



***Adaptation Reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement***

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# *Definition of Adaptation*

- Adaptation refers to adjustments in ecological, social or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects. It refers to changes in processes, practices and structures to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change

# ***Introduction to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)***

- ETF was established under the Paris Agreement Article 13 A to provide transparency on climate actions and support.
- It requires biennial transparency reports (BTRs) from all countries, including information on mitigation, adaptation, and support received and provided.



# ***Introduction to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)***

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There are several vehicles for reporting they are :

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**Biennial Transparency Report** A report that countries submit every two years under the Paris Agreement to show their progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change. It includes information on actions taken, emissions data, and support received or provided.

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**Adaptation Communications (AdComs):** Voluntary reports by countries to share how they are adapting to climate change. These reports can include their plans, priorities, and the actions they are taking to reduce the impacts of climate change on their people and environment

# *Adaptation Reporting under ETF*



ADAPTATION REPORTING IS IMPORTANT AS IT HELPS TO TRACK PROGRESS, IDENTIFY GAPS, AND ASSESS VULNERABILITIES.



SUPPORTS GLOBAL STOCKTAKES BY ASSESSING COLLECTIVE PROGRESS TOWARD CLIMATE GOALS.

# ***Key Elements of Adaptation Reporting under ERF***

- Key Elements of Adaptation Reporting are :
- National Circumstances
- Adaptation Priorities
- Adaptation Actions
- Monitoring & Evaluation:

***Key Elements of  
Adaptation  
Reporting  
under ERF in  
the Jamaican  
Context***





## ***Key Elements under ETF***

- Key Elements of Adaptation Reporting are :
- National Circumstances: Jamaica's circumstances for adaptation reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement are shaped by its vulnerability to climate change and its commitment to meeting international climate obligations
- Adaptation Priorities: are shaped by the need to address the country's vulnerability to climate change, particularly in areas like agriculture, water resources, coastal zones, and human health



# *Key Elements under ETF*

- **Adaptation Actions:** These actions are geared towards enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerability, particularly in the context of key sectors like agriculture, water resources, health, and coastal management.
- **Monitoring & Evaluation:** is critical for tracking Jamaica's progress in adapting to climate change, ensuring that actions taken are effective, efficient, and aligned with national priorities and international commitments. Jamaica has established various frameworks and systems to monitor and evaluate its climate adaptation efforts.



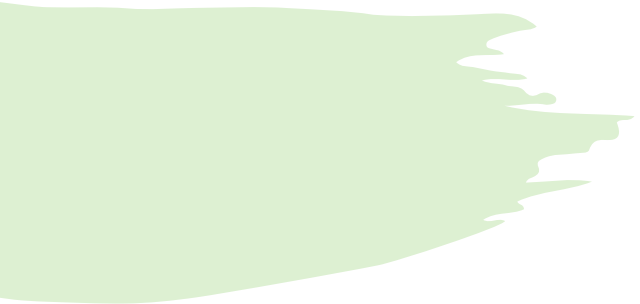
# *Legal Framework to Adaptation in Jamaica*

- Jamaica's legal framework relating to climate adaptation is embedded in several key national policies, plans, and legislation. These instruments align with the country's broader goals for climate resilience and sustainability, reflecting its commitments under international agreements like the Paris Agreement.



# *Frameworks guiding Adaptation in Jamaica*

- Institutional Arrangements- In Jamaica, the institutional arrangements for climate change and adaptation are structured across several government ministries, agencies, and stakeholders, reflecting a coordinated approach to addressing climate resilience. Key elements of this are :
- Government of Jamaica/ Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation / Climate Change Division

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- Climate Change Focal Network: Inter-ministerial and Inter-agency Coordination: This network consists of climate change focal points appointed in key ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs). They are responsible for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into sectoral policies, projects, and programs, ensuring coherence and coordination across sectors such as agriculture, health, tourism, water, and infrastructure.

