoration between Jamaica and Belize in March 2018. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)***

In October 2018, SGP supported a South-South exchange between **Jamaica** and Brazil, on the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits-sharing and Traditional Knowledge in which Jamaica would learn from Brazil. The exchange engaged participants from government, private sector, development agencies and civil society on national implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. The discussions were focused on how strategic partnerships can support implementation of the Protocol and how they could inform the national and global biodiversity framework. In this regard, there was consideration of the government's role in formulating the right policy for transition and of the importance of achieving progress. The exchange provided an interactive platform for participants to think innovatively, to share knowledge and experiences, and to demonstrate successful practices and approaches. Participants had the opportunity to learn best practices in an inclusive participatory approach with different perspectives. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

Recovery from COVID-19

In **Jamaica**, lack of access to piped water for local communities gravely impacted marginalized populations such as the elderly and the disabled who relied on rainfall or water-pipes miles away to meet basic sanitation needs during the COVID-19 pandemic. With SGP support, *Sawyers Local Forest Management Committee Benevolent Society* reoriented some of its activities to address these needs through installation of a water tank in community center that supported frequent hand washing and ensured compliance with health and sanitation protocols established by the Government. Very importantly, it provided access to piped water for at least 50 community members who were without access. There are plans to upscale this intervention and the generated good-will from this COVID-19 intervention further supports the projects' traditional objectives to build income-generating skills while building community capacities and commitment for becoming stewards of the environment. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.