# *Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerabilities*

- In Jamaica, the vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change vary across different sectors, necessitating targeted adaptation measures. The country faces a range of climate-related risks, including rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, sea-level rise, and an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as hurricanes, droughts, and floods



## *Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerabilities*

- Agriculture
- Vulnerabilities: Jamaica's agriculture sector is highly vulnerable to changes in temperature, rainfall variability, and extreme weather events. Climate change leads to droughts, floods, and hurricanes that affect crop yields, livestock health, and overall food security. Prolonged droughts stress water resources, while intense storms damage crops, disrupt supply chains, and reduce soil fertility.
- Impact: Reduced crop production, increased pest infestations, loss of arable land due to soil erosion, and higher costs of irrigation.



# *Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerabilities*

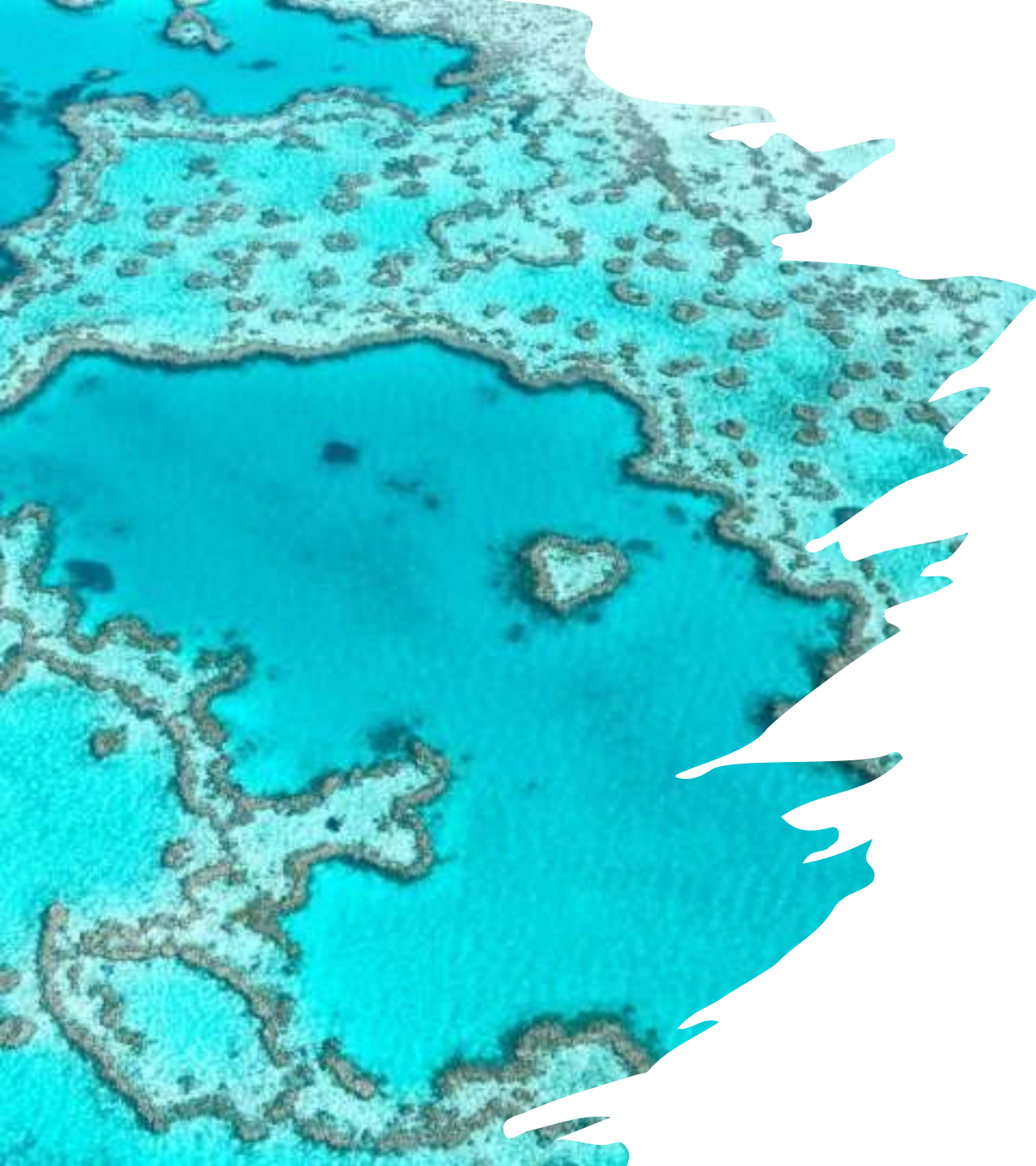
- Water Resources
- Vulnerabilities: Climate change impacts water availability and quality through altered rainfall patterns, leading to both droughts and intense rainfall events. Reduced freshwater supply during droughts and increased water demand put pressure on the country's water resources.
- Impact: Decreased water availability for drinking, agriculture, and industrial use; increased risk of contamination due to flooding; water shortages in urban and rural areas.



# *Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerabilities*

- Coastal Zones and Tourism
- Vulnerabilities: Coastal zones are particularly at risk from sea-level rise, coastal erosion, and storm surges. Jamaica's tourism industry, which depends heavily on beaches, coral reefs, and coastal ecosystems, is vulnerable to these changes. Climate change also threatens biodiversity, marine ecosystems, and infrastructure in coastal areas.
- Impact: Loss of beach areas and tourist attractions, increased coastal erosion, destruction of coral reefs (which are critical for tourism and fisheries), damage to hotels and tourism infrastructure due to storm surges and hurricanes.





# *Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerabilities*

- Sea-Level Rise
- Vulnerability: Coastal areas, where the majority of Jamaica's population, industries, and tourism activities are located, are at high risk due to rising sea levels. This leads to coastal erosion, saltwater intrusion into freshwater systems, and loss of coastal ecosystems like mangroves and coral reefs.

# *Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerabilities*

- Food Security
- Vulnerability: Climate change poses a significant threat to agriculture, which is the primary source of food and livelihoods for many Jamaicans. Increased temperatures, unpredictable rainfall, and extreme weather events disrupt food production, reduce yields, and increase food prices.
- Impact on Adaptation: Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices, including crop diversification, improved irrigation systems, and sustainable land management, are vital for ensuring long-term food security. The promotion of urban agriculture and resilient supply chains can also help reduce vulnerabilities.

# *Barriers/ Challenges faced with Adaptation*

- Limited Access to Funding: One of the biggest barriers is the lack of adequate financial resources to fund adaptation projects. Jamaica, as a developing country, faces difficulty in accessing sufficient funds from international sources such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund, and other global mechanisms.
- Limited Technical Expertise: There is a shortage of specialized skills and knowledge in areas such as climate modeling, risk assessment, adaptation planning, and engineering solutions for climate resilience. This technical gap makes it difficult for Jamaica to design and implement complex adaptation projects.

# *Barriers/ Challenges faced with Adaptation*

- Capacity Building Needs: Many sectors, including agriculture, infrastructure, and disaster risk management, require more consistent capacity building to equip professionals with the tools and knowledge to address climate challenges.
- Data Gaps: Inadequate data collection and monitoring systems make it difficult to accurately assess climate risks and track the effectiveness of adaptation measures. The country needs more localized climate projections and risk assessments to inform policy and decision-making.

# *Lessons from Adaptation Reporting*

- Focus on Sector-Specific Adaptation
- Lesson: Countries like Morocco and Vietnam have demonstrated success by reporting adaptation efforts on a sector-by-sector basis, which allows for more targeted and comprehensive reporting.
- Application for Jamaica: Jamaica can improve its adaptation reporting by focusing on sector-specific adaptation efforts in agriculture, tourism, water resources, health, and infrastructure. Providing detailed reports on sectoral vulnerabilities and the adaptation measures taken within each sector will help showcase the progress being made and the challenges that remain



# *Lessons from Adaptation Reporting*

- Build Capacity for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (MER) Lesson: Effective adaptation reporting requires robust Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (MER) frameworks, as demonstrated by countries like Germany and South Africa. These frameworks help track the progress of adaptation actions, assess their effectiveness, and inform future decision-making.
- Application for Jamaica: Jamaica should focus on building capacity within its ministries and local authorities to monitor and evaluate adaptation projects. This includes developing clear indicators, methodologies, and data collection protocols to track the outcomes of adaptation interventions. Strengthening technical expertise in adaptation monitoring will also be key to improving the quality of reporting